Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Monthly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price 60 cents per year (foreign rate 85 cents) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1931 VOL. 8, NO. 9

In this Issue

Page
Dairy products manufactured, 1930 ... 379–381
Farmers' intentions to sow winter wheat and rye ... 363
Farm mortgage loans, 1929 ... 394
Feed outlook, 1931 ... 406
Hog outlook, 1931–32 ... 395
Income from farm production in the United States ... 397–404
Mid-summer beef cattle outlook, 1931 ... 405

Cold-storage holdings, September 1 ... 386

Cotton:

- American cotton consumption ... 391
- Average premiums for staple lengths of Middling ... 390
- Egyptian cotton consumed in the United States ... 390
- Exports of American cotton ... 390
- Imports of foreign cotton ... 390
- Prices, spot and future ... 390–391
- Stocks of American cotton at European ports ... 391

Crop and livestock reports:
- Condition of—

    - Important crops, September 1, with comparisons ... 346–355
    - Miscellaneous fruits and nuts ... 356–362
- Cotton report as of September 1 ... 346
- Eggs laid per farm flock on specified days ... 377
- Farm-labor supply and demand ... 363
- General review of crop prospects ... 346
- Hens and pullets per farm flock on specified days ... 379
- Milk production per cow in specified herds ... 364
- Summary, of acreage, condition, production, and yield of important crops ... 347
- Tobacco production, by types ... 356
- Truck crop reports ... 357
- Western livestock and range report, September 1 ... 378

Dairy and poultry products:
- Butter—

    - Creamery production, July ... 375
    - Receipts, holding, and prices, August ... 376
- Cheese, receipts, holding, and prices, August ... 376
- Cold-storage holdings at 26 markets ... 376
- Eggs, receipts and holdings, August ... 377

- Milk—

    - Condensed and evaporated, production, stocks, exports and prices ... 373
    - Dry, production, stocks, exports, imports, and prices ... 374
    - Fluid, market report for September, and prices ... 375
- Poultry, receipts and holdings, August ... 377

Feedstuffs:

- Alfalfa meal production, August ... 388
- Monthly average prices at important markets ... 388
Foreign crop notes ... 392

Fruits and vegetables:

- Carload shipments, by States, August ... 382–384
- Prices to jobbers ... 385

Grain:

- Commercial stocks in store at principal markets ... 389
- Rice, southern, August stocks and movement ... 381
- Weekly weighted price per bushel of reported cash sales, and weekly closing price of futures ... 387

Hay:

Page
- Prices, monthly averages at important markets ... 388
- Receipts at important markets, July ... 388

Livestock and livestock products:

- Amount of federally inspected meats apparently available for consumption, per capita ... 365
- Average weight and cost of hogs ... 366
- Beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter ... 366
- Classification of livestock slaughtered ... 366
- Hides and skins, report for July ... 362
- Lard, estimated production and consumption from federally inspected slaughter ... 365
- Livestock and meat situation, July ... 367
- Livestock, average prices at 3 markets ... 372
- Livestock inspected at markets for shipment to country, feeding stock, July ... 370
- Meats, average prices of western dressed fresh and cured pork and pork products ... 371
- Monthly meat supplies at 3 eastern markets ... 365
- Receipts and disposition at public stockyards, August ... 368–370
- Slaughter under Federal inspection, August ... 365
- Sources of livestock slaughtered ... 366
- Weights and prices of stocker and feeder steers ... 366
- Wool prices at Boston, monthly averages ... 364
- Yield and production of animal by-products from slaughter under Federal inspection ... 366

Prices:

- Corn-hog ratios, 1910–1931 ... 364
- Estimated prices of farm products received by producers, August 15, by States, and averages, 1910–1914, and recent months ... 360
- Index numbers of prices received and retail prices paid by farmers ... 393
- Price movements of agricultural products (charts) ... 408
- The price situation ... 392
Publications, recent agricultural ... 389

Seeds:

- Imports of forage plant seeds, July ... 389
- Dry bean car-lot shipments ... 381

Time of Issuance and Scope of Coming Crop Reports

The United States Department of Agriculture will publish the following crop reports in the month of October:

On Thursday, October 8, at 11 a. m., report as of October 1 on probable total ginnings of cotton.

On Saturday, October 10, at 3 p. m., reports as of October 1 on yield per acre, indicated production, and quality of barley, oats, spring wheat, and tame hay; yield per acre and indicated production of dry edible beans, broomcorn, and hops; condition and forecast production of buckwheat, corn, flaxseed, grain sorghums, rice, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sorgo and sirup, sugar beets, sugar cane and sirup, tobacco, apples, citrus fruits, grapes, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts; production and quality of peaches; production of cranberries; condition of pasture, alfalfa seed, clover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas, soybeans, and velvet beans. State figures will be released October 10 at 5 p. m.

Crop and Livestock Reports

Cotton Report as of September 1, 1931

The Crop Reporting Board, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, cooperating State boards (or departments) of agriculture and agricultural colleges, makes the following estimates.

State	1931 acreage		Sept. 1 condition			Yield per acre			Production (ginnings) 500-lb. gross weight bales	
	Total abandonment after July 1 (preliminary)[1]	For harvest (preliminary)	10-year average, 1920–1929[1]	1930	1931	10-year average, 1920–1929[1]	1930	Indicated, 1931[2]	1930 crop[3]	1931 crop indicated by condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*1,000 acres*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
Virginia	0.8	67	72	61	83	246	225	290	42	41
North Carolina	1.5	1,338	66	67	77	247	225	255	775	715
South Carolina	1.0	1,930	53	66	70	169	220	230	1,001	929
Georgia	1.5	3,385	52	66	63	136	197	185	1,593	1,311
Florida	2.0	120	60	79	69	113	200	142	50	36
Missouri	1.0	336	69	42	85	254	195	340	151	239
Tennessee	1.0	1,114	65	47	76	184	147	215	377	501
Alabama	0.7	3,386	58	59	66	151	187	182	1,473	1,288
Mississippi	1.2	3,985	59	52	59	182	165	180	1,464	1,500
Louisiana	0.8	1,913	54	44	67	160	162	215	715	860
Texas	1.7	15,852	54	53	67	132	114	154	4,038	5,094
Oklahoma	2.0	3,334	56	42	68	146	102	130	854	1,254
Arkansas	1.5	3,621	61	33	75	169	107	200	874	1,513
New Mexico	1.5	119	[4] 86	82	91	[4] 293	375	380	99	95
Arizona	1.0	[5] 176	84	90	90	296	346	346	155	[5] 127
California	2.5	200	[4] 85	92	85	306	468	421	264	176
Other	0.7	13	-----	47	79	[4] 192	173	230	7	6
U. S. total	1.5	40,889	56.4	53.2	68.0	154.4	147.7	183.6	13,932	15,685
Lower California[6]	.0	69	-----	86	82	------	217	243	45	35

[1] Prior to 1924 interpolated from Aug. 25 and Sept. 25 reports.
[2] Indicated by condition Sept. 1, on area left for harvest.
[3] Allowances made for cross State ginnings.
[4] Less than a 10-year average.
[5] Including Pima Egyptian long-staple cotton, 32,000 acres and 17,000 bales.
[6] Not included in California figures nor in United States total.

A cotton crop of 15,685,000 bales is forecast for the United States by the United States Department of Agriculture, based upon conditions as of September 1. This represents an increase of 101,000 bales or 0.6% from the August 1 forecast. The 1931 indicated crop is 1,753,000 bales greater than the crop ginned in 1930 and 417,000 bales or 2.7% above the 1925–1929 average of 15,268,000 bales. The increase above the August 1 forecast is very largely due to lower-than-average abandonment. In its August 1 report the Crop Reporting Board used the 10-year average of 3.4% abandonment; in the September report it used the abandonment of 1.5% indicated by the reports made by crop correspondents as of September 1.

The September 1 condition is reported at 68.0% of normal compared with 53.2% on September 1, 1930 and a 10-year average 1920–1929, of 56.4%. The decline of 6.9% of normal from August 1 to September 1 of this year is less than the average decline of 11.1% during the month of August and would ordinarily reflect some increase in indicated yield per acre. The reports on weevils, however, indicated somewhat more than the average increase in weevil presence and activity during the month, which tended to offset the relatively higher condition.

The yield per acre indicated by condition, with allowance for prospective weevil damage, was 183.6 pounds per acre, compared with 185.8 pounds indicated on August 1; 147.7 pounds in 1930, and the 10-year average of 154.4 pounds.

Acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 40,889,000 acres, compared with 45,091,000 picked in 1930.

The month of August was generally favorable to the development of the cotton crop, except in the delta sections of Arkansas and Mississippi, where weather conditions tended toward excessive growth of the cotton plant accompanied by poor fruiting and increase in weevil numbers and activities. The loss in these sections, however, was largely offset by conditions favoring fruiting and maturing of the crop elsewhere in the Cotton Belt.

General Review of Crop Prospects

Combining the September 1 indications for 23 of the principal crops, the composite of prospective crop yields for the United States is 9.8% above the yields per acre secured last year and 1.2% below those secured during the previous 10 years, 1920–1929.

Indicated Yields per Acre of Important Crops Expressed as Percentages of Yields Secured in Past Years

Crop	1931, indicated on Sept. 1 as a percentage of 1930	1931, indicated on Sept. 1 as a percentage of 10-year average, 1920–1929	Crop	1931, indicated on Sept. 1 as a percentage of 1930	1931, indicated on Sept. 1 as a percentage of 10-year average, 1920–1929
	Per cent	*Per cent*		*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Corn	124.8	91.8	Beans, dry	88.2	81.1
Wheat, winter	122.6	127.5	Potatoes, Irish	95.0	93.1
Wheat, spring	54.2	50.8	Sweetpotatoes	111.8	101.3
Oats	83.1	90.4	Tobacco	101.4	102.9
Barley	63.8	65.9	Peanuts	102.1	97.3
Rye	80.3	81.5	Sugar beets	85.7	98.1
Buckwheat	133.3	97.3	5 major fruits	116.6	108.8
Flax	65.5	50.0	Apples[1]	141.3	125.5
Rice	97.9	102.4	Peaches[1]	150.8	127.0
Grain sorghum, all	142.1	100.5	Pears[1]	89.2	93.7
			Grapes[1]	68.6	71.5
Cotton	124.3	118.9	Oranges[1][2]	90.6	95.6
Hay, tame	99.3	91.7			
Hay, wild	79.1	68.7	23 crops	109.8	98.8

[1] Calculated from indicated percentage of a full crop at harvest.
[2] California and Florida only.

Comments to Accompany Crop Report as of September 1, 1931

In most of the Eastern and Southern States crop prospects have improved and yields in these areas are expected to be somewhat above average, but from Michigan, Illinois and Kansas west drought and shortage of water for irrigation have caused further decrease in crop prospects and some crops such as spring wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, and wild hay, grown chiefly in this area, are showing the lowest yields per acre in many years, and alfalfa, tame hay, grapes, and beans are expected to show the lowest yields per acre in 10 years or more. In the country as a whole, crop yields are expected to average about 1% below prospects a month ago, 9.8% above the very low yields secured last year, and 1.2% below the average of yields during the preceding 10 years. In comparison with the 10-year average, the low yields of corn, spring grain, and various other crops are nearly offset by the good yields of cotton, winter wheat, and apples.

In general, considering both acreage and yield per acre, the combined production of the principal food crops is expected to be somewhat above the usual average. Wheat, apples, peaches, and peanuts are unusually large crops while potatoes, sweetpotatoes, rice, beans, and pears show about average production and production of buckwheat, rye, and sugar and sirup crops will be somewhat below average.

Crops raised for feed are a little below average, the shortage being chiefly in hay, oats, and barley from Michigan and Kansas west. Hay and feed crops are rather plentiful in the East and South. Tobacco may slightly exceed last year's record crop. Flaxseed is expected to be the smallest crop since 1922.

Wheat.—The 1931 probable production of all wheat, including 775,000,000 bushels of winter wheat as estimated on August 1, now totals 886,000,000 bushels compared with 894,000,000 bushels forecast on August 1, 863,000,000 bushels harvested in 1930, and the 5-year average production of 822,000,000 bushels.

The condition of spring wheat was reported at 36.7% of normal compared with 64.5% a year ago and the September 10-year average of 71.1. The condition this year is the lowest ever reported on September 1. The lowest September condition prior to this year was 48.6% in 1916. The present condition indicates an average yield of 6.5 bushels per acre or a production of 110,000,000 bushels. This compares with last year's crop of

251,000,000 bushels and the 5-year average of 274,000,000 bushels. The present estimate is about 8,000,000 bushels below the August 1 estimate.

Yields of spring wheat are turning out better than expected a month ago in most of the States east of the Mississippi River, but this was more than offset by very disappointing yields in some of the important spring wheat States, such as the Dakotas, Montana, and Washington. In these States, particularly in the Dakotas and Montana, a large acreage of the spring wheat was either cut for hay or abandoned entirely. Allowance for this loss of acreage, as indicated by a recent survey, has been made in the forecasted yield per acre.

When computed by classes, production of hard red winter wheat is shown at 480,000,000 bushels, which is 93,000,000 bushels above the 1930 production of these same varieties. Soft red winter wheat production is estimated at 257,000,000 bushels, compared with 181,000,000 bushels produced in 1930. Durum wheat production in all States growing this class of wheat is indicated to be 21,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 39,000,000 bushels from the 1930 production; hard red spring wheat at 70,000,000 bushels compares with 156,000,000 bushels in 1930; white wheat of both winter and spring varieties is shown at 57,000,000 bushels, or about 22,000,000 bushels below the 1930 production for these varieties.

Corn.—Corn production is forecast at 2,715,357,000 bushels, a decline from the August forecast of approximately 2.0%. The crop, as indicated by September 1 condition, is only 45,396,000 bushels less than the average production of the 5-years, 1925–1929, but is 622,000,000 bushels, or 29.7% larger than the production in 1930. Average yield per acre indicated by the September condition of 69.5% is 25.7 bushels, compared with 20.6 bushels per acre in 1930 and an average of 28.0 bushels for the 10-year period 1920–1929. The average condition for the 10-year period is 76.5%.

Summary of Acreage, Condition, Production, and Yield of Important Crops

Crop	Acreage for harvest [1]				Condition Sept. 1 (100=normal)			Production (in millions) [1]				Yield per acre		
			1931					Harvested		Indicated by condition [2]		Harvested		Indicated by condition, Sept. 1, 1931
	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	Per cent of 1930	Total	10-year average 1920–1929	1930	1931	Average, 1925–1929	1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1931	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Per cent*	*1,000 Acres*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Corn	99,568	101,413	104.1	105,557	76.5	51.6	69.5	2,761	2,094	2,775	2,715	28.0	20.6	25.7
Wheat:														
Winter	36,466	39,514	103.0	[3] 40,692				547	612	[4] 775	[4] 775	14.9	15.5	[4] 19.0
Durum, 4 States	5,380	4,763	74.4	3,543	[5] 73.7	69.8	37.5	67	57	23	20	12.4	12.0	5.5
Other spring, United States	15,604	16,243	82.7	13,434	[6] 71.1	63.1	36.5	207	194	95	91	12.9	11.9	6.8
All	57,449	60,520	95.3	57,669				822	863	894	886	14.2	14.3	15.4
Oats	42,553	40,125	102.8	41,248	77.3	80.3	66.7	1,317	1,358	1,170	1,161	31.1	33.8	28.1
Barley	10,222	12,901	99.0	12,771	77.9	74.7	52.4	265	335	221	212	25.2	26.0	16.6
Rye	3,601	3,525	93.4	[3] 3,294				46.1	48.1	[4] 36.2	[4] 36.2	13.5	13.7	[4] 11.0
Buckwheat	746	589	99.8	588	84.0	51.5	80.5	13.4	7.9	10.4	18.0	18.5	13.5	10.6
Flaxseed	2,909	3,692	84.8	3,132	71.8	54.1	34.9	20.9	21.4	13.8	3.8	7.6	5.8	11.8
Rice [7]	949	959	100.0	958	83.2	80.4	81.3	40.9	41.3	40.2	42.2	41.2	43.1	40.4
Grain sorghums [7]	6,494	6,174	109.5	6,760	75.6	48.8	71.6	124.9	86.5	124.5	134.4	19.8	14.0	19.9
Beans, dry, edible [7]	1,691	2,142	96.7	2,071	73.2	61.5	59.3	18.4	21.9	20.7	9.0	11.1	10.2	18.7
Potatoes	3,369	3,167	110.7	3,506	77.0	63.4	67.4	381	343	371	361	110.6	108.4	103.0
Sweetpotatoes	832	722	120.6	871	76.5	57.6	75.0	80.3	62.2	80.7	83.9	95.2	86.2	96.4
Clover seed (red and alsike)	962	1,018			76.1	55.7	60.2	1.40	1.46			1.47	1.43	
Timothy seed	535	356				69.7	79.1	2.03	1.48				4.16	
Alfalfa seed	269	316				54.2	46.6	.85	.92			3.24	2.91	
Peaches, total crop					[5] 61.1	48.2	79.1	[8] 55.2	[8] 53.6	77.1	77.7			
Pears, total crop					64.9	66.4	63.2	22.1	[8] 27.6	24.1	24.1			
Apples, total crop					57.6	47.8	70.9	174	164	218	223			
								Barrels	*Barrels*	*Barrels*	*Barrels*			
Apples, commercial crop					59.8	53.2	70.2	32.6	33.7	38.8	38.9			
								Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Cotton	44,882	45,091	90.7	40,889	[9] 56.4	53.2	68.0	15.3	13.9	15.6	15.7	154.4	147.7	183.6
								Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*			
Tobacco	1,787	2,117	99.0	2,096	77.0	63.6	77.7	1,357	1,641	1,617	1,648	764	775	786
Peanuts (for nuts)	1,096	1,087	123.0	1,337	75.2	61.6	74.4	796	727		913	702	669	683
Hops [7]	23	20	109.7	21	86.7	75.6	81.2	31.4	23.4	22.2	23.5	1,268	1,202	1,097
Hay:								*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Tame	59,172	54,080	100.9	54,591	[5] 81.8	66.9	69.8	94.4	77.8	77.6	77.9	1.56	1.44	1.43
Wild	13,872	13,810	96.2	13,283				13.1	11.8	8.6	[4] 9.1	.99	.86	[4] .68
All	73,044	67,890	100.0	67,874				107.4	89.7	86.2	86.9	1.44	1.32	1.28
Timothy	8,789	7,434						11.0	7.6			1.26	1.03	[4] 1.25
Mixed clover and timothy	16,357	15,499						23.7	19.4			1.41	1.25	[4] 1.36
Sweet clover	1,120	868						2.06	1.33			[5] 1.82	1.53	[4] 1.44
Alfalfa	11,171	11,653	105.6	12,304		71.3	62.8	29.3	28.6	25.9	26.0	2.62	2.46	2.11
Grapes [10]					76.8	82.3	55.0	[8] 2.40	[8] 2.46	1.78	1.65			
Broomcorn [7] [11]	272	394	79.2	312	72.2	60.8	73.5	45.0	50.2	48.5	47.9	318.4	254.8	307.2
Sugar beets	675	[12] 821	[12] 91.8	[12] 754	86.5	85.2	76.4	7.36	9.20	7.20	7.1	10.4	11.9	10.2
								Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
Sorgo for sirup	364	201	135.8	273	75.3	49.1	83.0	28.6	12.9	23.3	24.3	80.7	64.2	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup	120	113	104.4	118	[5] 69.0	58.9	67.8	21.2	18.4	19.8	20.4	181.9	163.2	173.0

[1] Data for 1930 mostly revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.

[2] Indications of total production shown are computed from the estimated acreage multiplied by the yield per acre indicated by conditions on the date stated for each State. The final outturn may be higher or lower than present conditions indicate according as future developments prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.

[3] Acres remaining for harvest.

[4] Preliminary estimate.

[5] Short-time average.

[6] All spring wheat.

[7] Principal producing States.

[8] Includes some quantities not harvested.

[9] Previous to 1924 interpolated from Aug. 25 and Sept. 25 condition.

[10] Production is the total for fresh fruit, juice, and raisins.

[11] Production in thousands, not millions, and yield in pounds.

[12] Planted acreage, 90% of which is usually harvested.

NOTE.—Cooperation in crop reporting is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture with the State boards of agriculture, or other State agencies as the case may be, of many States, thus improving the accuracy of the reports and avoiding the confusion of a duplication of reports. Cooperation exists in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons

State	Corn						Spring wheat other than durum						Oats					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]			Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]			Condition Sept 1			Production [1]		
	10-year average, 1920-1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Maine	81	90	91	511	546	630	88	90	92	112	66	63	90	93	87	4,982	5,002	4,392
New Hampshire	83	92	90	611	585	630	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	89	95	81	417	264	252
Vermont	83	83	97	3,447	2,752	3,102	84	96	90	27	20	21	90	92	87	2,976	2,184	2,124
Massachusetts	81	88	86	1,893	1,794	1,620	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	86	88	85	284	190	140
Rhode Island	87	87	92	384	378	344	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	87	80	95	68	70	68
Connecticut	83	82	90	2,329	2,142	2,491	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84	91	86	431	288	279
New York	80	65	92	22,761	16,920	22,120	81	84	76	168	170	158	82	94	71	32,845	37,632	26,049
New Jersey	84	69	83	7,914	6,048	6,888	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	91	85	1,523	1,480	1,428
Pennsylvania	82	41	93	55,127	26,840	60,336	[2] 81	80	78	[2] 124	210	226	83	91	75	36,048	35.025	29,543
Ohio	80	45	92	140,330	88,358	157,263	73	75	81	112	342	399	79	78	74	71,629	62,964	58,572
Indiana	77	52	86	160,599	116,066	176,723	69	82	84	101	225	165	73	73	69	62,796	58,920	59,292
Illinois	77	49	79	329,948	228,506	333,610	74	86	74	3,128	2,541	1,530	74	77	73	139,917	144,218	139,896
Michigan	76	43	74	48,142	25,276	43,008	75	81	71	89	198	228	79	83	66	51,427	53,352	43.800
Wisconsin	81	71	65	82,368	79,365	54,110	78	86	73	1,313	1,407	1,221	84	91	62	101,976	108,680	69,860
Minnesota	76	63	58	142,337	139,190	134,349	[2] 75	80	74	17,404	16,011	11,844	81	85	64	150,632	170,048	123,918
Iowa	84	61	69	442,005	368,388	406,630	78	82	77	588	665	660	84	91	71	215,762	243,945	191,952
Missouri	77	34	76	170,204	73,935	174,734	71	75	85	147	168	119	68	79	83	40,320	44.660	53,580
North Dakota	73	54	67	21,553	19,058	25,158	[2] 69	63	30	63,184	64,087	[3] 25,389	71	57	28	47,475	39,585	[3] 18,626
South Dakota	71	45	18	100,527	79,840	32,760	[2] 63	70	27	17,474	25,775	[3] 9,120	75	73	22	63,575	69,600	[3] 18,360
Nebraska	73	66	49	223,580	247,106	186,776	74	81	38	2,896	3,008	1,050	77	82	58	72,304	83,720	53,196
Kansas	66	35	59	126,793	82,908	126.027	[4] 8.4	[4] 11.0	[4] 65	190	440	144	[4] 24.2	[4] 30.4	[4] 31.0	34,210	40,341	49,352
Delaware	82	52	83	4,570	2,815	5,040	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	70	88	106	120	150
Maryland	80	28	87	21,593	7,276	20,400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	83	77	78	1,664	1,592	2,112
Virginia	80	30	93	44,077	17,227	45,518	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	59	87	4,239	2,831	4,959
West Virginia	82	32	89	16,432	5,772	15,624	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	85	58	80	5,490	2,972	4,004
North Carolina	80	73	89	48,754	51,865	59,198	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 20.9	[4] 22.8	[4] 27.0	5,570	6,521	8,181
South Carolina	71	72	75	21,484	25,806	27,093	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 23.3	[4] 24.5	[4] 27.0	9,352	9,016	10,935
Georgia	75	68	65	47,997	43,261	40,953	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 19.7	[4] 23.0	[4] 25.5	8,414	5,934	8,542
Florida	81	68	66	8,038	7,500	7,728	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 14.2	[4] 15.0	[4] 17.5	172	150	175
Kentucky	79	31	92	81,751	30,402	90,080	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	79	50	86	5,957	2,512	4,887
Tennessee	77	45	88	69,912	39,832	81,565	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	68	82	4,479	2,920	4,116
Alabama	74	54	81	39,253	29,505	47,910	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 18.6	[4] 17.5	[4] 22.0	1,979	1,908	4,202
Mississippi	71	43	86	33,312	22,540	46,207	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 19.3	[4] 18.0	[4] 26.5	1,092	432	1,166
Arkansas	72	16	90	33,315	8,404	46,344	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 21.9	[4] 25.0	[4] 29.3	4,382	2,750	5,479
Louisiana	72	40	72	20,936	12,309	21,158	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 22.5	[4] 20.0	[4] 29.0	864	420	1,218
Oklahoma	69	34	60	56,605	36,436	54,968	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 24.0	[4] 28.0	[4] 32.0	25,720	29,232	47,104
Texas	70	59	70	87,327	86,710	112,203	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 25.8	[4] 27.5	[4] 42.0	43,615	40,012	76,398
Montana	70	46	39	5,304	2,160	2,070	[2] 71	46	19	46,502	28,806	11,439	71	45	25	16,751	6,475	2,664
Idaho	89	84	73	2,680	1,365	1,386	84	85	65	16,382	15,457	9,000	86	82	70	6,458	5,719	4,536
Wyoming	82	81	48	3,261	3,696	2,724	84	66	31	2,645	2,548	1,080	87	70	40	4,130	3,888	2,145
Colorado	72	90	41	18,551	41,234	14,138	74	72	53	5,542	4,868	2,304	80	76	54	5,699	6,700	4,032
New Mexico	71	64	83	3,544	3,612	6,248	71	80	73	619	420	459	69	73	74	955	735	950
Arizona	84	87	86	1,141	1,122	1,044	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	83	79	88	502	455	490
Utah	89	80	71	498	496	315	90	88	66	2,841	2,624	1,470	92	90	69	2,407	1,848	1,056
Nevada	93	89	66	50	44	36	88	93	74	336	286	240	90	96	70	75	108	72
Washington	82	70	75	1,791	1,482	1,326	69	58	57	20,837	19,253	10,668	80	81	81	9,719	7,680	7,536
Oregon	85	83	83	2,682	1,980	1,982	80	85	70	4,709	4,462	1,819	83	90	82	10,665	9.594	7,548
California	87	85	80	2,535	2,700	2,790	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[4] 30.4	[4] 35.0	[4] 23.0	4,850	3,860	1,541
United States	76.5	51.6	69.5	2,760,753	2,093,552	2,715,357	[5] 71.1	63.1	36.5	207,445	194,057	90,816	[6] 77.3	[6] 80.3	[6] 66.7	1,316,954	1,358,052	1,160,877

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years not so revised.
[2] Short-time average.
[3] Yield includes allowance for acreage abandoned or cut for hay during July.
[4] Yield per acre.
[5] All spring wheat.
[6] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

The most important changes in prospect took place in Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota, where the average decline in prospective yield ranged from 2 to 5 bushels. Increases in prospective yields in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas ranged from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. The decrease since August 1 in total indicated production in the Corn Belt was 86,727,000 bushels. In the Eastern and South Central States the crop showed continued improvement during the month.

Oats.—Oats are threshing out about as expected. The production of 1,160,877,000 bushels indicated by the September 1 condition of 66.7% of normal and by reported probable yield is about 200,000,000 bushels less than the crop harvested last year and 160,000,000 below the 5-year average. Improvement over the August 1 prospect was confined to a few States, including Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The crop yield is the second poorest in South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming and the third poorest in North Dakota, in the record of 65 years.

Durum Wheat

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]		
	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Minnesota	80	81	73	3,390	3,400	1,692
North Dakota	73	68	37	51,270	35,720	[2] 12,460
South Dakota	72	73	35	12,210	17,760	[2] 5,387
Montana	74	43	10	372	225	108
4 States	73.7	69.8	37.5	67,243	57,105	19,647

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.
[2] Yield includes allowance for acreage abandoned or cut for hay during July.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Barley						Buckwheat						Tobacco					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]			Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]			Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition, Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition, Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Maine	88	93	88	114	102	93	89	94	80	333	230	220						
Vermont	89	91	97	169	120	128	89	91	93	57	40	48						
Massachusetts													84	86	85	9,969	11,695	9,712
Connecticut													82	86	83	31,319	32,105	28,123
New York	82	90	71	4,629	5,504	4,128	86	60	85	3,799	3,069	3,412	82	65	90	1,260	760	1,040
New Jersey	[2]80	85	84	43	33	62	82	72	77	32	18	19						
Pennsylvania	85	88	76	624	1,328	1,596	85	42	86	4,038	2,150	3,675	84	56	90	49,263	39,372	57,772
Ohio	82	80	78	4,584	2,888	2,726	88	50	85	564	352	360	76	67	83	37,173	53,214	51,336
Indiana	74	78	77	946	925	1,025	84	52	81	256	162	224	77	45	79	12,803	11,382	18,476
Illinois	84	85	75	12,624	8,160	7,754	82	60	73	75	60	68						
Michigan	80	82	75	5,188	7,350	7,668	80	43	64	658	110	240						
Wisconsin	86	91	69	21,215	26,011	19,186	82	60	63	381	270	264	81	77	68	41,349	52,900	45,340
Minnesota	83	79	63	45,763	59,671	45,166	78	61	65	1,125	475	562		79	67		2,875	2,160
Iowa	87	87	73	14,308	14,353	11,440	86	72	66	111	52	48						
Missouri	76	80	85	217	452	650	80	21	55	15	30	27	84	66	73	4,335	5,221	5,670
North Dakota	72	58	32	38,590	46,795	[3] 17,812	[2]68	44	48	108	60	72						
South Dakota	74	70	27	28,280	44,352	[3] 13,752	76	29	40	193	70	91						
Nebraska	78	83	54	10,170	24,086	16,182	79	55	55	12	8	7						
Kansas	[4] 19.0	[4] 22.9	[4] 20.0	8,986	10,580	10,540												
Delaware							79	60	88	37	20	36						
Maryland	82	86	85	369	525	525	79	40	84	153	91	154	76	42	90	24,423	19,040	34,000
Virginia	84	70	92	420	375	680	81	38	84	301	154	260	76	46	81	121,753	111,776	117,815
West Virginia							84	44	83	743	221	400	80	46	72	6,130	5,040	6,083
North Carolina	[2][4]23.8	[4] 21.5	[4] 26.0	559	924	1,352	82	46	85	194	120	200	78	75	76	450.863	584,000	502,265
South Carolina													70	74	68	73,843	96,250	76,300
Georgia													78	78	54	64,310	104,610	59,553
Florida													85	86	68	8,029	11,188	7,950
Kentucky	83	63	92	161	216	490	80	58	79	172	138	170	75	50	83	327,761	372,151	495,598
Tennessee	78	72	88	681	609	945	78	61	80	50	48	54	77	60	72	91,528	127,160	128,280
Alabama															74		560	405
Louisiana													81	80	75	417	138	122
Oklahoma	[4] 21.2	[4] 22.0	[4] 29.0	1,588	1,540	3,045												
Texas	[4] 21.9	[4] 18.5	[4] 29.5	3,679	3,570	6,844												
Montana	75	47	32	4,631	3,614	1,773												
Idaho	87	88	67	5,440	6,342	5,088												
Wyoming	88	68	38	2,030	3,626	2,198												
Colorado	77	71	50	10,102	14,612	8,696												
New Mexico	69	71	82	198	216	297												
Arizona	88	93	90	710	576	630												
Utah	90	88	71	1,242	1,720	1,290												
Nevada	91	93	69	363	240	180												
Washington	77	76	75	2,360	2,278	2,516												
Oregon	83	83	75	3,323	2,988	2,889												
California	[4] 27.9	[4] 35.0	[4] 16.8	30,698	38,290	13,054												
United States	[5] 77.9	[5] 74.7	[5] 52.4	265,006	334,971	212,391	84.0	51.5	80.5	13,409	7,948	10,611	77.0	63.6	77.7	1,357,130	1,641,437	1,648,000

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.

[2] Short-time average.

[3] Yield includes allowance for acreage abandoned or cut for hay during July.

[4] Yield per acre.

[5] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

Barley.—The barley crop is now estimated at 212,391,000 bushels, a decrease of about 4% from last month's estimate. The 1930 crop was 334,971,000 bushels and the 5-year average (1925–1929), 265,006,000 bushels. Current reports indicate a yield of only 16.6 bushels per acre, which would be the lowest on record. In the Dakotas, where over a third of the barley acreage is located, dry weather caused a large acreage to be cut for hay or abandoned entirely. As in the case of wheat and oats, this fact has been taken into consideration in preparing the estimate of production. Yields are turning out somewhat better than earlier expectations in most of the Western States and in the eastern Corn Belt.

Buckwheat.—Total production of buckwheat is estimated at 10,611,000 bushels, which is 2% above the August 1 forecast, 33.5% above the very low production in 1930, and 20.9% less than the average production of the five years 1925–1929. Average yield per acre, based upon the September condition of 80.5% is expected to be 18 bushels, as compared with 13.5 bushels in 1930 and average yields of 18.5 bushels during the 10-year period 1920–1929. In New York and Pennsylvania, which usually produce about one-half of the buckwheat of the country, yields are estimated at 19.5 and 21 bushels, which are almost the same as their 10-year averages. Production prospects in other States show general increases as compared with the August estimates.

Tobacco.—Prospects for tobacco improved nearly 2% during August and the crop is now forecast at 1,648,000,000 pounds, which would be slightly above the record crop of 1,641,437,000 pounds produced last year and substantially above the average of about 1,357,000,000 pounds produced during the previous 5 years.

The condition of the tobacco crop on September 1 averaged 77.7% of normal compared with 63.6% on the same date last year and a September average of 77.0% during the previous 10 years. Last month the condition was 74.1%.

Flaxseed.—High temperatures and drought during the first half of August caused flax prospects to decline below the low expectations of August 1. The condition of the crop on September 1 was reported at 34.9% of normal, the lowest September condition on record. The total crop is now forecast at 11,769,000 bushels compared with 13,807,000 bushels indicated a month ago, 21,400,000 harvested last year, and the average of 20,900,000 bushels harvested during the previous five years. The present forecasted production is the smallest since 1922, in which year 10,375,000 bushels were harvested from an acreage less than half as large as the present acreage.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Flaxseed						Beans						Grain sorghums						Sugar beets [1]					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production [2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production [2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production [2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year aver age, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year aver-age, 1925–1929	1930	1931, fore-cast from condi-tion Sept. 1	10-year aver age, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year aver-age, 1925–1929	1930	1931, fore-cast from condi-tion Sept. 1	10-year aver-age, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year aver-age 1925–1929	1930	1931, fore-cast from condi-tion Sept. 1	10-years aver-age, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-yea aver-age-1925–1929	1930	1931, fore-cast from condi-tion Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush-els*	*1,000 bush-els*	*1,000 bush-els*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush-els*	*1,000 bush-els*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*
Maine							82	86	86	88	119	108												
Vermont								89	75	65	84	94												
New York							74	60	83	1,198	1,116	1,695												
Michigan							70	39	48	6,334	4,602	5,894							79	60	75	642	513	412
Wisconsin	84	80	68	124	108	94	82	65	42	74	60	45												
Minnesota	81	78	58	6,582	7,320	6,150	81	64	65	68	51	56												
Iowa	85	80	68	167	240	96																		
Missouri	81	82	50	32	17	8							83	54	85	1,901	1,602	2,354						
North Dakota	70	47	28	8,498	8,208	[3] 3,694																		
South Dakota	74	50	15	3,971	3,086	[3] 916																		
Nebraska	86	71	30	76	168	44		83	60	57	118	112	83	84	72	420	340	420	93	98	81	993	1,136	726
Kansas	76	86	75	209	270	403		75	75		144	70	76	48	69	24,846	14,300	23,760						
North Carolina					41																			
Oklahoma													73	43	68	28,492	13,059	25,536						
Texas													75	46	73	58,674	46,816	71,346						
Montana	64	43	19	1,236	1,776	324	78	54	50	554	690	504							88	91	82	333	572	556
Idaho							87	80	77	1,608	2,415	2,318							85	71	67	347	446	224
Wyoming	[4] 78	69	22		135	40	88	91	74	324	726	496							95	94	79	426	646	514
Colorado							73	85	38	1,776	3,927	948	78	86	52	2,325	2,848	1,596	89	94	75	2,466	3,312	2,618
New Mexico							63	70	70	951	726	965	77	63	86	3,419	1,689	5,434						
Arizona							85	80	85	50	68	64	88	90	87	1,332	2,065	1,770						
Utah																			84	70	65	672	553	441
Oregon									90		12	12												
California							77	80	72	5,242	7,049	5,344	87	89	76	3,526	3,795	2,160	81	86	83	503	768	914
Other States [5]																				78	78	972	1,255	725
United States	71.8	54.1	34.9	20,917	21,369	11,769	73.2	61.5	59.3	18,432	21,907	18,725	75.6	48.8	71.6	124,933	86,514	134,376	86.5	85.2	76.4	7,355	9,201	7,130

[1] On the basis of average extraction, a production of 963,000 short tons of sugar is indicated.

[2] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.

[3] Yield includes allowance for acreage abandoned during July.

[4] Short-time average.

[5] States producing sugar beets for which figures are not shown above.

Beans.—The bean crop has suffered severely from the unusual heat and dryness in important producing States. The September 1 condition of 59.3 is far below the 10-year average of 73.2 for that date. The indicated production of 18,725,000 bushels is about 2,000,000 less than August 1 prospects, 3,182,000 less than last year, and only slightly above the 5-year average of 18,400,000 bushels. Damage was most severe in Michigan, and the indicated production of that State and New York, producing mainly white pea beans, is now 7,589,000 bushels compared with a 5-year average of 7,532,000. The earlier poor prospects for pinto beans are further lowered by drought in Colorado and New Mexico, which States now promise a production of only 1,913,000 bushels compared with 4,653,000 bushels produced last year and a 5-year average of 2,728,000. Bean production in the northern Rocky Mountain States growing mainly the Great Northern variety is now estimated at 3,318,000 bushels, compared with 3,831,000 last year and 2,486,000 for the 5-year average. California bean prospects remain practically unchanged from the August indication, being for a crop of about 5,344,000 bushels compared with 7,049,000 in 1930 and 5,242,000 the 5-year average.

Grain sorghums.—The production of grain sorghums for all purposes is indicated to be 134,376,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels over the August 1 forecast. The production in 1930 was 86,514,000 bushels and the 5-year average production 124,933,000 bushels. The condition on September 1 is reported at 71.6% of normal, compared with 75.9% on August 1, 48.8% on September 1, 1930, and a 10-year average condition of 75.6%. The yield per acre indicated by September 1 condition is 19.9 bushels per acre compared with 14.0 bushels in 1930 and a 10-year average of 19.8 bushels. Most of the crop is produced in the Southwestern States from Kansas to Arizona, and growing conditions in this area were very favorable during August. No estimate of the acreage to be harvested for grain and for forage will be made until December.

Sugar beets.—A fair yield of sugar beets per acre is still expected in the Dakotas and in most States west of the Missouri River, although irrigation water is scarce, especially in Idaho and Utah. Yields of 8 short tons per acre or less are in prospect in Idaho and most of the eastern sugar-beet territory. Total production for the United States is forecast at 7,130,000 short tons compared with 9,201,000 short tons produced in 1930 and an average of 7,355,000 short tons for the previous five years. If the usual quantity of sugar is made from each ton of beets now in prospect, about 963,000 short tons of beet sugar will be produced.

Rice.—The forecast of rice production for California is unchanged from August 1, being 7,500,000 bushels compared with 7,271,000 bushels produced last year and an average of 7,228,000 bushels for the previous five years.

Prospective production in Louisiana is also the same as a month ago, as August rains came too late to help the Blue Rose variety very much and salt water is still a problem in a few parishes. Arkansas is now expected to produce 340,000 bushels less than was forecast August 1. In Texas, the crop having been grown under generally favorable conditions with sufficient water supply, production is forecast at about 9,500,000 bushels, which is 17% above the August 1 forecast, 12% more than was produced last year, and 29% above the average for the previous five years.

Production in the three Southern States (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) is forecast at 32,950,000 bushels compared with 34,051,000 in 1930 and an average of 33,309,000 bushels for the previous five years.

Peanuts.—The acreage of peanuts to be harvested this year will be about 23% larger than in 1930, according to preliminary reports on acres planted and the percentage of the acreage to be gathered for picking.

September 1 condition is reported at 74.4 compared with 61.6 last year and 75.2 for the 10-year average. The indicated crop of 913,350,000 pounds is the largest of record since the war years, 1916–1918. It is about 118,000,000 pounds greater than the 5-year average and 187,000,000 pounds above the crop of last year.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Rice						Peanuts (for nuts)									Sugar cane for sirup						Velvet beans			Pecans					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Acreage			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]			Condition Sept. 1			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	1930	1931 Per cent of 1930	1931 Total	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 acres*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 acres*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Ill																									50	60	70	100	200	240
Mo																									[2] 43	30	75	1,092	750	2,500
Va							126	110	139	77	52	84	138,079	83,790	120,930															
N. C							213	125	266	76	65	77	207,819	191,700	255,360							78	70	79	64	54	75	586	600	1,080
S. C							12	120	14	73	67	71	6,581	8,400	9,800	69	65	66	781	900	675	71	67	66	62	60	67	1,132	1,200	1,400
Ga							292	123	359	75	71	71	176,425	198,560	201,040	66	62	60	4,817	4,650	4,590	73	73	63	58	46	75	5,475	3,150	8,500
Fla							37	120	44	84	74	71	26,436	20,720	23,760	77	70	67	1,799	1,530	1,485	83	72	74	63	48	72	1,395	1,000	2,000
Tenn							16	100	16	80	53	72	16,420	10,000	12,800															
Ala							221	125	276	72	64	72	121,200	132,600	151,800	66	52	64	2,561	2,040	2,700	72	54	65	60	57	75	2,355	2,500	4,000
Miss							10	130	13	76	58	78	6,491	5,200	8,450	66	46	68	3,519	2,080	3,400	70	56	76	56	53	67	4,459	5,150	5,900
Ark	84	68	81	8,310	7,912	7,650	10	140	14	74	30	83	7,555	4,750	10,500	63	23	81	283	108	292				53	41	75	1,870	1,400	2,200
La	81	80	76	17,666	17,676	15,844	15	115	17	75	53	73	6,865	6,225	9,010	[3] 73	69	75	5,659	6,208	5,774	[2] 68	55	70	52	56	69	4,033	5,500	6,300
Okla							25	100	25	73	39	72	21,630	12,000	17,500										49	41	48	6,865	10,640	10,000
Tex	86	87	86	7,326	8,463	9,456	110	140	154	68	50	69	60,283	52,800	92,400	62	50	73	1,765	930	1,500				38	33	58	20,349	11,900	32,000
Calif	87	90	90	7,228	7,271	7,500																								
U. S	83.2	80.4	81.3	40,814	41,322	40,450	1,087	123.0	1,337	75.2	61.6	74.4	795,784	726,745	913,350	69.0	58.9	67.8	21,185	18,446	20,416	73.2	67.6	64.7	46.2	40.3	61.6	49,710	43,990	76,120

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised. [2] Short-time average. [3] 10-year average.

The actual acreage of peanuts to be finally harvested and picked will depend upon the prices being paid during the picking and harvesting season, as a varying proportion of the crop is left in the ground for hogging or fed to livestock after digging, according to whether prices for nuts are acceptable to the grower.

The indicated crop in the Virginia-North Carolina area is about 376,000,000 compared with 275,000,000 pounds last year. In the States of Georgia and Alabama 353,000,000 pounds is indicated compared with 331,000,000 last year, and in Oklahoma and Texas 110,000,000 compared with 65,000,000 pounds in 1930.

Sugarcane.—The Louisiana sugarcane crop is still somewhat backward. The present condition of 75% of normal indicates a total production of 2,901,000 short tons of cane for all purposes, including the seed, compared with 3,100,000 short tons harvested in 1930, and 2,446,000 short tons for the previous five years. If the usual quantity of sugar is made from each of the 2,417,000 tons of cane expected to be harvested for sugar, about 166,000 short tons of cane sugar will be produced.

The September 1 forecast for the eight Southern States producing sugarcane sirup is 20,416,000 gallons compared with 19,781,000 gallons forecast as of August 1, 18,446,000 gallons produced in 1930, and an average of 21,185,000 gallons for the previous five years. Production of sugarcane sirup in Louisiana is now forecast at 5,800,000 gallons, which is substantially the same as was forecast last month.

Broomcorn

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Illinois	77	70	87	6,460	7,800	8,600
Missouri	78	57	82	660	400	600
Kansas	77	61	77	6,100	7,600	5,000
Oklahoma	70	51	67	19,820	17,100	20,400
Texas	65	76	80	1,740	1,300	1,500
Colorado	75	72	59	6,120	10,400	4,500
New Mexico	75	65	91	4,140	5,600	7,300
United States	72.2	60.8	73.5	45,040	50,200	47,900

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years not so revised.

Broomcorn.—Broomcorn production is now expected to be nearly 48,000 tons, which is about 5% less than last year's crop and 6% larger than the average crop for the previous five years. Scattering rains in the western districts have not helped the crop materially, although the present forecast is somewhat larger than a month ago in Kansas and New Mexico. In southeastern Colorado the stands are thin, some fields are heat burned, and low yields are expected. Conditions are somewhat better in west central Oklahoma, and south central Oklahoma very good crops have been secured on the bottom lands, although crops on the uplands are only fair. In Illinois the crop improved slightly in August.

Soybeans.—The condition of soybeans on September 1 remains at 84, the same as on August 1, with no important changes in any State. Condition on September 1 last year was 63.1 and the 10-year average is 82.5. As early reports of plantings indicated an increase of about 22%, a large crop of soybeans appears probable.

Plums and Prunes

Crop and State	Condition Sept. 1				Production			
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
FRESH BASIS								
Plums:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Michigan	[1] 51	32	64	62				
California	[2] 73	[2] 45	[2] 87	[2] 74	57,000	40,000	82,000	[3] 70,000
Prunes (for use fresh):								
Oregon		79	65	51	20,040	28,500	25,000	20,400
Washington	[1] 61	74	70	62	14,460	22,500	18,750	14,514
Idaho	[1] 71	70	60	72	20,100	25,000	20,700	19,500
DRY BASIS								
Prunes (for drying): [4]								
California	68	39	80	55	168,860	103,000	[5] 267,000	176,000
Oregon		89	58	50	22,800	50,000	[5] 25,500	25,000
Washington		70	73	62	4,010	6,500	3,500	4,147
Idaho		68	70			880	215	

[1] Short-time average.
[2] Production in percentage of a full crop.
[3] Preliminary estimate.
[4] To convert California estimates to fresh-fruit basis, multiply by 2½. In the other States the ratio ranges from 3 to 4 (fresh) to 1 dried.
[5] Includes a quantity not harvested on account of market conditions, as follows: California 13,000 tons, and Oregon 9,000 tons (dried basis).

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Tame hay						Wild hay									Alfalfa hay [1]						Pasture		
	Condition Sept. 1			Production [2]			Yield per acre			Production			Quality			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1		
	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept, 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	September, 1931, preliminary estimate	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Maine	91	83	96	1, 487	1, 245	1, 247	1.00	0.90	0.95	13	4	5	91	86	87	74	88	96	7	26	33	82	83	87
New Hampshire	92	90	97	582	515	450	.95	.90	.90	16	4	4	90	88	89	84	91	97	6	8	11	85	83	83
Vermont	98	93	97	1, 465	1, 484	1, 427	1.07	.90	1.05	15	5	6	91	94	88	79	87	91	18	23	26	89	83	90
Massachusetts	87	81	93	645	527	486	1.04	1.05	1.10	13	6	7	90	81	86	67	86	94	7	18	22	83	72	87
Rhode Island	88	79	83	59	49	47	.97	1.00	1.15	2	1	1	89	88	84	-----	-----	98	-----	2	3	82	65	90
Connecticut	86	81	90	487	411	364	1.10	.95	1.10	12	4	4	87	85	88	74	84	93	13	24	29	82	62	88
New York	89	81	91	6, 700	5, 264	5, 821	1.16	1.20	1.10	78	52	47	85	83	80	79	74	92	534	468	580	80	51	78
New Jersey	81	71	86	407	318	348	1.43	1.25	1.25	25	16	16	88	85	75	68	73	85	64	62	82	83	50	83
Pennsylvania	87	74	81	4, 405	3, 305	3, 430	1.28	1.05	1.30	22	15	18	87	81	79	77	64	89	204	208	285	81	31	81
Ohio	82	47	85	4, 239	2, 135	3, 663	1.29	.80	1.25	8	7	11	86	75	81	87	52	87	427	311	502	84	26	81
Indiana	80	50	75	2, 703	1, 963	2, 439	1.14	1.00	1.20	23	9	11	85	77	81	83	60	83	346	322	386	81	29	70
Illinois	80	55	75	4, 360	3, 084	3, 557	1.21	1.00	1.25	44	20	25	87	78	84	85	70	80	568	468	585	79	27	59
Michigan	80	63	69	4, 213	3, 199	3, 016	1.25	1.10	1.10	51	46	44	89	82	84	77	58	69	1, 079	1, 021	1, 130	72	21	41
Wisconsin	83	77	62	6, 098	5, 713	4, 717	1.32	1.20	1.15	301	305	263	89	89	85	86	75	63	779	1, 052	1, 104	74	42	38
Minnesota	78	67	58	4, 154	3, 778	3, 517	1.20	1.10	.90	2, 147	2, 010	1, 611	88	85	78	73	61	60	1, 248	1, 353	1, 386	70	41	48
Iowa	83	79	63	4, 779	4, 923	3, 638	1.16	1.15	.84	309	255	171	93	90	85	90	74	66	863	1, 218	995	84	49	44
Missouri	82	51	75	4, 426	2, 849	3, 641	1.07	.75	1.00	145	96	133	87	78	85	77	61	72	416	273	342	82	31	67
North Dakota	78	57	43	1, 717	1, 347	[3] 1, 386	.96	.80	.60	1, 247	1, 439	971	88	84	74	52	48	47	367	350	366	71	45	50
South Dakota	70	55	25	1, 735	1, 646	[3] 1, 212	.81	.60	.35	1, 809	1, 477	862	88	75	62	57	49	20	1, 214	1, 276	665	73	51	27
Nebraska	76	79	52	3, 597	3, 709	2, 923	.90	.85	.60	2, 422	2, 471	1, 674	89	87	78	68	78	49	2, 854	2, 974	2, 252	78	78	48
Kansas	74	63	67	3, 369	2, 126	2, 137	1.08	.93	.95	969	804	780	87	78	82	58	61	60	2, 133	1, 449	1, 551	78	62	69
Delaware	83	48	84	120	75	120	1.43	1.30	1.50	5	3	3	88	95	79	66	54	87	13	12	19	78	31	80
Maryland	80	50	77	642	344	508	1.32	.90	1.05	4	4	4	82	60	81	71	39	87	53	28	58	79	15	83
Virginia	77	32	88	1, 213	512	976	1.08	.60	1.25	24	5	10	83	56	85	76	27	87	102	38	101	84	28	95
West Virginia	82	41	84	1, 126	446	890	1.19	.60	1.25	16	11	22	86	69	84	76	47	81	18	12	22	88	33	86
North Carolina	79	58	84	697	748	990	1.01	.80	.95	53	46	54	84	74	82	82	55	85	15	18	29	83	58	89
South Carolina	67	58	71	260	171	190	.76	.64	80	2	2	2	76	68	75	66	54	73	4	4	7	75	59	72
Georgia	68	60	68	409	387	361	.80	.80	.75	13	16	15	80	71	76	67	56	67	6	6	6	77	59	69
Florida	87	69	76	60	48	48	.84	.75	.75	3	3	3	87	81	78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90	75	80
Kentucky	81	40	82	1, 589	886	1, 394	1.17	.75	1.30	44	11	20	83	61	80	76	40	83	138	102	226	83	26	84
Tennessee	77	44	78	1, 632	1, 045	1, 574	1.08	.70	1.15	52	34	55	81	60	80	80	50	77	33	34	52	81	38	78
Alabama	72	51	78	460	392	568	.78	.57	.75	16	10	14	79	65	79	60	49	66	21	19	15	76	51	76
Mississippi	71	40	85	522	282	476	.98	.55	1.05	32	21	40	78	52	80	66	38	83	49	32	66	78	41	85
Arkansas	73	34	86	635	441	714	.95	.45	.95	120	81	172	82	54	87	60	39	88	91	76	172	74	21	87
Louisiana	70	54	81	320	222	331	1.16	.65	1.15	20	13	18	79	63	78	66	49	82	31	21	46	79	47	78
Oklahoma	71	47	62	823	520	622	.95	.80	.75	451	432	413	85	73	73	56	50	56	414	288	332	72	42	58
Texas	72	56	72	717	495	608	1.00	.85	.90	209	173	184	84	74	74	70	60	74	158	102	130	70	43	65
Montana	81	57	45	2, 281	2, 005	1, 878	.90	.65	.55	583	373	300	89	64	54	67	61	57	1, 449	1, 283	1, 256	80	58	41
Idaho	86	79	67	2, 940	2, 933	2, 382	1.26	1.10	1.10	135	110	110	92	80	80	84	78	73	2, 263	2, 403	2, 109	81	80	58
Wyoming	88	79	58	1, 253	1, 144	996	.98	.85	.50	405	259	152	93	80	66	82	79	64	838	756	690	91	86	63
Colorado	82	82	57	2, 649	2, 765	2, 411	1.01	1.10	.80	376	406	295	89	84	74	81	80	55	2, 006	1, 982	1, 618	86	88	54
New Mexico	84	81	75	422	321	332	.88	.80	90	30	19	22	84	72	83	89	83	75	321	262	278	81	76	83
Arizona	87	94	90	649	614	606	.85	1.00	1.00	7	12	12	81	90	90	85	90	87	584	567	584	85	90	90
Utah	89	83	53	1, 594	1, 553	1, 016	1.34	1.50	1.20	110	104	83	93	87	79	87	82	54	1, 466	1, 448	946	83	83	48
Nevada	85	82	60	541	537	344	1.09	1.00	.50	174	143	50	90	83	61	80	83	59	443	407	261	84	80	50
Washington	85	71	82	2, 076	1, 687	1, 773	1.40	1.25	1.25	45	44	44	90	75	85	74	73	78	815	687	636	70	55	65
Oregon	87	85	78	1, 938	2, 147	2, 010	1.12	1.25	1.00	282	278	211	94	84	78	86	84	75	726	775	742	78	70	63
California	87	86	72	5, 168	5, 540	4, 275	1.09	1.20	.85	177	166	88	89	91	80	84	87	75	4, 125	4, 347	3, 280	78	75	51
United States	81.8	66.9	69.8	94, 364	77, 850	77, 859	.99	.86	.68	13, 060	11, 825	9, 060	88.7	81.6	75.7	75.6	71.3	62.8	29, 329	28, 615	26, 016	78.6	47.7	63.0

[1] Included in tame hay.
[2] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.
[3] Includes allowance for additional acreage of grain cut for hay during July.

Hops

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production [1]		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Washington	89	76	80	5, 416	3, 652	3, 696
Oregon	84	74	82	16, 770	14, 350	14, 415
California	88	80	80	9, 198	5, 445	5, 365
United States	86.7	75.6	81.2	31, 383	23, 447	23, 476

[1] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years, not so revised.

Hay crops.—The production of hay shows little change from August 1. The September 1 forecast is 86,919,000 tons, compared with 86,180,000 tons on August 1, 89,675,000 tons in 1930, and a 5-year average (unrevised) of 107,424,000 tons. The forecast does not include sweet sorghums for hay. In view of the large acreage and favorable season in the Southwestern States, a sweet sorghum crop considerably above average is to be expected. Last year 3,816,000 tons of this crop were produced and the 5-year average is 4,543,000 tons.

The production of all tame hay is given at 77,859,000 tons, as compared with 77,587,000 tons on August 1, 77,850,000 tons in 1930, and a 5-year average (unrevised) of 94,364,000 tons. Condition on September 1 was 69.8% of normal, compared with 66.9% on September 1, 1930, and a 7-year average of 81.8%. While lower conditions are reported in many States than on August 1, much of the hay crop is harvested early in the summer. The forecast of tame-hay production contains an allowance for considerable acreages of grains cut for hay in the

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Yield per acre									Condition Sept. 1														
	Timothy hay			Mixed clover and timothy hay			Sweet clover hay			Clover seed (red and alsike)			Alfalfa seed			Timothy seed			Soybeans			Cowpeas		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	6-year average, 1924–1929	1930	1931	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931	7-year average, 1923–1929	1930	1931
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	1.25	1.10	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	1.37	1.55	1.50	1.41	1.80	1.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	1.45	1.50	1.65	1.56	1.85	2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts	1.53	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.70	1.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island	1.48	1.50	1.40	1.58	1.60	1.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut	1.55	1.55	1.60	1.66	1.85	1.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York	1.29	1.20	1.35	1.39	1.35	1.60	-----	-----	-----	81	69	82	-----	-----	-----	81	72	84	[1] 80	72	85	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.54	1.42	1.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[1] 82	74	88	[1] 85	77	91
Pennsylvania	1.37	1.28	1.36	1.43	1.33	1.38	-----	-----	-----	74	36	67	-----	-----	-----	80	63	79	[1] 84	56	88	-----	-----	-----
Ohio	1.28	.80	1.45	1.38	.77	1.50	1.68	1.15	1.90	72	32	63	-----	-----	-----	84	40	83	86	57	88	[1] 87	56	90
Indiana	1.21	.80	1.25	1.30	.85	1.25	1.60	1.35	1.70	70	46	62	-----	-----	-----	80	44	76	85	66	86	81	53	82
Illinois	1.16	.84	1.22	1.32	1.09	1.30	1.82	1.40	1.90	70	56	58	-----	-----	-----	81	63	78	83	67	83	79	52	82
Michigan	1.16	1.00	1.05	1.25	1.10	1.15	1.73	1.60	1.60	77	43	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	53	76	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	1.40	1.35	1.10	1.62	1.55	1.25	2.09	2.00	1.95	78	72	58	-----	-----	-----	86	83	73	83	72	66	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota	1.31	1.15	.95	1.50	1.35	1.10	2.07	1.90	1.85	78	63	57	74	65	62	80	76	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	1.22	1.17	.95	1.42	1.42	1.10	1.99	1.94	1.80	85	72	64	-----	-----	-----	90	92	86	90	80	83	-----	-----	-----
Missouri	1.05	.71	1.15	1.18	.83	1.15	1.62	1.30	1.70	77	67	55	75	59	70	79	56	80	86	66	86	82	49	85
North Dakota	1.18	.80	.80	1.43	1.00	.95	1.83	1.35	1.25	-----	52	23	59	50	37	54	53	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota	1.10	.85	.45	1.26	1.05	.60	1.58	1.50	1.10	-----	-----	-----	59	50	20	65	52	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	1.33	1.48	.90	1.54	1.59	.90	1.92	1.80	1.20	83	70	65	77	73	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	1.28	1.10	1.15	1.48	1.31	1.30	1.92	1.79	1.50	72	70	58	60	77	67	75	70	77	80	72	83	78	70	79
Delaware	1.28	.80	1.40	1.34	.85	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	87	50	88	86	48	88
Maryland	1.34	1.00	1.25	1.41	.95	1.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	86	45	89	85	47	88
Virginia	1.13	.55	1.35	1.20	.55	1.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	82	39	92	80	34	92
West Virginia	1.28	.60	1.45	1.37	.65	1.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	88	46	84	88	47	85
North Carolina	1.11	.70	-----	1.18	.75	-----	-----	1.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84	75	85	75	68	86
South Carolina	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	68	69	73	65	65	72
Georgia	.97	.85	-----	1.04	.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	65	71	65	63	71
Florida	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84	77	79
Kentucky	1.22	.61	1.30	1.33	.68	1.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	83	52	87	82	48	85
Tennessee	1.19	.85	1.15	1.25	.85	1.35	-----	-----	-----	73	36	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	79	56	83	77	54	83
Alabama	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	72	57	81	67	60	81
Mississippi	-----	-----	-----	[1] 1.20	.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	74	52	83	67	54	78
Arkansas	1.06	.82	-----	1.11	.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[1] 75	41	87	69	35	88
Louisiana	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	61	81	67	53	77
Oklahoma	1.30	.80	-----	1.28	.80	-----	1.32	1.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	[1] 76	52	75	73	48	76
Texas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64	51	79
Montana	1.40	.90	.95	1.70	1.10	1.30	1.72	1.00	1.00	81	-----	-----	66	60	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	1.61	1.50	1.28	1.98	1.80	1.55	-----	-----	-----	83	81	68	72	75	67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	1.40	1.20	1.00	1.65	1.30	1.20	1.72	1.50	1.20	-----	-----	-----	82	73	54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	1.72	1.80	1.45	1.87	1.90	1.50	1.92	1.70	1.40	[1] 92	80	60	82	72	59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.63	1.30	2.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	82	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	73	88	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	1.94	2.00	1.50	2.02	2.00	1.50	-----	1.70	1.90	-----	-----	-----	30	15	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	1.72	2.00	1.10	1.74	1.90	1.15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	1.89	1.60	2.00	2.26	2.20	2.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	1.80	2.10	1.65	2.08	2.20	1.85	-----	-----	-----	70	78	69	80	80	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California	1.48	1.25	-----	1.60	1.80	1.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States	1.26	1.03	1.25	1.41	1.25	1.36	1.82	1.53	1.44	76.1	55.7	60.2	57.4	54.2	46.6	83.6	69.7	79.1	82.5	63.1	84.0	70.1	54.7	80.1

[1] Short-time average.

Northwestern States, where the July estimate of acreage to be cut allowed only for average acreage.

The yield of wild hay is given at 0.68 ton per acre, compared with 0.65 ton on August 1 and a 10-year average of 0.99 ton. When applied to a usual acreage of wild meadows cut for hay, a crop of 9,060,000 tons is indicated. Last year 11,825,000 tons were cut, and the 5-year average is 13,060,000 tons. The acreage actually cut varies, depending upon supplies of other hay and the yield of wild hay per acre. This year the short supplies of tame hay in the prairie States would tend to increase the acreage of wild hay cut; on the other hand, the yield per acre has been cut by drought to the point where many acres may not be worth cutting.

The production of alfalfa hay, indicated by September 1 condition at 26,016,000 tons, is practically the same as the August forecast. Last year 28,615,000 tons were cut, and the 5-year average is 29,329,000 tons. Condition declined from 64.6% of normal on August 1 to 62.8% on September 1. Several cuttings were already harvested, however, before the drought became severe.

The yield per acre of mixed clover and timothy hay is given at 1.36 tons compared with the low yield of 1.25 tons in 1930, and a 10-year average of 1.41 tons.

The yield of timothy hay is estimated at 1.25 tons per acre, compared with the low yield of 1.03 tons in 1930, and the 10-year average of 1.26 tons.

Sweet clover cut for hay is estimated to have yielded 1.44 tons per acre, compared with 1.53 tons in 1930, and a 6-year average of 1.82 tons.

The condition of alfalfa for seed on September 1 is given at 46.6% of normal compared with 54.2% on September 1, 1930. The condition of 20% in South Dakota and 27% in Utah are exceptionally low.

The condition of timothy for seed is given at 79.1% of normal compared with 69.7% on September 1, 1930.

The condition of red and alsike clover for seed is given at 60.2%, compared with 55.7% on September 1, 1930, and a 10-year average of 76.1%.

No estimate of acreage of seeds for hay crops has been made so far this season.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Potatoes[1]						Sweetpotatoes						Sorgo for sirup						Peaches					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production[2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production[2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production[2]			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average 1925–1929	1930	1931 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931 forecast from condition Sept. 1	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931 forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bushels*
Maine	82	77	78	39,574	46,060	49,735	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Hampshire	84	88	82	1,705	1,935	1,600	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	63	79	76	28	37	34
Vermont	83	88	85	2,852	3,000	2,635	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Massachusetts	80	89	79	1,718	2,200	1,625	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	63	76	61	185	232	181
Rhode Island	82	90	80	289	380	260	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	69	75	78	28	28	33
Connecticut	79	81	84	1,972	2,090	1,680	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	66	75	72	213	276	216
New York	78	68	81	27,614	23,780	27,120	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	59	75	85	1,846	2,158	2,175
New Jersey	76	90	85	7,343	7,680	7,854	84	77	87	2,072	1,596	1,859	----	----	----	----	----	----	71	55	83	2,254	1,788	2,610
Pennsylvania	77	54	79	26,228	18,711	23,546	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	49	30	85	1,414	936	2,418
Ohio	77	46	67	11,353	9,450	10,080	80	56	79	359	90	120	83	55	89	285	65	80	47	11	97	1,356	400	2,652
Indiana	72	55	65	4,859	4,984	5,494	80	48	78	250	270	452	80	49	85	178	130	170	50	1	97	559	12	1,200
Illinois	69	64	61	5,463	4,134	4,088	78	50	74	1,103	480	665	76	47	80	758	513	760	50	0	96	1,904	(3)	4,263
Michigan	75	42	56	26,588	13,688	19,500	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	52	33	86	941	629	1,780
Wisconsin	77	57	52	25,380	18,056	20,100	----	----	----	----	----	----	84	75	75	130	100	110	----	----	----	----	----	----
Minnesota	73	51	59	31,202	21,350	27,552	----	----	----	----	----	----	83	72	70	154	160	140	----	----	----	----	----	----
Iowa	77	58	42	6,971	5,180	3,570	83	70	69	318	300	174	88	79	84	349	400	300	44	5	68	56	7	80
Missouri	72	81	60	6,450	6,206	4,416	78	54	76	1,178	855	1,020	81	48	85	1,761	620	747	38	1	92	970	24	2,254
North Dakota	74	46	61	9,805	7,345	8,840	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
South Dakota	75	47	30	4,923	3,074	2,345	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	79	72	47	7,907	9,900	7,750	----	----	----	----	----	----	82	85	70	155	160	150	44	26	50	48	31	55
Kansas	78	80	65	4,971	4,955	4,018	80	66	72	354	525	648	81	50	75	171	180	210	39	6	68	273	35	476
Delaware	75	51	78	553	250	570	84	60	89	1,030	600	1,305	----	----	----	----	----	----	63	35	100	274	162	450
Maryland	72	45	76	4,051	2,427	3,360	82	54	83	1,462	660	1,776	----	----	----	----	----	----	58	28	92	458	231	679
Virginia	77	46	81	16,374	13,989	14,756	80	44	85	5,643	2,960	5,130	81	39	91	964	350	950	46	14	89	749	240	1,488
West Virginia	78	44	61	5,800	2,800	3,549	84	50	74	254	150	210	86	47	88	639	413	665	38	7	90	538	122	1,306
North Carolina	79	65	71	7,394	8,590	10,544	80	72	80	8,342	9,506	11,845	80	70	89	2,052	1,230	1,940	[4] 60	[4] 45	[4] 90	1,808	1,800	3,128
South Carolina	67	55	65	3,066	2,956	3,297	74	69	68	4,377	5,200	4,510	72	65	74	1,382	455	600	[4] 64	[4] 56	[4] 84	865	952	1,428
Georgia	70	58	61	1,316	1,424	1,660	77	67	66	9,441	6,888	7,081	71	63	74	1,769	1,152	1,764	[4] 70	[4] 58	[4] 91	7,105	4,698	7,917
Florida	----	----	----	3,064	2,560	3,637	84	69	71	2,717	2,040	2,040	----	----	----	----	----	----	[4] 67	[4] 64	[4] 82	103	102	131
Kentucky	78	50	65	4,477	2,831	3,431	82	50	77	1,480	884	1,520	81	42	90	3,469	708	1,656	48	3	96	699	75	1,440
Tennessee	76	57	60	3,179	2,887	3,055	79	56	78	4,478	4,590	6,272	77	50	85	2,443	1,960	3,895	52	21	95	1,466	630	2,850
Alabama	71	53	63	2,230	2,521	4,389	77	59	72	6,565	6,290	9,360	71	56	80	2,724	1,430	2,610	[4] 56	[4] 65	[4] 90	973	1,105	1,530
Mississippi	67	50	71	1,014	765	1,376	77	52	78	6,624	5,035	7,040	72	46	84	2,604	1,065	2,700	[4] 59	[4] 57	[4] 93	524	490	800
Arkansas	64	47	71	2,196	2,805	4,057	74	29	82	3,075	1,904	4,290	72	22	88	2,833	782	2,958	[4] 51	[4] 2	[4] 90	2,373	84	3,780
Louisiana	67	64	81	2,302	2,480	4,266	75	57	75	7,334	5,412	7,654	69	29	76	98	55	100	[4] 54	[4] 35	[4] 87	191	112	278
Oklahoma	64	46	52	3,389	3,997	4,107	72	44	65	1,922	915	1,494	73	38	75	1,098	312	675	[4] 38	[4] 4	[4] 20	694	80	400
Texas	57	57	63	2,187	5,012	5,329	64	44	68	8,465	3,570	6,003	68	56	73	2,526	660	1,105	[4] 46	[4] 25	[4] 51	1,685	750	1,581
Montana	76	58	48	3,570	1,824	1,885	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Idaho	86	86	69	18,348	26,910	23,400	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	56	11	77	217	32	288
Wyoming	84	83	63	1,862	3,000	2,125	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	81	80	46	12,824	15,400	7,950	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	67	61	84	794	817	1,159
New Mexico	78	80	76	156	350	375	89	70	85	124	160	270	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	28	50	93	51	105
Arizona	74	80	78	235	320	320	89	80	95	192	140	145	----	----	----	----	----	----	64	80	85	67	88	94
Utah	83	81	69	2,895	2,700	2,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	62	41	75	473	335	638
Nevada	87	87	59	736	525	285	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55	50	44	6	6	5
Washington	77	73	75	10,192	8,580	7,084	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	61	44	74	1,012	615	1,140
Oregon	81	79	77	4,984	5,400	4,945	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	62	67	51	258	280	220
California	86	84	78	6,939	5,775	5,476	85	83	66	1,079	1,210	1,066	----	----	----	----	----	----	75	90	68	[5] 19,709	[5] 33,167	24,460
Clingstone[6]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	91	67	[5] 12,142	[5] 22,584	16,751
Freestone[7]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	88	71	7,567	[5] 10,583	7,769
United States	77.0	63.4	67.4	380,502	343,236	361,036	76.5	57.6	75.0	80,263	62,230	83,949	75.3	49.1	83.0	28,613	12,900	24,285	[8] 61.1	[8] 48.2	[8] 79.1	[5] 55,210	[5] 53,617	77,722

---

[1] Acreage and production for all States include the entire crop, both early and late. In 10 Southern States having early and late potato crops, the September condition data beginning with 1925 have pertained to late crop only, but the United States condition includes allowance for condition of the early southern crop at harvest.

[2] Data for 1930 revised on basis of 1929 census, but for earlier years not so revised.

[3] Too small to estimate.

[4] Production in percentage of a full crop and 10-year average for Southern States.

[5] Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions as follows: Georgia, 1928—1,000,000 bushels; California, 1927—2,708,000 bushels, 1928—2,917,000 bushels, 1930—10,637,000 bushels, including 6,179,000 bushels purchased but left on trees.

[6] Mainly for canning.

[7] Mainly for drying.

[8] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

Potatoes.—The total production of potatoes, including both the early and the late crops, is forecast at 361,036,000 bushels, on a reported condition of 67.4% of normal on September 1. During August there was an indicated decline of 9,500,000 bushels in the crop prospects for the country as a whole. While it is possible that growing conditions may prove either more or less favorable than usual between now and harvest, the forecast on present conditions points to a total crop about 5% larger than that of last year. Excluding the estimated production in the 13 Southern States and in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, which are largely early crop States, the production in the remaining 32 States is forecast at 295,938,000 bushels compared with 303,283,000 a month ago, and an estimated production of 289,903,000 bushels in 1930. These 32 States which contribute most of the intermediate and late potato supply are therefore expected to have a 2% larger crop than last year. The major declines in crop prospects during August occurred in the North Central and Western States as a result of hot weather and lack of water.

Sweetpotatoes.—The sweetpotato crop shows improvement in production prospects during August, the reports on September 1 revealing no decline in the average United States con-

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Apples									Pears						Grapes					
	Condition Sept. 1			Total production			Commercial production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	55	64	51	2,512	3,024	2,184	506	623	450	67	66	64	11	10	10	78	67	73	62	79	79
New Hampshire	60	78	49	1,109	1,419	808	225	288	164	72	87	74	13	15	13	82	82	82	101	116	115
Vermont	60	58	63	863	762	800	165	147	154	67	74	59	10	10	8	81	81	83	44	64	63
Massachusetts	61	85	42	3,026	4,750	2,100	642	1,016	449	67	85	58	72	93	63	79	82	84	567	765	774
Rhode Island	59	78	64	283	396	294	57	77	58	69	87	68	11	13	10	81	78	93	219	221	234
Connecticut	61	78	47	1,362	1,936	968	249	319	160	72	83	63	53	69	46	82	88	80	1,272	1,620	1,368
New York	56	56	52	24,979	27,683	24,504	4,521	5,375	4,758	59	85	38	1,991	3,168	1,375	73	72	90	75,312	76,670	93,450
New Jersey	65	76	70	2,967	3,713	3,243	668	849	742	63	65	57	483	488	399	81	85	79	2,606	2,890	2,686
Pennsylvania	51	47	72	9,007	9,774	13,575	1,100	1,150	1,732	58	64	73	502	620	638	74	65	85	18,004	18,630	22,680
Ohio	48	23	94	6,468	3,500	14,980	604	350	1,418	58	34	82	321	190	445	72	66	86	21,740	26,000	30,100
Indiana	52	24	90	2,294	1,240	4,104	167	97	337	58	26	81	235	136	315	73	56	86	3,679	4,140	5,220
Illinois	52	37	82	6,525	4,932	11,234	1,059	936	2,050	53	29	75	584	315	840	74	57	75	5,258	4,320	5,840
Michigan	56	41	69	6,951	5,223	9,720	1,216	1,045	1,692	57	63	51	666	805	644	69	76	61	55,300	77,600	58,200
Wisconsin	68	38	55	1,875	928	1,484	139	70	112							77	62	75	367	385	424
Minnesota	67	24	63	979	315	863	40	13	35							76	42	70	126	108	158
Iowa	60	34	47	2,526	1,272	1,866	96	50	75	55	34	55	51	33	48	78	60	69	5,423	4,563	5,180
Missouri	46	22	81	3,480	1,992	7,012	482	283	999	47	26	73	340	177	508	72	56	82	10,645	10,335	13,446
South Dakota	63	36	4	162	90	16															
Nebraska	52	31	48	668	462	630	74	50	68	54	42	47	27	27	25	76	68	62	1,671	1,825	1,550
Kansas	46	22	70	1,417	601	2,048	302	132	495	46	34	62	179	108	210	71	54	72	3,298	2,475	3,420
Delaware	61	69	83	1,480	1,748	1,890	411	496	472	55	30	74	210	142	308	80	80	82	1,466	1,596	1,634
Maryland	55	37	83	2,298	1,650	3,744	444	330	754	59	32	79	263	180	328	74	67	79	1,170	1,368	1,422
Virginia	48	25	81	12,689	7,700	21,959	2,718	1,300	4,200	46	12	75	247	80	425	71	60	81	2,277	2,080	2,592
West Virginia	45	30	84	6,882	3,944	12,512	1,334	680	1,877	38	8	73	52	15	96	61	48	78	1,110	900	1,476
North Carolina	55	35	76	3,734	2,555	5,548	199	100	277	56	33	79	193	115	304	77	71	87	5,649	5,548	6,612
South Carolina	58	55	67	437	454	535				64	56	80	105	102	138	74	76	81	1,525	1,840	1,909
Georgia	58	54	76	1,049	1,126	1,615	97	109	141	64	62	79	187	174	237	74	74	81	1,587	1,606	1,760
Florida										61	66	82	53	56	66	[1] 77	73	82	[1] 774	1,241	1,080
Kentucky	53	15	92	3,491	1,212	6,774	93	32	180	51	13	79	102	29	146	71	47	86	998	832	1,360
Tennessee	52	27	84	2,857	1,653	5,130	65	38	119	48	27	81	207	124	304	69	62	85	1,304	1,292	1,615
Alabama	53	52	83	727	760	1,286				62	65	82	165	200	231	70	69	82	788	814	902
Mississippi	52	42	86	226	206	361				66	66	79	165	162	201	71	70	83	263	262	284
Arkansas	47	28	77	2,476	1,700	3,978	397	280	819	53	29	83	96	65	144	69	50	78	10,240	12,650	15,815
Louisiana	50	45	82	27	30	48				68	52	86	65	57	78	70	50	82	38	36	45
Oklahoma	48	24	46	578	310	580	23	12	22	44	22	20	124	40	39	69	51	61	1,890	1,710	1,830
Texas	47	29	46	252	150	230				62	49	51	431	350	338	70	57	69	1,272	1,280	1,400
Montana	57	47	50	344	410	385	87	115	96												
Idaho	75	70	76	5,446	5,000	5,332	1,550	1,500	1,580	74	72	72	58	66	62	85	75	82	289	291	275
Wyoming	72	74	24	39	32	16															
Colorado	71	29	54	2,943	1,130	2,268	858	335	648	79	23	64	478	173	422	82	53	44	325	223	181
New Mexico	56	38	68	867	420	990	200	102	241	46	36	60	43	30	53	79	60	72	534	375	555
Arizona	58	65	87	90	97	120	10	10	12	63	70	89	14	14	18	83	85	87	1,379	1,680	1,827
Utah	76	72	42	831	1,100	479	177	285	99	76	73	55	64	87	54	89	85	75	1,360	1,826	948
Nevada	60	53	61	42	50	43				59	69	42	5	6	3	88	92	100	240	276	196
Washington	75	74	75	30,385	37,850	29,382	8,611	11,355	8,442	71	84	72	2,858	4,500	3,650	82	80	86	3,560	3,300	4,136
Oregon	73	82	64	5,871	6,600	5,260	1,294	1,600	1,228	74	88	57	2,190	3,200	2,205	88	82	86	1,893	1,725	2,001
California	72	82	74	8,962	11,644	10,064	1,691	2,174	1,778	74	81	65	8,196	[2] 11,333	8,667	78	84	52	[3] 2,155,600	[3] 2,182,000	1,356,000
Wine varieties																82	83	60	[3] 436,200	[3] 486,000	359,000
Raisin varieties																77	85	51	[3] 1,288,400	[3] 1,308,000	780,000
Dry [4]																			246,600	192,000	
Not dried																			[3] 302,000	[3] 540,000	
Table varieties																76	83	48	[3] 431,000	[3] 388,000	217,000
United States	57.6	47.8	70.9	174,474	163,543	222,962	32,571	33,723	38,933	64.9	66.4	63.2	22,123	[2] 27,577	24,114	76.8	82.3	55.0	[3] 2,403,072	[3] 2,459,557	1,652,842

[1] Short-time average.

[2] Includes 1,292,000 bushels not harvested on account of market conditions.

[3] Includes some grapes not harvested on account of market conditions as follows: Wine varieties, 1928—18,000 tons, 1930—40,000 tons; raisin varieties for fresh market, 1925—38,000 tons, 1928—60,000 tons, 1930—319,000 tons, of which 316,200 tons were purchased but left on the vines; table varieties, 1925—100,000 tons, 1926—15,000 tons, 1927—142,000 tons, 1928—75,000 tons, 1930—74,000 tons.

[4] Dried basis; 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons fresh.

---

dition during the month. The crop had the benefit of timely rains in many of the States, although in some instances, the rainfall appears to have been too heavy for desired tuber development. The crop on September 1 is forecast at 83,949,000 bushels or about 3,300,000 bushels more than was indicated on August 1. A crop this size would be more than one-third larger than the estimated production last year.

Pears.—The pear is forecast at 24,100,000 bushels, this is practically the same as the forecast of August 1, and would be 13% below production last year and 9% above average producpon during the previous five years.

With a light set of fruit followed by faborable weather in most important areas good size is reported though worm damage is reported heavier than usual in some sections. The California Bartlett crop was mostly harvested in several of the interior counties before the severe hot weather of August set in.

Grapes.—Grape prospects declined 7% during August as a result of drought, heat, and insect damage in California, where the condition of the crop is 52% compared with the previous low record of 63% in 1921. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, the leading grape States of the East, still expect a crop of 204,000 tons which would be well above their usual average. With the California crop placed at only 1,356,000 tons, however, the forecast of the total crop of the United States is 1,653,000 tons compared with 2,460,000 tons last year, and an average of 2,403,000 tons during the previous five years.

(See also pages 356, 359, 385.)

Tobacco by Types

Condition September 1, and Forecast of Production, 1931, and Farm Value, 1930

Class and type	Type No.	Condition Sept. 1		Production		1930	
		1930	1931	1930 (revised)	1931 (indicated)	Farm value	Average price
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Dollars*	*Cents*
United States	All.	63.6	77.7	1,641,437	1,648,000	213,577,100	13.0
Class 1 flue-cured	11–14	72	73	859,831	705,790	102,489,800	11.9
Old Belt	11	64	77	296,316	254,330	32,244,400	10.9
Virginia	11	46	80	75,316	69,080	5,724,000	7.6
North Carolina	11	71	76	221,000	185,250	26,520,000	12.0
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	76	76	297,600	266,075	39,878,400	13.4
South Carolina Belt	13	78	70	155,170	121,560	19,327,400	12.5
North Carolina	13	79	74	58,920	45,260	7,777,400	13.2
South Carolina	13	75	68	96,250	76,300	11,550,000	12.0
Georgia and Florida Belt	14	79	55	110,745	63,825	11,040,000	10.0
Georgia	14	78	54	103,305	58,590	10,227,200	9.9
Florida	14	87	67	6,880	4,830	756,800	11.0
Alabama	14	62	74	560	405	56,000	10.0
Class 2 fire-cured	21–24	53	79	166,191	201,107	14,828,800	8.9
Virginia	21	42	84	23,330	34,116	1,936,400	8.3
Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	60	76	95,695	103,077	10,081,600	10.5
Kentucky	22	59	81	37,605	44,172	2,820,400	7.5
Tennessee	22	60	73	58,090	58,905	7,261,200	12.5
Paducah	23	42	82	38,226	52,830	2,193,900	5.7
Kentucky	23	41	83	32,976	46,750	1,747,700	5.3
Tennessee	23	50	78	5,250	6,080	446,200	8.5
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	63	82	8,940	11,072	616,900	6.9
Class 3A, air-cured (light)	31–32	53	81	368,303	489,222	59,402,600	16.1
Burley	31	54	81	349,263	455,222	54,071,400	15.5
Ohio	31	55	85	12,750	21,266	1,912,500	15.0
Indiana	31	46	79	8,622	14,878	991,500	11.5
Missouri	31	66	73	5,221	5,670	804,000	15.4
Virginia	31	69	76	9,750	9,800	1,667,200	17.1
West Virginia	31	46	72	5,040	6,083	831,600	16.5
North Carolina	31	68	68	6,480	5,680	1,023,800	15.8
Kentucky	31	47	83	241,000	332,350	36,150,000	15.0
Tennessee	31	66	71	60,400	59,495	10,690,800	17.7
Southern Maryland	32	42	90	19,040	34,000	5,331,200	28.0
Class 3B, air-cured (dark)	35–37	56	81	60,990	73,286	4,838,500	7.9
One sucker	35	57	77	29,350	31,207	2,063,100	7.0
Indiana	35	42	80	2,560	3,413	153,600	6.0
Kentucky	35	61	78	23,370	23,994	1,635,900	7.0
Tennessee	35	50	66	3,420	3,800	273,600	8.0
Green River (Ky.)	36	58	85	28,260	37,260	2,515,100	8.9
Virginia sun cured	37	43	85	3,380	4,819	260,300	7.7
Class 4, cigar filler	41–45	65	86	80,341	87,037	6,804,200	8.5
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	56	90	38,656	56,731	2,435,300	6.3
Miami Valley	42–44	76	81	40,080	29,255	4,047,900	10.1
Ohio	42–44	75	81	39,880	29,070	4,027,900	10.1
Indiana	42–44	83	82	200	185	20,000	10.0
Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	86	68	1,605	1,051	321,000	20.0
Georgia	45	86	68	705	438	141,000	20.0
Florida	45	86	68	900	613	180,000	20.0
Class 5, cigar binder	51–55	77	74	93,363	82,106	15,428,400	16.5
Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	75	86	18,359	17,550	5,507,700	30.0
Massachusetts	51	78	88	878	910	263,400	30.0
Connecticut	51	75	86	17,481	16,640	5,244,300	30.0
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	87	84	17,753	14,975	4,062,500	22.9
Massachusetts	52	90	86	9,393	7,812	1,972,500	21.0
Connecticut	52	83	82	8,360	7,163	2,090,000	25.0
New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed	53	67	90	1,476	2,081	170,000	11.5
New York	53	65	90	760	1,040	91,200	12.0
Pennsylvania	53	68	91	716	1,041	78,800	11.0
Southern Wisconsin	54	76	73	29,140	22,273	2,855,700	9.8
Class 5, Cigar binder—Con.							
Northern Wisconsin	55	76	63	26,635	25,227	2,832,500	10.6
Wisconsin	55	75	62	23,760	23,067	2,447,300	10.3
Minnesota	55	79	67	2,875	2,160	385,200	13.4
Class 6, cigar wrapper	61–62	87	76	11,696	8,342	9,708,400	83.0
Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	87	78	7,688	5,310	7,303,600	95.0
Massachusetts	61	82	80	1,424	990	1,352,800	95.0
Connecticut	61	88	77	6,264	4,320	5,950,800	95.0
Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	86	71	4,008	3,032	2,404,800	60.0
Georgia	62	86	68	600	525	360,000	60.0
Florida	62	86	72	3,408	2,507	2,044,800	60.0
Class 7, Miscellaneous	------	59	81	722	1,122	76,400	10.6
Eastern Ohio	------	38	83	584	1,000	35,000	6.0
Louisiana perique	------	80	75	138	122	41,400	30.0

The production of flue-cured tobacco, the major type, is indicated to be 705,790,000 pounds, which amounts to 12,676,000 pounds less than the August 1 forecast and 154,041,000 pounds less than the record production of 1930. The decrease from the August 1 forecast in the prospective production of the flue-cured type is accounted for mainly in eastern North Carolina, where the crop deteriorated slightly as a result of excessive rainfall during August.

Burley, the type second in importance, promises a production of 455,222,000 pounds on the basis of the September 1 reported condition of 81% of normal. This represents about 106,000,000 pounds more than the 1930 crop. Nearly all States growing the burley type reported material improvement in the condition of the crop during August. Kentucky, the State usually producing about 70% of the burley type, reported a change in condition from 72% of normal on August 1 to 83% on September 1.

The condition of the fire-cured types on September 1 is reported at 79% of normal, as compared with 73% reported a month previous and 53% reported on September 1, 1930. Present prospects indicate a total production of fire-cured amounting to 197,604,000 pounds as compared with 166,191,000 pounds harvested last year. A production of 73,286,000 pounds is indicated for the dark air-cured types, as compared with 60,990,000 pounds harvested last year.

With the exception of no change in the wrapper class, prospects for the production of cigar tobacco improved slightly during August.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts in California and Florida

State and crop	Condition Sept. 1				Production			
	10-year average, 1920–1929	1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1929	1930	1931, forecast from condition Sept. 1
California:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Apricots	[1] 68	[1] 61	[1] 63	[1] 78	184,800	215,000	[2] 200,000	[3] 245,000
Figs, dried	83	80	85	59	11,890	15,000	15,000	--------
Figs, not dried					5,281	6,700	6,500	--------
Olives	61	59	61	48	18,480	21,000	20,000	--------
Almonds	65	26	67	78	10,820	4,600	13,500	14,800
Walnuts	82	87	64	70	33,200	39,000	30,000	34,000
Florida:					*Boxes*	*Boxes*	*Boxes*	*Boxes*
Avocados	------	64	67	59	--------	--------	--------	--------
Pineapples	------	------	------	------	19,000	6,000	6,000	--------

---

[1] Production in percentage of a full crop.
[2] Includes 8,300 tons not harvested on account of market conditions.
[3] Preliminary estimate.

Commercial Truck Crops for Market and Manufacture

Condition of Growing Crops on September 1, 1931, with Comparisons

Crop	10-year average, Sept. 1, 1920–1929	Sept. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1931
FOR CANNING	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Lima beans	----------	52.8	76.5	65.0
Beets	----------	71.0	68.6	67.3
Cabbage for kraut	77.0	60.3	75.8	64.5
Sweet corn	75.0	52.6	79.1	75.9
Cucumbers for pickles	66.3	66.6	77.9	72.9
Tomatoes	68.8	62.3	77.4	66.8
FOR MARKET				
Lima beans	----------	----------	80.0	72.0
Snap beans	----------	----------	82.2	66.1
Beets	----------	----------	87.0	85.0
Cabbage	[1] 78.5	64.0	73.3	65.2
Domestic	[1] 77.0	60.9	72.7	61.8
Danish	[1] 79.8	67.1	74.0	68.2
Cantaloupes	80.2	80.0	80.4	71.1
Carrots	[1] 83.0	85.2	90.9	84.1
Cauliflower	74.0	76.9	80.2	78.5
Celery	81.7	82.2	78.1	68.3
Corn, sweet or roasting ears	----------	----------	85.0	80.0
Cucumbers	74.1	59.7	69.4	76.1
Eggplant	82.0	76.0	90.0	90.0
Lettuce	74.0	77.9	75.7	79.0
Onions	75.2	79.2	67.9	57.6
Green peas	----------	----------	75.0	70.0
Green peppers	[1] 83.0	77.7	85.7	79.5
Tomatoes	73.9	73.5	76.4	71.7
Watermelons	71.0	63.1	75.3	84.0

[1] 5-year average, 1925–1929.

Commercial truck crops.—With very few exceptions, vegetable and other truck crops being grown for shipment to market are reported to be in lower condition than a month ago. Among the more important crops, snap beans show a decline of 16 points from the August 1 condition, late onions and celery 10 points, cantaloupe 9 points, and late cabbage 8 points. Certain other crops show lesser decreases, but cucumbers and watermelons are reported with 7 and 9 point increases in condition, respectively.

Onion production in the late States is forecast on September 1 at 12,185,000 bushels, which is about two-fifths smaller than the estimated 1930 crop, and one-seventh less than the average crop of the five preceding years. Heat and dry weather are the principal factors causing the 12% decline in crop prospects during August.

Important decreases will occur in the acreages of many of the early 1932 crops in the South, if growers carry out their reported intentions to decrease the fall and winter plantings that open the new crop seasons. Among the crops so far reported, the intended decreases are greatest on fall tomatoes, cucumbers, and carrots, although appreciable decreases are also expected in fall beans and early lettuce.

Estimated Commercial Acreage of Specified Truck Crops, 1931, with Comparisons

Cauliflower

Group and State	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931, preliminary
Late (2)	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New York, L. Is.	3,000	3,500	3,060	2,600	2,990	4,500	3,820
Oregon	1,000	650	920	900	900	800	1,100
Group total	4,000	4,150	3,980	3,500	3,890	5,300	4,920
Total all States	15,780	22,170	18,020	21,430	25,540	27,480	26,850

Lettuce

Group and State	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931, preliminary
Late (2):							
California, other	11,760	19,300	21,350	19,120	24,500	[1] 29,750	32,650
Idaho	1,250	1,000	1,000	260	260	320	350
New Jersey	1,200	1,300	1,250	1,200	900	800	850
New Mexico	50	50	50	30	----------	----------	----------
Oregon	240	100	100	50	50	50	250
Washington	80	90	110	350	350	450	450
Wyoming	110	210	200	40	40	40	40
Group total	14,690	22,050	24,060	21,050	26,100	[1] 31,410	34,590
Total all States	86,030	105,560	123,010	124,830	[1] 141,060	[1] 174,410	177,060

[1] Revised.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops 1931, Compared with 1930

Cabbage

Group and State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	Indicated, 1931	1930	Forecast, 1931
Late (including kraut) domestic:	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Colorado	1,700	1,600	11.2	7.6	19.000	12,200
Indiana	2,350	2,360	6.4	7.6	15,000	17,900
Michigan	3,780	3,320	6.0	7.6	22,700	25,200
Minnesota	1,210	1,150	7.4	4.5	9,000	5,200
New York, other	11,750	10,000	8.0	8.6	94,000	86,000
Ohio, other	3,580	2,670	5.8	8.9	20,800	23,800
Oregon	1,100	1,200	8.0	8.7	8,800	10,400
Pennsylvania	1,180	1,130	6.8	8.2	8,000	9,300
Utah	630	310	14.3	9.0	9,000	2,800
Wisconsin	14,800	10,650	8.0	6.0	118,400	63,900
Group total	42,080	34,390	7.7	7.5	324,700	256,700
Danish:						
Colorado	2,200	2,200	13.5	9.0	29,700	19,800
Indiana	350	350	5.2	8.3	1,800	2,900
Michigan	600	600	6.5	7.4	3,900	4.400
Minnesota	1,960	1,650	4.8	3.5	9,400	5,800
New York, other	20,920	21,550	7.4	9.2	154,800	198,300
Ohio, other	450	420	6.5	8.2	2,900	3,400
Pennsylvania	710	700	6.5	8.5	4,600	6,000
Wisconsin	11,180	8,270	8.0	5.5	89,400	45,500
Group total	38,370	35,740	7.7	8.0	296,500	286,100
Total, late States	80,450	70,130	7.7	7.7	621,200	542,800
Total, all States	156,360	154,910	6.5	6.9	1,022,100	1,073,200
Kraut cabbage included above	27,610	19,680	7.8	7.5	215,000	148,200

Carrots

Late:			*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Colorado	[1] 450	450	225	200	[1] 90	90
Illinois	670	670	430	450	288	302
Indiana	50	50	600	450	30	22
Michigan	500	510	700	500	350	255
Minnesota	220	50	600	480	132	24
New York	2,640	1,850	475	450	1,254	832
Ohio	380	320	660	400	251	128
Oregon	340	300	480	480	163	144
Pennsylvania	[1] 450	350	530	360	[1] 238	126
Washington	350	500	320	320	112	160
Group total	[1] 6,050	5,050	[1] 481	412	[1] 2,908	2,083
Total, all States	[1] 30,330	32,220	360	371	[1] 10,945	11,965

Celery

Late (1):			*2/3 crates*	*2/3 crates*	*1,000 crates*	*1,000 crates*
Colorado	900	900	260	220	234	198
Michigan, other	3,860	3,730	195	210	753	783
New York, other	4,850	5,250	450	400	2,182	2,100
Ohio	760	800	190	200	144	160
Oregon	490	480	555	550	272	264
Pennsylvania	640	640	220	300	141	192
Group total	11,500	11,800	324	313	3,726	3,697
Total, all States	31,940	--------	314	----------	10,036	----------

Onions

Late:			*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
California	6,350	5,180	302	246	1,918	1,274
Colorado	5,600	4,050	308	263	1,725	1,065
Idaho	1,800	1,200	400	350	720	420
Illinois	750	710	250	210	188	149
Indiana	9,120	8,150	383	200	3,493	1,630
Iowa, other	1,510	1,000	305	110	461	110
Massachusetts	2,530	2,330	420	325	1,063	757
Michigan	6,700	6,260	413	230	2,767	1,440
Minnesota	2,650	1,900	265	215	702	408
Nevada	130	120	330	175	43	21
New York	8,000	8,200	447	295	3,576	2,419
Ohio	6,500	5,550	276	225	1,794	1,249
Oregon	1,080	1,050	450	400	486	420
Pennsylvania	150	150	245	260	37	39
Utah	1,200	700	332	230	398	161
Washington, other	1,120	900	450	450	504	405
Wisconsin	940	870	280	250	263	218
Group total	56,130	48,320	359	252	20,138	12,185
Total, all States	83,440	78,440	314	238	26,187	18,681

[1] Revised.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops 1931, Compared with 1930—Contd.

Green Peas

Group and State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	Indicated, 1931	1930	Forecast, 1931
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
Late (2):						
California, other	7,300	9,000	90	74	657	666
Total, all States	87,180	--------	83	----------	7,196	----------

Tomatoes

Group and State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
Late (1):						
California, northern district	10,180	8,830	118	115	1,201	1,015
Colorado	1,230	1,290	320	200	394	258
Delaware	210	180	100	80	21	14
Illinois, other	3,320	3,490	75	57	249	199
Indiana	5,910	8,000	105	120	621	960
Iowa	550	550	130	95	72	52
Kentucky	1,700	2,100	55	90	94	189
Michigan	1,040	1,500	130	160	135	240
New York	2,990	2,900	190	200	568	580
Ohio, other	920	1,280	142	160	131	205
Oregon	280	320	170	160	48	51
Pennsylvania	500	530	135	150	68	80
Utah	650	750	94	144	61	108
Washington	940	950	286	240	269	228
Group total	30,420	32,670	129	128	3,932	4,179
Late (2):						
California, southern district	10,500	8,500	76	100	798	850
Total, all States	162,130	166,380	106	111	17,130	18,441

Estimated Commercial Acreage of Specified Truck Crops, New Crop Season, 1932, with Comparisons

Snap Beans

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Fall: [1]							
Florida	4,980	4,700	12,050	4,500	8,700	14,000	12,500
Texas	830	1,010	1,080	840	600	2,130	1,600
Group total	5,810	5,710	13,130	5,340	9,300	16,130	14,100
Total, all States	72,910	81,300	95,100	88,850	101,630	104,970	--------

Carrots

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Fall: [1]							
California	640	860	1,840	2,900	3,950	4,790	3,370
Total, all States	19,000	26,300	27,540	31,420	30,330	32,220	--------

Cauliflower

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Fall and winter: [1]							*Preliminary*
California	[2] 10,500	[2] 8,950	4,460	5,800	6,050	6,890	8,150
Total, all States	22,170	18,020	21,430	25,540	27,480	26,850	--------

Celery

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Fall and Winter [1]							
California	4,900	7,000	7,400	7,000	7,620	6,900	6,000
Total, all States	21,830	24,550	27,040	29,740	31,940	31,930	--------

[1] The fall, winter, and early crops supply the earliest new-crop movement, starting in the fall preceding the year shown and extending into the early months of that year.

[2] Includes spring crop.

Estimated Commercial Acreage of Specified Truck Crops, New Crop Season, 1932, with Comparisns—Continued.

Cucumbers

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Intended acres*
Fall: [1]							
Florida	980	280	860	980	1,100	1,650	1,200
Texas	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1,030	380
Group total	980	280	860	980	1,100	2,680	1,580
Total, all States	37,930	39,290	42,680	42,540	57,440	52,240	--------

Lettuce

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Early: [1]							
Arizona	6,500	7,000	12,700	16,500	14,000	18,100	14,000
California, Imperial	28,000	34,400	22,060	27,250	38,100	41,000	40,000
Florida [3]	1,500	1,840	1,850	[4] 2,020	[4] 1,630	2,400	2,000
Texas	640	950	1,000	800	740	300	320
Group total	36,640	44,190	37,550	[4] 46,570	[4] 54,470	61,800	56,320
Total, all States	105,560	123,010	124,830	[4] 141,060	[4] 174,410	177,060	--------

Spinach

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Fall: [1]							
Arizona	--------	--------	--------	200	140	--------	--------
Virginia, Norfolk	2,400	2,760	4,000	4,120	3,900	900	2,450
Group total	2,400	2,760	4,000	4,320	4,040	900	2,450
Early: [1]							
California	2,290	1,900	1,000	1,400	850	1,000	900
Louisiana	1,860	2,280	2,530	2,560	1,990	1,500	1,200
North Carolina	--------	320	170	110	80	80	80
South Carolina	2,000	900	600	780	250	500	300
Texas	16,820	19,450	25,600	28,650	25,060	27,850	31,900
Group total	22,970	24,850	29,900	33,500	28,230	30,930	34,380
Total, 2 groups	25,370	27,610	33,900	37,820	32,270	31,830	36,830
Total, all States	36,600	39,990	46,810	52,960	48,730	48,870	--------

Tomatoes

Group and State	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932, intended
Fall: [1]							
Florida	--------	--------	400	4,000	460	3,100	1,800
Texas	950	800	800	1,360	3,520	3,770	2,600
Group total	950	800	1,200	5,300	3,980	6,870	4,400
Total, all States	111,030	138,900	146,330	148,810	162,130	166,380	--------

[1] The fall, winter, and early crops supply the earliest new-crop movement, starting in the fall preceding the year shown and extending into the early months of that year.

[3] Acreage in Florida includes Escarole, as follows: 340 acres in 1928, 425 acres in 1929, 460 acres in 1930, 800 acres in 1931, and 600 acres intended for 1932.

[4] Revised.

Canning crops.—From reported conditions on September 1, the production of sweet corn for canning is forecast at 731,900 tons or nearly 11% larger than the estimated 1930 crop. Tomatoes grown for canning or manufacture are expected to make a crop only about 65% as large as in 1930, the September 1 forecast indicating a crop of 1,172,000 tons. The crop of snap beans grown for canning or manufacture is forecast at 70,520 tons, or 17.4% less than in 1930.

Pasture.—Farm pasture did not deteriorate quite as much as usual during August and on September 1 the condition was reported as 63. While this was substantially above the condition of pastures on September 1 last year, when the average condition was 47.7, it was below the condition in any September during the previous fifteen year period for which records are avilable. With the exceptions of Arizona and New Mexico farm pastures were reported as exceedingly poor in practically the entire area extending from the Pacific Coast to the eastern borders of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. In a number of States in this area the feed problem is acute.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops for Manufacture, 1931, with 1930 Comparisons

Snap Beans

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	Indicated, 1931	1930	Forecast, 1931[1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	1,300	1,000	2.7	2.7	3,500	2,700
New York	11,270	7,400	1.3	1.8	14,600	13,320
Pennsylvania	3,450	2,800	.8	1.6	2,800	4,480
Indiana	3,710	3,500	.6	.7	2,200	2,450
Michigan	5,990	5,800	.9	.7	5,400	4,060
Wisconsin	9,000	7,500	.8	.8	7,200	6,000
Delaware	2,300	2,550	.7	1.2	1,600	3,060
Maryland	9,740	7,600	.8	1.4	7,800	10,640
South Carolina	1,400	700	1.0	.7	1,400	490
Tennessee	2,450	2,130	1.0	.7	2,400	1,490
Mississippi	2,640	1,720	1.0	1.2	2,600	1,720
Arkansas	3,000	[2] 3,200	.5	.8	1,500	2,560
Louisiana	3,500	[2] 1,000	1.2	.8	4,200	800
Colorado	2,100	940	4.0	2.0	8,400	1,880
Utah	1,280	200	3.1	3.8	4,000	760
Washington	940	750	3.3	3.8	3,100	2,850
Oregon	800	400	3.5	4.0	2,800	1,600
California	770	640	3.9	4.0	3,000	2,560
Other States [3]	8,750	6,450	.8	1.1	6,800	7,100
United States	74,390	[2] 56,280	1.15	1.25	85,300	70,520

Cabbage for Kraut

State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
New York	9,000	5,800	8.0	8.8	72,000	51,000
Ohio	3,300	2,310	5.8	9.0	19,100	20,800
Indiana	1,400	1,260	6.4	7.6	9,000	9,600
Illinois	800	720	7.8	7.0	6,200	5,000
Michigan	2,030	1,520	6.6	7.7	13,400	11,700
Wisconsin	7,200	5,330	9.0	6.2	64,800	33,000
Minnesota	540	380	7.8	4.5	4,200	1,700
Colorado	500	500	11.5	8.0	5,800	4,000
Washington	320	200	9.0	7.0	2,900	1,400
Other States [3]	2,520	1,660	7.0	6.0	17,600	10,000
United States	27,610	19,680	7.79	7.53	215,000	148,200

Sweet Corn

State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
Maine	13,200	[2] 10,700	3.7	2.9	48,800	31,000
New Hampshire	1,050	950	3.0	2.6	3,200	2,500
Vermont	2,100	1,330	2.3	2.6	4,800	3,500
New York	23,000	17,600	1.3	2.4	29,900	42,200
Pennsylvania	6,300	5,600	.8	2.0	5,000	11,200
Ohio	32,500	30,600	1.1	2.4	35,800	73,400
Indiana	43,500	37,200	1.3	1.9	56,600	70,700
Illinois	72,000	68,300	2.0	2.3	144,000	157,100
Michigan	7,300	8,200	.6	.6	4,400	4,900
Wisconsin	13,000	13,000	2.4	1.5	31,200	19,500
Minnesota	54,000	46,200	2.4	2.0	129,600	92,400
Iowa	55,000	51,200	2.0	2.2	110,000	112,600
Nebraska	8,000	7,800	1.4	1.3	11,200	10,100
Delaware	3,630	3,100	1.8	2.2	6,500	6,800
Maryland	34,000	39,700	.7	1.9	23,800	75,400
Tennessee	3,400	3,400	2.0	2.8	6,800	9,500
Other States [3]	3,830	3,780	2.4	2.4	9,200	9,100
United States	375,810	[2]348,660	1.76	2.10	660,800	731,900

Cucumbers for Pickles

State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
			Bus.	*Bus.*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Massachusetts	700	500	135	125	94	62
New York	4,770	4,290	115	120	549	515
Ohio	7,000	5,600	74	70	518	392
Indiana	12,500	8,550	68	65	850	556
Illinois	1,400	1,400	40	47	56	66
Michigan	30,000	22,800	51	40	1,530	912
Wisconsin	19,000	15,000	58	62	1,102	930
Minnesota	4,500	3,000	52	48	234	144
Iowa	4,000	3,400	49	35	196	119
Missouri	2,800	1,680	27	20	76	34
Maryland	2,160	1,910	62	100	134	191
Virginia	1,350	680	52	100	70	68
Kentucky	1,500	1,350	54	50	81	68
Mississippi	7,100	4,680	35	60	248	281
Louisiana	1,600	[2] 860	40	44	64	38
Texas	3,000	1,200	25	30	75	36
Colorado	2,800	2,200	130	110	364	242
Washington	700	500	160	150	112	75
Oregon	2,060	1,270	142	150	293	190
California	3,440	2,800	176	166	605	465
Other States [3]	4,660	4,160	74	65	345	270
United States	117,040	[2] 87,830	64.9	64.4	7,596	5,654

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops for Manufacture, 1931, with 1930 Comparisons—Continued

Green Peas

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	Indicated, 1931	1930	Forecast, 1931
			Pounds	*Pounds preliminary*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds, preliminary*
Maine	1,330	1,470	2,250	1,430	2,992	2,102
New York	34,440	31,900	2,200	1,290	75,768	41,151
New Jersey	500	550	500	1,430	250	786
Pennsylvania	2,010	1,920	900	1,550	1,809	2,976
Ohio	5,410	5,800	850	1,540	4,598	8,932
Indiana	6,270	5,950	2,210	2,660	13,857	15,827
Illinois	12,660	13,100	2,200	1,670	27,852	21,877
Michigan	11,660	10,200	1,890	1,060	22,037	10,812
Wisconsin	127,000	93,600	1,810	1,130	229,870	105,768
Minnesota	17,900	15,500	1,730	880	30,967	13,640
Delaware	3,200	2,620	330	1,830	1,056	4,795
Maryland	13,000	13,860	[2] 500	1,640	[2] 6,500	22,730
Montana	3,500	2,450	2,340	2,500	8,190	6,125
Colorado	3,700	3,500	1,818	1,480	6,727	5,180
Utah	13,070	7,200	2,750	2,040	35,942	14,688
Washington	2,100	2,000	2,500	1,460	5,250	2,920
California	950	1,000	2,640	2,200	2,508	2,200
Other States [3]	5,100	4,590	1,517	1,932	7,735	8,870
United States	263,800	217,210	[2] 1,834	1,341	[2] 483,908	291,379

Pimientos

State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
			Tons	*Tons indicated*	*Tons*	*Tons forecast* [1]
California	2,140	1,900	3.3	3.0	6,910	5,700
Georgia	6,800	5,400	1.8	1.0	8,430	5,400
Total	8,940	7,300	1.72	1.52	15,340	11,100

Tomatoes

State	Acreage 1930	Acreage 1931	Yield per acre 1930	Yield per acre Indicated, 1931	Production 1930	Production Forecast, 1931
New York	15,500	12,100	5.0	7.0	77,500	84,700
New Jersey	43,000	31,000	6.0	5.0	258,000	155,000
Pennsylvania	5,400	4,300	3.0	4.0	16,200	17,200
Ohio	12,400	9,900	5.4	6.0	67,000	59,400
Indiana	79,000	64,000	5.0	4.0	395,000	256,000
Illinois	6,500	4,500	3.2	3.5	20,800	15,800
Michigan	2,600	2,000	5.4	4.9	14,000	9,800
Iowa	6,400	6,400	5.0	4.1	32,000	26,200
Missouri	28,900	20,230	2.1	2.3	60,700	46,500
Delaware	14,000	11,800	3.4	2.7	47,600	31,900
Maryland	48,900	39,000	3.1	2.6	151,600	101,400
Virginia	15,500	10,800	2.8	2.2	43,400	23,800
Kentucky	8,430	5,900	2.6	3.2	21,900	18,900
Tennessee	14,000	9,800	2.4	2.4	33,600	23,500
Mississippi	3,550	2,130	3.1	2.5	11,000	5,300
Arkansas	28,000	16,800	2.1	2.9	58,800	48,700
Colorado	2,500	2,800	8.5	8.5	21,200	23,800
Utah	8,200	6,640	6.8	8.6	55,800	57,100
California	52,250	23,160	7.6	6.0	397,100	139,000
Other States [3]	9,790	8,800	3.3	3.2	32,300	28,200
United States	404,820	292,060	4.48	4.01	1,815,500	1,172,200

[1] Forecast of production based upon condition of the crop on Sept. 1.

[2] Revised.

[3] Other States include: *Snap beans:* Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. *Cabbage for kraut:* Arkansas, California, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Virginia. *Sweet corn:* Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. *Cucumbers for pickles:* Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. *Green peas:* Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming. *Tomatoes:* Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sorgo sirup.—The production of sirup from sorgo or sweet sorghum in the United State is now expected to be approximately 24,300,000 gallons or about 1,000,000 gallons more than the August 1 forecast and nearly twice the amount produced in 1930, when the crop was severely reduced by drought. The average production for the five years, 1925–1929, was about 28,600,000 gallons.

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1930 and 1931, by States

State and division	Wheat, per bushel		Corn, per bushel		Oats, per bushel		Barley, per bushel		Rye, per bushel		Buckwheat, per bushel		Flaxseed, per bushel		Potatoes, per bushel		Sweet-potatoes, per bushel		Hay (all loose), per ton		Cotton, per pound		Cottonseed, per ton		Apples			
																									Per bushel		Per barrel	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Maine	----	----	103	75	63	46	82	58	----	----	87	60	----	----	90	65	----	----	10.10	10.40	----	----	----	----	1.05	.90	3.15	2.70
New Hampshire	----	----	120	75	62	----	----	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	120	95	----	----	12.50	13.00	----	----	----	----	1.20	1.05	3.55	3.10
Vermont	----	----	120	75	57	38	84	60	----	----	100	----	----	----	135	95	----	----	10.50	10.20	----	----	----	----	1.45	1.10	4.35	3.30
Massachusetts	----	----	120	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	115	95	----	----	17.50	16.50	----	----	----	----	1.05	1.10	3.15	3.30
Rhode Island	----	----	----	----	60	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	110	95	----	----	19.50	21.00	----	----	----	----	1.35	1.30	4.05	3.85
Connecticut	----	----	115	73	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	105	95	----	----	18.80	18.70	----	----	----	----	1.25	1.30	3.75	3.85
New York	89	52	107	70	49	32	69	42	71	50	103	57	----	----	1.10	80	----	----	12.60	10.10	----	----	----	----	1.05	.85	2.90	2.50
New Jersey	89	56	104	70	46	33	65	----	64	45	----	----	----	----	90	65	225	195	18.70	17.00	----	----	----	----	.90	.65	2.70	1.90
Pennsylvania	87	50	103	70	49	32	72	47	76	47	97	60	----	----	1.20	75	180	190	14.70	12.00	----	----	----	----	1.10	.70	3.30	1.65
North Atlantic	87.4	50.6	105.8	70.5	50.0	33.2	70.4	43.9	72.1	47.1	99.2	58.3	----	----	103.6	73.4	----	----	13.30	11.42	----	----	----	----	1.08	.86	3.09	2.52
Ohio	84	41	94	55	38	18	49	30	65	33	107	70	----	----	130	90	175	125	16.00	8.50	----	----	----	----	1.35	.60	4.05	1.75
Indiana	81	37	88	48	34	15	53	27	57	30	85	70	----	----	130	85	170	135	12.90	8.50	----	----	----	----	1.45	.60	4.35	1.80
Illinois	80	37	87	46	34	15	50	33	56	30	95	49	----	----	110	85	160	100	11.30	8.20	----	----	----	----	1.40	.65	4.20	1.80
Michigan	80	39	93	57	37	21	53	35	59	30	80	65	----	----	120	85	----	----	11.40	9.50	----	----	----	----	1.00	.65	2.95	1.90
Wisconsin	88	53	89	57	37	26	55	40	55	35	91	61	190	120	105	85	----	----	11.40	10.70	----	----	----	----	1.50	1.00	4.30	3.00
North Central East	81.3	38.8	89.0	50.0	35.7	18.2	53.0	36.8	57.5	31.7	94.5	64.7	----	----	116.8	85.9	165.0	111.2	12.43	9.37	----	----	----	----	1.24	.66	3.57	1.88
Minnesota	76	47	82	41	30	17	41	27	49	26	90	35	197	124	100	90	----	----	8.80	7.40	----	----	----	----	1.50	.90	4.30	----
Iowa	77	37	84	43	32	17	44	29	56	30	90	75	183	125	120	115	190	150	9.30	8.20	----	----	----	----	1.30	1.05	3.90	3.10
Missouri	83	38	96	56	37	19	51	32	65	37	----	----	----	123	85	70	140	100	10.20	8.30	11.0	----	----	----	1.20	.75	3.60	2.30
North Dakota	68	39	75	40	26	12	33	18	41	18	----	36	192	121	135	105	----	----	6.20	5.90	----	----	----	----	2.55	1.60	----	----
South Dakota	65	39	76	41	27	18	37	24	42	21	80	46	189	116	145	115	----	----	7.20	7.60	----	----	----	----	1.75	1.55	----	----
Nebraska	67	31	77	38	30	19	37	22	44	23	----	----	166	100	110	115	----	----	7.10	6.50	----	----	----	----	1.40	1.15	4.20	3.40
Kansas	70	28	83	41	36	18	45	20	59	27	----	----	166	112	85	80	155	110	7.60	5.20	----	----	----	----	1.85	.90	5.55	2.75
North Central West	69.7	33.2	82.7	42.1	31.1	17.4	38.8	23.6	44.5	23.1	88.2	42.3	192.4	120.9	108.2	95.1	150.0	111.2	8.32	7.09	----	----	----	----	1.39	.92	4.35	2.69
Delaware	80	45	98	74	53	38	----	----	93	56	----	----	----	----	100	55	155	125	18.10	14.00	----	----	----	----	1.00	.55	3.00	1.60
Maryland	86	47	106	75	51	34	77	39	85	48	95	66	----	----	100	60	155	125	18.00	14.30	----	----	----	----	.90	.55	2.70	1.70
Virginia	93	51	111	82	62	36	81	38	95	52	99	68	----	----	90	60	130	110	22.00	14.30	11.0	----	----	----	.95	.55	2.85	1.90
West Virginia	97	60	114	83	63	39	76	----	92	61	103	82	----	----	145	85	160	155	20.10	14.00	----	----	----	----	1.25	.55	3.75	1.90
North Carolina	111	67	112	72	65	39	95	55	114	70	----	----	----	----	105	65	130	95	18.10	16.40	12.0	7.1	23.00	18.00	1.05	.60	3.15	1.90
South Carolina	117	74	108	72	65	36	138	----	155	102	----	----	----	----	125	80	120	105	17.50	15.50	11.6	6.5	23.00	16.00	1.10	.80	3.30	----
Georgia	129	74	107	80	69	44	127	----	147	97	----	----	----	----	145	100	135	125	15.90	13.50	11.4	6.2	23.00	14.00	1.10	.65	3.25	1.90
Florida	----	----	101	84	81	59	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.55	105	120	115	17.00	15.50	11.0	5.9	23.00	12.00	----	----	----	----
South Atlantic	94.5	54.3	109.1	76.4	65.1	38.7	87.0	45.9	105.6	61.4	101.3	75.7	----	----	111.1	71.1	130.9	110.5	19.42	14.82	11.6	6.5	23.00	15.47	1.03	.57	3.09	1.83
Kentucky	94	47	107	75	55	33	64	37	89	45	90	----	----	----	130	90	155	105	17.50	13.10	----		----	----	1.25	.50	3.75	----
Tennessee	104	58	108	77	55	32	90	45	112	63	----	----	----	----	120	87	140	100	18.40	14.00	11.3	5.8	26.00	15.00	1.10	.50	3.30	----
Alabama	----	56	115	85	63	41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	145	80	120	90	15.00	13.50	11.1	6.1	24.00	16.00	1.05	.60	----	----
Mississippi	95	----	105	81	63	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	145	70	125	90	14.20	10.90	11.5	6.5	26.00	17.00	1.20	.65	----	----
Arkansas	94	48	110	66	52	27	----	----	102	----	----	----	----	----	110	55	140	80	13.80	8.50	11.4	6.4	25.00	14.00	1.10	.55	3.30	1.60
Louisiana	----	----	96	69	58	33	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	135	50	135	95	12.00	9.20	11.2	6.0	23.00	13.60	----	.90	----	----
Oklahoma	71	29	86	49	35	17	50	22	63	34	----	----	----	----	100	70	125	85	7.50	5.90	11.3	6.2	25.00	15.00	1.15	.80	----	----
Texas	71	30	85	49	39	18	48	21	68	26	----	----	----	----	130	75	135	110	10.10	7.10	11.2	6.0	23.00	13.00	1.15	.85	----	----
South Central	73.5	30.9	100.3	64.1	41.1	19.8	51.8	24.3	85.7	49.8	----	----	----	----	123.6	72.1	131.3	96.5	14.21	10.11	11.3	6.1	24.25	14.44	1.15	.56	3.45	----
Montana	66	43	93	55	37	24	46	36	33	16	----	----	1.84	115	160	110	----	----	11.20	9.00	----	----	----	----	1.15	1.30	3.45	3.90
Idaho	67	30	92	50	33	20	42	29	59	----	----	----	----	----	95	55	----	----	8.60	8.30	----	----	----	----	1.10	.65	3.30	1.95
Wyoming	58	38	74	43	38	29	47	40	35	29	----	----	1.81	100	130	100	----	----	10.20	8.80	----	----	----	----	----	2.00	----	----
Colorado	64	28	77	42	38	26	44	23	42	20	----	----	----	----	105	70	----	----	9.90	7.80	----	----	----	----	1.45	1.00	4.35	3.00
New Mexico	69	28	88	55	50	25	62	31	----	----	----	----	----	----	165	105	190	110	11.30	9.60	12.0	----	----	----	1.50	.95	4.50	2.85
Arizona	117	70	134	85	70	40	68	46	----	----	----	----	----	----	200	125	190	200	13.50	9.50	13.5	8.0	----	15.00	2.25	2.05	6.75	----
Utah	70	42	105	85	42	34	55	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	100	60	----	----	8.40	10.00	----	----	----	----	1.10	.75	3.30	2.25
Nevada	----	----	----	----	----	58	85	55	----	----	----	----	----	----	165	105	----	----	10.50	8.50	----	----	----	----	----	2.00	----	----
Washington	78	36	101	----	40	25	49	35	68	36	----	----	----	----	95	60	----	----	13.10	8.80	----	----	----	----	1.05	.85	3.15	2.55
Oregon	77	35	102	72	37	25	51	36	65	37	----	----	----	----	90	65	----	----	9.10	8.60	----	----	----	----	.80	.70	2.40	2.10
California	93	56	110	72	42	34	46	43	78	----	----	----	----	----	120	65	275	175	10.50	9.20	12.7	6.9	----	----	.25	.70	.75	2.10
Western	72.6	36.1	86.5	48.4	38.7	25.9	46.4	36.3	38.9	23.7	----	----	183.7	114.2	104.3	64.9	260.8	172.3	10.28	8.81	12.8	7.3	----	----	.94	.80	2.97	2.41
United States	74.0	35.4	90.0	50.8	35.7	19.8	43.6	28.9	53.0	32.5	97.4	59.2	191.9	120.4	108.8	76.7	136.3	107.8	11.31	9.05	11.4	6.3	23.99	14.71	1.06	.77	3.12	2.35

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1931, with Comparisons

Date	Wheat, per bushel	Corn, per bushel	Oats, per bushel	Barley, per bushel	Rye, per bushel	Buckwheat, per bushel	Potatoes, per bushel	Sweet-potatoes, per bushel	Flaxseed, per bushel	Apples, per bushel	Hay, per ton	Cotton, per pound	Butter, per pouud	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
5-year average, August, 1909, to July, 1914	88.4	64.2	39.9	61.9	72.0	73.0	69.7	88.3	169.1	0.96	11.87	12.4	25.5	21.5	11.4
August average, 1910–1914	89.5	70.9	40.9	60.1	72.4	76.1	84.0	98.0	167.7	.72	11.35	12.3	23.8	18.2	11.6
1924, Aug. 15	116.8	107.4	49.1	75.7	79.8	123.9	111.3	151.4	210.2	1.22	12.95	27.8	37.7	26.1	20.0
1925, Aug. 15	150.4	106.5	40.7	67.1	92.8	110.0	155.4	196.3	229.5	1.31	12.25	23.4	40.0	30.0	20.8
1926, Aug. 15	125.1	79.5	37.9	55.0	86.1	93.7	140.5	189.0	215.7	1.04	13.04	16.1	39.0	26.4	22.1
1927, Aug. 15	123.5	97.7	44.4	69.0	80.6	98.1	146.3	146.7	203.7	1.36	9.97	17.1	40.3	23.4	19.7
1928, Aug. 15	95.2	98.2	38.4	58.9	83.6	98.1	71.9	131.0	181.7	1.06	10.39	18.8	42.8	27.4	21.6
1929, Aug. 15	110.7	95.9	42.7	55.8	91.8	99.6	139.1	136.2	259.5	1.39	10.85	18.0	42.9	29.8	22.7
1930, Aug. 15	74.0	90.0	35.7	43.6	53.0	97.4	108.8	136.3	191.9	1.06	11.31	11.4	35.7	20.6	17.3
Sept. 15	70.3	91.7	36.1	45.3	53.1	97.1	109.9	128.7	168.1	1.03	12.14	9.9	38.4	25.3	17.8
Oct. 15	65.6	81.9	34.7	41.9	47.6	90.7	101.4	110.7	152.2	.98	12.17	9.2	38.3	26.5	17.4
Nov. 15	60.0	66.3	31.5	38.3	41.6	82.8	95.0	93.8	133.6	.97	12.19	9.6	37.7	31.7	16.1
Dec. 15	61.3	64.9	32.3	38.8	41.1	80.0	89.8	94.1	137.6	.99	11.33	8.7	34.8	26.8	15.3
1931, Jan. 15	59.1	61.7	31.1	36.6	37.4	79.1	90.3	98.1	131.7	1.04	11.21	8.6	31.0	22.1	15.7
Feb. 15	58.7	58.6	30.7	35.3	34.9	76.6	86.7	100.8	126.2	1.06	10.92	9.1	28.1	14.1	15.1
Mar. 15	58.3	57.5	30.1	34.4	34.3	77.4	84.9	105.5	130.4	1.06	10.66	9.6	29.4	17.0	16.1
Apr. 15	59.2	57.7	30.2	35.2	32.8	75.2	90.8	113.7	128.6	1.17	10.59	9.3	29.2	16.2	16.7
May 15	59.9	56.3	28.6	35.5	33.0	73.2	87.0	115.2	129.9	1.22	10.54	8.8	25.9	13.3	15.9
June 15	51.9	53.8	26.1	32.6	31.4	72.6	75.3	108.5	120.1	1.32	9.97	7.7	24.4	14.1	16.1
July 15	36.3	54.0	23.3	30.0	33.0	70.0	82.5	101.1	132.6	1.08	9.30	8.5	24.7	14.8	15.8
Aug. 15	35.4	50.8	19.8	28.9	32.5	59.2	76.7	107.8	120.4	.77	9.05	6.3	25.9	17.3	16.2

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1930 and 1931, by States—Continued

State and division	Hogs, per 100 pounds		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds		Veal calves, per 100 pounds		Sheep, per 100 pounds		Lambs, per 100 pounds		Milk cows, per head		Horses, per head		Mules, per head		Chickens, per pound		Butter, per pound		Butterfat, per pound		Eggs, per dozen		Wool (unwashed), per pound	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	10.30	7.20	7.30	5.80	10.50	7.80	4.90	4.10	9.30	7.00	84	61	130	117	------	------	22.6	20.9	42	32	46	33	40	36.3	22	18
New Hampshire	8.60	6.80	6.80	5.90	9.90	7.80	3.70	3.10	8.90	6.90	105	85	112	95	------	------	24.4	23.0	41	31	46	31	44	39.3	21	14
Vermont	8.80	6.80	5.50	4.00	9.20	6.60	4.80	3.00	8.80	6.00	93	73	121	112	------	------	23.6	20.5	41	31	43	31	37	33.0	20	15
Massachusetts	9.20	7.30	5.40	4.50	10.50	7.90	5.20	4.00	-----	8.00	132	97	141	130	------	------	26.0	23.0	40	31	40	31	51	42.2	20	-----
Rhode Island	-----	7.30	6.30	5.00	11.70	8.30	-----	4.70	9.00	9.10	123	105	135	131	------	------	28.0	25.5	40	31	40	-----	46	39.0	-----	15
Connecticut	10.40	7.50	7.00	6.00	12.00	9.30	4.50	-----	-----	-----	125	90	138	130	------	------	26.0	23.7	41	31	38	31	44	36.7	-----	15
New York	9.20	7.00	5.90	4.40	10.60	7.70	4.50	2.80	8.20	6.90	95	74	128	117	118	120	21.2	20.2	40	29	39	28	33	27.4	22	15
New Jersey	10.20	7.60	6.70	5.20	12.20	9.20	-----	3.60	8.00	7.00	152	169	130	120	135	128	25.5	23.0	42	30	-----	29	37	30.7	-----	15
Pennsylvania	9.50	7.30	7.20	5.80	10.10	7.80	4.00	3.00	8.10	6.60	85	64	125	105	126	112	20.8	19.5	39	27	42	28	27	23.7	22	17
North Atlantic	9.48	7.27	6.45	4.98	10.39	7.74	4.30	3.03	8.30	6.76	95.87	73.32	126.44	112.46	126.14	113.33	22.1	20.6	39.9	28.7	40.8	28.8	33.1	28.3	22.0	16.3
Ohio	9.20	7.10	6.40	6.00	9.30	7.80	2.70	2.90	6.80	6.30	60	48	99	93	95	89	18.8	17.9	37	26	35	23	22	18.6	22	17
Indiana	9.30	7.10	7.00	6.10	9.30	7.40	3.50	2.40	7.90	6.70	57	43	82	71	87	82	17.4	17.2	37	27	36	22	19	16.2	22	14
Illinois	8.90	6.70	7.70	6.20	9.80	7.40	4.30	2.40	7.80	6.10	69	52	79	64	87	76	17.4	16.7	36	26	34	23	18	15.9	20	14
Michigan	8.90	6.70	6.40	4.90	10.50	7.80	3.60	2.40	7.90	6.50	70	50	109	100	103	105	18.5	16.9	37	27	36	25	23	19.7	21	14
Wisconsin	8.50	6.10	5.30	4.50	9.60	7.10	3.40	2.30	7.40	5.90	80	52	107	90	97	89	16.6	15.7	38	27	38	28	20	17.4	21	13
North Central, East	9.01	6.79	6.57	5.53	9.70	7.42	3.30	2.58	7.46	6.35	70.16	49.76	93.39	81.12	88.79	81.00	17.8	17.0	36.9	26.5	36.2	25.0	20.2	17.4	21.4	15.0
Minnesota	8.40	5.90	6.50	5.00	9.30	6.60	3.70	3.00	7.10	6.00	68	46	92	79	95	81	15.5	14.6	37	26	37	25	19	14.1	18	11
Iowa	8.50	5.90	7.70	6.30	9.20	7.00	3.80	2.50	7.60	5.80	72	48	87	70	98	81	16.1	15.9	36	25	36	24	17	14.9	20	12
Missouri	8.80	6.50	6.80	6.00	8.30	6.90	3.40	2.60	7.10	5.70	44	38	54	49	83	70	15.0	15.4	36	25	34	22	17	13.7	21	14
North Dakota	7.30	5.00	5.50	4.30	8.00	5.90	3.70	2.60	6.80	5.30	55	39	54	47	61	48	13.3	11.6	33	23	32	22	14	11.8	17	10
South Dakota	8.10	5.60	7.00	5.30	8.10	5.80	3.70	2.60	6.60	4.80	59	40	58	50	69	57	14.0	14.0	36	25	34	23	15	12.2	17	12
Nebraska	8.30	5.90	7.80	6.10	8.90	6.60	4.10	3.00	7.50	6.00	68	46	62	56	80	70	14.6	14.4	33	22	33	22	13	11.4	16	11
Kansas	8.50	6.30	6.60	5.60	7.80	6.20	4.00	2.70	6.90	5.80	55	43	45	41	65	59	14.2	13.9	35	24	33	20	14	12.0	17	11
North Central, West	8.43	5.96	7.08	5.71	8.70	6.55	3.71	2.71	7.23	5.61	61.92	43.79	66.92	57.86	79.80	68.32	15.0	14.8	35.5	24.6	34.8	23.0	16.1	13.4	18.4	11.7
Delaware	9.40	7.40	6.70	5.90	10.70	8.30	-----	3.90	-----	7.30	84	59	72	75	104	108	23.0	22.0	40	27	-----	27	27	23.4	22	15
Maryland	9.40	7.40	6.20	5.50	9.00	7.70	4.10	3.00	8.10	7.00	71	54	82	73	104	90	23.5	23.2	35	26	40	26	24	20.7	23	14
Virginia	8.60	7.10	5.70	5.00	7.70	6.70	3.80	2.70	7.10	5.80	49	41	73	66	98	82	20.6	20.8	28	20	31	21	20	17.5	25	15
West Virginia	8.40	7.40	5.50	5.30	7.30	6.70	3.60	3.40	6.50	5.70	47	44	73	76	70	75	18.7	18.4	33	23	35	23	24	18.5	24	16
North Carolina	9.20	7.50	6.50	4.70	8.50	7.00	6.10	3.60	8.00	5.30	58	43	80	75	120	112	19.3	17.5	31	25	30	22	22	18.2	23	15
South Carolina	8.70	7.00	6.00	4.80	7.40	6.00	7.40	4.60	8.80	5.60	60	45	77	63	108	100	20.5	17.9	37	28	36	22	26	19.6	22	15
Georgia	7.80	6.00	5.30	3.90	7.10	5.50	4.90	3.90	7.20	6.00	49	34	74	68	109	95	19.6	16.9	32	25	31	21	23	17.8	22	15
Florida	7.60	5.80	5.90	4.70	8.10	7.10	5.00	3.00	8.00	7.00	62	49	90	73	123	105	22.8	19.2	41	32	34	32	28	23.3	20	14
South Atlantic	8.38	6.67	5.73	4.69	7.81	6.57	3.95	3.18	7.00	5.89	54.35	42.29	76.20	70.89	110.67	99.45	20.3	18.8	31.9	23.7	32.8	22.7	22.9	18.7	24.2	15.3
Kentucky	8.70	7.00	5.60	5.30	7.70	6.70	3.20	2.80	7.50	6.50	39	35	42	47	62	64	15.8	16.5	30	25	34	21	17	14.9	24	16
Tennessee	8.40	6.60	5.30	4.50	6.40	5.40	4.10	2.50	6.70	5.00	45	33	54	51	82	75	16.0	14.6	26	19	32	21	18	13.6	22	15
Alabama	7.80	5.90	4.90	3.20	6.10	5.00	4.20	3.20	7.20	5.20	44	30	53	43	84	70	17.0	13.5	32	25	31	22	21	15.3	18	14
Mississippi	7.60	5.80	3.80	3.00	5.20	4.60	5.30	3.90	7.70	5.80	36	28	49	45	75	70	17.7	14.4	34	25	31	20	22	16.0	21	14
Arkansas	6.60	5.70	4.20	3.50	6.30	5.00	4.30	3.20	6.80	5.10	38	29	35	35	58	56	14.2	12.7	34	26	32	19	19	13.0	18	12
Louisiana	7.40	6.80	6.00	4.50	7.90	6.50	5.70	3.70	6.90	6.00	50	39	53	43	85	67	19.5	16.0	40	28	35	25	22	17.0	23	12
Oklahoma	7.70	6.00	4.90	4.00	6.50	5.30	4.00	2.80	6.50	5.40	43	34	33	31	55	48	14.2	13.6	35	25	31	19	16	11.8	14	10
Texas	7.40	5.90	4.70	4.00	6.40	5.00	3.80	2.60	5.40	4.30	46	32	39	33	66	53	14.9	12.6	32	23	30	18	17	12.1	21	13
South Central	7.68	6.16	4.81	4.00	6.49	5.34	3.76	2.65	5.67	4.66	42.75	32.29	41.00	37.57	69.27	60.66	15.7	14.0	30.9	23.2	31.6	19.9	18.1	13.6	21.4	13.4
Montana	8.50	6.10	5.60	4.70	8.30	6.80	3.70	3.20	5.60	4.70	61	43	34	27	47	38	16.0	14.3	33	24	30	22	20	20.7	21	14
Idaho	9.10	6.40	6.20	4.10	8.00	5.20	4.10	2.90	6.20	4.30	75	46	56	40	63	48	14.9	12.8	35	28	32	23	19	15.5	19	13
Wyoming	7.80	5.70	6.20	5.30	9.90	7.00	3.80	3.70	6.20	5.60	67	50	52	40	65	57	18.1	14.0	36	26	33	22	24	21.0	21	12
Colorado	8.50	6.20	7.00	5.70	9.70	7.50	4.40	3.00	7.60	5.90	63	48	48	40	64	52	15.2	14.0	37	27	33	22	20	17.8	19	12
New Mexico	7.70	6.20	7.00	5.40	8.00	6.50	5.00	3.20	6.10	5.30	59	44	47	35	59	43	17.2	16.0	40	28	32	20	22	17.6	16	11
Arizona	9.60	7.00	7.00	5.10	8.90	7.00	5.80	3.90	8.00	7.50	105	92	70	60	57	45	22.4	21.9	39	26	42	24	33	25.3	16	13
Utah	8.50	6.80	6.20	4.40	9.20	7.00	5.00	3.60	6.40	5.00	76	48	60	50	57	41	15.4	12.6	36	28	33	26	20	17.9	20	13
Nevada	9.20	7.60	6.90	5.30	10.10	8.50	5.20	3.20	7.50	5.00	95	70	72	60	------	53	21.2	21.9	39	31	36	28	26	21.1	21	12
Washington	10.30	7.70	6.10	5.10	9.60	7.50	3.80	2.70	6.20	5.10	73	58	58	52	57	48	16.9	15.8	37	30	35	27	23	20.7	16	11
Oregon	9.90	7.20	6.70	5.20	9.40	7.50	4.70	2.70	5.10	3.80	71	53	52	52	64	59	17.1	16.0	35	29	34	27	22	19.0	19	14
California	9.80	7.30	7.00	5.30	10.10	7.00	4.70	3.10	7.40	5.50	93	58	62	60	76	67	22.6	19.0	39	29	38	28	25	23.1	17	13
Western	9.10	6.67	6.61	5.15	9.36	6.95	4.47	3.22	6.75	5.17	75.95	52.20	49.91	42.66	63.37	52.56	18.7	16.4	36.1	27.6	34.4	25.2	23.2	20.9	18.9	12.7
United States	8.51	6.25	6.26	5.09	8.78	6.75	4.13	3.00	6.82	5.33	65.91	47.85	70.11	61.92	79.98	70.34	17.3	16.2	35.7	25.9	35.2	23.9	20.6	17.3	19.8	13.1

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers August 15, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

Date	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound	Milk cows, per head	Horses, per head	Mules, per head	Hay, per ton			Clover seed, per bushel	Timothy seed, per bushel	Alfalfa seed, per bushel	Cotton seed, per per ton	Cowpeas, per bushel	Peanuts, per pound
										Timothy	Clover	Alfalfa						
5-year average: August, 1909, to July, 1914	*Dols.* 7.23	*Dols.* 5.22	*Dols.* 6.75	*Dols.* 4.56	*Dols.* 5.91	*Cts.* 17.7	*Dols.* 48.00	*Dols.* 142	*Dols.* --------	*Dols.* --------	*Dols.* --------	*Dols.* --------	*Dols.* 9.13	*Dols.* 3.88	*Dols.* --------	*Dols.* 21.59	*Dols.* --------	*Cts.* 4.8
August average: 1900–1914	7.30	5.08	6.59	4.31	5.51	17.5	49.00	143	--------	--------	--------	--------	9.02	3.54	--------	19.94	--------	4.9
1924, Aug. 15	8.54	5.67	7.94	6.32	10.15	33.5	55.74	79	--------	15.24	14.00	13.84	12.69	3.20	10.99	38.44	2.56	6.6
1925, Aug. 15	12.19	6.58	8.80	7.32	11.80	38.1	58.26	80	--------	14.06	13.67	13.00	14.86	3.36	9.88	36.52	3.24	5.2
1926, Aug. 15	11.66	6.29	9.54	6.92	11.12	31.9	65.37	80	95	15.52	14.25	13.15	16.83	2.68	9.37	29.73	3.22	5.3
1927, Aug. 15	9.24	7.21	10.37	7.13	11.15	31.2	74.24	80	90	12.03	12.16	11.47	17.94	2.06	9.62	25.95	1.84	6.4
1928, Aug. 15	10.01	9.51	12.32	7.53	11.88	37.0	90.43	84	100	11.70	12.25	11.82	15.90	1.86	10.38	36.87	2.01	5.5
1929, Aug. 15	10.28	9.62	12.39	7.32	11.46	29.2	95.26	82	96	11.61	11.61	13.17	16.30	1.69	13.52	32.69	2.99	4.7
1930, Aug. 15	8.51	6.26	8.78	4.13	6.82	19.8	65.91	70	80	13.53	13.20	12.16	11.01	2.51	11.91	23.99	2.66	3.8
Sept. 15	9.44	6.61	9.20	4.21	6.67	20.2	66.23	69	78	14.76	14.62	12.85	11.65	2.62	11.36	23.89	2.41	3.9
Oct. 15	8.79	6.54	9.30	3.93	6.15	19.6	66.37	68	78	14.82	14.62	12.97	12.47	3.06	10.68	20.73	2.20	4.2
Nov. 15	8.20	6.41	8.84	3.98	6.21	19.0	64.68	66	77	14.87	14.62	12.94	12.35	3.11	10.18	21.26	2.05	3.8
Dec. 15	7.44	6.37	8.48	3.96	6.18	18.4	62.00	64	74	14.58	13.52	12.52	11.76	3.09	9.86	21.28	1.86	3.2
1931, Jan. 15	7.25	6.41	8.61	4.04	6.30	17.4	59.90	65	74	14.50	13.53	12.21	11.78	3.29	9.97	21.25	1.80	3.2
Feb. 15	6.81	6.03	8.20	4.15	6.59	16.4	56.88	67	76	14.36	12.78	11.74	11.64	3.32	10.20	21.87	1.75	3.6
Mar. 15	6.92	6.03	7.66	4.24	6.84	15.9	56.34	69	78	14.16	12.45	11.29	11.54	3.58	9.91	22.43	1.82	3.7
Apr. 15	6.92	6.00	7.38	4.24	6.94	15.6	56.53	69	80	14.09	12.57	11.01	11.59	3.61	9.89	22.85	1.87	3.9
May 15	6.35	5.67	7.15	3.91	6.96	14.4	54.45	69	79	13.76	12.21	10.87	11.80	3.43	9.70	22.32	1.93	4.1
June 15	5.70	5.26	6.81	3.28	6.42	13.0	51.50	67	77	12.84	11.28	10.24	11.84	3.16	9.64	20.32	1.96	3.9
July 15	6.20	5.16	6.66	3.01	5.60	12.7	49.47	64	73	10.77	10.30	9.80	10.76	2.33	9.98	19.52	1.89	3.8
Aug. 15	6.25	5.09	6.75	3.00	5.33	13.1	47.85	62	70	10.07	10.15	9.86	10.08	1.38	9.69	14.71	1.63	3.6

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers August 15, 1930 and 1931, by States—Continued

State and division	Hay, per ton								Clover seed, per bushel		Timothy seed, per bushel		Alfalfa seed, per bushel	
	Timothy		Clover		Alfalfa		Prairie							
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Me	12.20	12.00	11.10	11.20	----	----	8.50	9.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. H.	14.90	16.50	16.00	15.00	17.00	20.00	----	9.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Vt	11.30	10.00	11.30	11.00	14.00	15.00	5.20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mass	21.00	17.50	20.50	18.50	26.00	24.00	----	10.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
R. I.	23.00	24.00	----	23.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Conn	20.50	22.50	----	25.00	----	27.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. Y.	13.40	10.50	13.80	11.00	16.80	14.00	9.50	10.00	14.50	15.80	3.60	3.10	----	----
N. J.	18.00	15.70	20.00	17.70	24.50	19.50	----	10.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pa	15.10	12.00	16.00	14.00	19.80	16.50	13.00	12.00	13.90	14.20	3.60	3.40	----	----
N. Atl.	14.26	11.72	14.51	12.51	18.04	15.43	9.64	10.13	14.02	14.43	3.60	3.30	----	----
Ohio	16.30	8.50	17.30	8.90	20.60	10.80	7.00	8.00	12.00	10.50	3.10	1.40	----	----
Ind	13.80	8.50	15.20	9.00	17.70	11.00	8.00	6.00	11.10	9.30	2.70	1.80	----	----
Ill	12.00	8.10	13.20	9.30	16.10	12.80	8.30	7.50	11.40	9.50	2.50	1.40	----	----
Mich	11.60	8.20	12.30	11.00	15.30	12.00	7.00	7.50	10.30	10.40	----	1.80	----	----
Wis	11.40	11.20	12.60	12.20	16.00	14.00	7.80	7.70	10.30	10.70	2.90	1.90	----	14.00
N.C., E.	13.83	9.00	13.68	10.57	16.59	12.53	7.74	7.59	11.24	10.09	2.74	1.45	----	----
Minn	9.70	8.00	10.80	9.00	13.60	11.00	8.00	6.60	11.00	10.20	2.20	1.40	17.00	13.20
Iowa	8.60	8.00	9.90	8.90	13.30	11.30	8.10	6.50	10.00	10.50	2.25	1.25	----	----
Mo	11.60	8.00	12.50	10.20	15.50	12.00	8.20	6.30	11.10	10.10	2.40	1.30	12.70	12.00
N. Dak	7.20	5.60	8.00	5.60	10.50	8.80	5.90	5.70	----	10.80	2.70	2.00	14.50	12.90
S. Dak	8.70	7.50	1.00	9.60	9.60	10.00	7.00	7.00	----	----	2.00	1.60	14.00	10.50
Nebr	8.50	8.20	8.90	7.00	9.80	8.00	6.40	5.90	11.80	10.50	----	----	11.70	10.00
Kans	10.40	6.00	11.50	7.20	12.50	7.40	6.20	4.40	9.30	8.50	2.70	1.80	10.60	7.10
N.C., W	9.95	7.84	10.66	8.52	11.62	9.22	6.90	6.13	10.65	10.17	2.28	1.29	12.77	9.15
Del	17.80	14.00	18.00	13.50	21.50	17.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Md	18.00	14.20	17.70	16.30	22.30	18.60	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Va	22.50	13.50	22.60	16.60	27.00	18.50	15.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
W. Va	20.20	13.40	19.80	16.50	23.20	18.00	14.00	13.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. C	21.70	18.00	20.00	18.00	22.00	20.00	16.00	13.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. C	----	----	21.00	18.50	22.50	21.50	17.70	12.60	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ga	----	----	----	----	21.50	19.00	14.50	12.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fla	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. Atl	20.60	13.81	20.33	16.82	24.63	18.84	15.41	12.94	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ky	19.80	14.00	20.40	14.50	22.30	14.50	14.20	12.60	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tenn	20.30	15.10	20.40	15.90	23.10	17.00	16.00	12.90	11.00	----	----	----	----	----
Ala	----	----	20.00	15.50	22.00	16.80	11.50	9.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Miss	----	----	19.40	13.00	23.50	15.30	11.00	8.90	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ark	17.60	12.50	17.90	12.50	19.60	13.50	9.70	7.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
La	----	----	13.00	12.50	20.00	12.90	11.00	9.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Okla	10.00	5.00	10.00	7.00	13.10	9.20	7.00	4.80	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tex	----	----	----	----	17.50	12.00	10.00	7.10	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. Cen	19.55	13.81	19.49	14.32	17.48	11.75	9.06	6.26	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mont	11.80	10.80	10.10	8.50	11.80	10.00	9.40	8.70	----	----	----	----	14.00	11.50
Idaho	12.10	9.00	9.50	8.00	8.30	8.30	9.00	8.00	8.40	8.60	----	----	10.60	9.50
Wyo	9.60	8.50	9.60	9.80	10.00	8.80	10.00	8.80	----	9.00	----	----	12.00	10.30
Colo	9.70	7.80	8.00	6.80	9.00	8.10	8.80	7.60	9.00	7.50	----	----	10.40	11.00
N. Mex	----	12.00	----	----	13.00	10.20	10.00	9.60	----	----	----	----	12.00	8.50
Ariz	----	----	----	----	14.50	10.00	11.00	----	----	----	----	----	12.00	8.00
Utah	10.10	9.80	10.00	9.00	8.80	10.80	7.50	8.80	----	----	----	----	9.20	8.20
Nev	14.00	----	----	----	11.00	8.60	12.00	8.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wash	15.00	9.40	13.00	8.90	14.50	9.20	11.30	8.60	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oreg	----	----	7.50	7.70	11.20	8.80	9.00	7.30	9.70	11.00	----	----	17.00	12.70
Calif	13.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	----	----	----	----	13.00	11.50
West	12.33	9.38	9.21	8.10	10.45	9.14	9.39	8.26	8.97	9.41	----	----	11.55	9.74
U. S	13.53	10.07	13.20	10.15	12.16	9.86	7.63	6.64	11.01	10.08	2.51	1.38	11.91	9.69

Farm Prices, August 15, 1931

A sharp break in cotton prices and continued declines in prices paid producers for grains, fruits and vegetables reduced the index of the general level of farm prices to 75% of the pre-war average on August 15. At 75, the index was 4 points lower than in mid-July and 33 points below a year ago.

The August 15 farm price indexes showed the following declines from a month earlier, by groups: Cotton and cottonseed, down 18 points; fruits and vegetables, down 13; grains, down 3; meat animals, no change; dairy products, up 2 points; and poultry and poultry products, up 10. Prices of dairy and poultry products showed more than the usual seasonal advance due to the curtailment of production by hot, dry weather and poor pastures. Wool prices also scored an advance during the period after declining for 10 consecutive months.

The group indexes showed the following declines from a year ago: Fruits and vegetables, 52 points; grains, 47 points; cotton and cottonseed, 41; dairy products, 30; meat animals, 27; and poultry and poultry products 14 points.

Wheat.—The United States average farm price of wheat continued to decline from July 15 to August 15. At 35.4 cents per bushel in the middle of August the farm price was approximately 2% lower than a month earlier and less than half of the amount received by producers at local markets in August 1930. Some of the factors which have been instrumental in prolonging the decline in the farm price of wheat are indications of a record domestic winter wheat crop and a reduction in export demand due to additional milling restrictions, increased tariffs and financial difficulties in importing countries.

Corn.—Ample receipts, a continued dull demand, and the occurrence of beneficial rains throughout many parts of the Corn Belt were the principal factors causing a 6% decline in the farm price of corn from July 15 to August 15. The decline amounted to about 8% in the Cotton Belt during the period, reflecting a reduced demand for feeding after the sharp decline in cotton prices. The farm price of corn still was quite a bit higher than wheat on August 15, however, averaging 50.8 cents per bushel for the United States as compared to 90.0 cents a year earlier.

Wool.—An encouraging feature of this month's farm price situation was the 3% advance in wool prices which ended a 10-month period of consecutive declines. The advance apparently was stimulated by the continued spurt in wool mill activity. In recent months domestic consumption of combing and clothing wools has averaged considerably above a year ago. At 13.1 cents per pound, however, the mid-August farm price is still about 34% below that paid producers on August 15, 1930.

Citrus Fruits: Condition September 1, 1931, and Production 1930, with Comparisons

Crop and State	Condition Sept. 1				Production [1]		
	10-year average 1920–1929	1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1929	1930
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*
Oranges:							
California, all	78	59	84	77	27,694	24,400	32,800
Navels	78	58	83	73	----	----	----
Valencias	79	60	85	81	----	----	----
Florida, all	83	63	84	74	10,360	8,800	17,000
Commercial	----	----	----	----	9,340	7,900	15,500
Texas	----	89	81	85	51	128	82
Arizona	----	87	92	85	84	104	110
Alabama	----	----	----	----	107	212	3
Louisiana	----	----	----	95	171	187	195
Mississippi	----	----	----	----	31	8	1
7 States [2]	----	----	----	----	38,499	33,839	49,191
Tangerines:							
Florida	----	60	79	69	----	----	----
Satsumas:							
Florida	----	78	50	64	----	----	----
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	78	----	80	66	8,200	8,200	14,500
Commercial	----	----	----	----	7,120	6,300	11,500
California	----	78	86	85	788	1,000	1,118
Texas	----	91	70	81	615	1,275	725
Arizona	----	90	90	85	159	243	310
4 States [2]	----	----	----	----	9,763	10,718	15,153
Lemons:							
California	77	62	82	82	6,966	5,900	7,020
Limes:							
Florida	76	77	67	74	11	7	8

[1] Relates to crop produced from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and about September 1 in other States. Florida crop of 1931–1932 season will be forecast in October; other States in December.

[2] Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona, the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and for grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States, oranges 83 pounds and grapefruit 73 pounds.

Report of Hides and Skins

July, 1931, with comparisons

Kind	Stocks on hand (number)—				Stocks disposed of during (number)—		
	July 31, 1931	June 30, 1931	July 31, 1930	Average, July 31, 1928, 1929, and 1930	July 31, 1931	July 31, 1930	Average, July 31, 1928, 1929, and 1930
Cattle	3,751,216	3,812,668	3,950,944	3,675,292	1,709,573	1,159,517	1,346,102
Calf and kip	3,700,868	3,599,941	3,415,272	3,476,888	1,282,457	1,041,486	1,104,323
Sheep and lamb	14,089,400	13,613,569	13,634,989	10,252,096	3,160,478	2,620,428	2,423,849
Goat and kid	13,224,096	13,408,377	14,358,538	11,728,264	1,433,620	1,121,471	1,226,025

Farmers' Intentions to Sow Winter Wheat and Rye

This report is not a forecast of the acreage that will be planted, but merely a statement of farmers' intentions as of August 5. It is published in order that growers may modify their plans if they find a change to be desirable.

Winter Wheat.—Seedings of winter wheat in the United States this fall will be reduced 12% below the acreage sown last fall if farmers generally carry out the intentions reported to the department early in August. These reports indicate that farmers intend to sow 37,344,000 acres to winter wheat this fall. This is the smallest acreage reported as intended since intentions were first determined in 1923. It is the fourth successive year that acreage reported as intended has shown a decrease from that intended in the preceding year.

Even if this year's intentions are carried out in full it would mean the smallest acreage sown in any fall since 1914. Frequently, however, weather conditions or other causes have prevented the seeding of the entire acreage intended. During the past eight years actual seedings in the country as a whole have averaged about 3% below August intentions, seedings varying from 8% below intentions in 1925, when seeding conditions were very unfavorable both in the eastern Corn Belt and on the Pacific coast, to 3% above intentions in 1923 when liberal fall rains encouraged farmers from Oklahoma north and they decreased the acreage less than they had originally intended. Last year, also the drought was broken in time to permit farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to plant a substantially larger acreage than they planned in August. While moisture conditions in most of the southern plains area are better than they were a year ago, there are considerable areas in the western half of the country where the acreage sown is dependent on more liberal rainfall before planting time.

Decreases in acreage are reported as intended this year from most of the important winter wheat States, the chief exception being States where spring wheat gave a low yield this season and considerable numbers of farmers desire to shift to winter wheat if weather conditions permit. Increases are also reported as intended in many of the Southern States from North Carolina to Arkansas.

Rye.—Farmers apparently intend to decrease by 5.5% the acreage seeded this fall to winter rye for grain. If these intentions are carried out, that would mean the seeding of 3,490,000 acres compared with 3,692,000 acres sown last fall. With the exceptions of Wisconsin and Nebraska, most of the States which grow important quantities of rye for sale are planning to sow a decreased acreage this fall. Most States in the Cotton Belt show increases to be intended, due to the increased diversification in progress. In various other States increases are planned because present soil conditions are not favorable for wheat or because there is a possibility that the crop may be needed for hay or pasturage. As a considerable acreage of rye originally intended for grain is afterwards utilized for hay, pasturage or green manuring the acreage finally harvested for grain has averaged 27% less than the acreage originally intended for that purpose.

Fall Sowings of Winter Wheat and Rye [1]

Winter Wheat

State	1930		1931 intentions	
	Intended	Sown	Percentage of 1930 sown	Acres intended
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Per cent*	*1,000 acres*
New York	234	188	90	169
New Jersey	52	48	93	45
Pennsylvania	990	934	95	887
Ohio	1,765	1,731	89	1,541
Indiana	1,622	1,649	83	1,369
Illinois	1,858	1,922	70	1,345
Michigan	754	689	98	675
Wisconsin	48	34	170	58
Minnesota	128	135	110	148
Iowa	335	353	65	229
Missouri	1,205	1,392	90	1,253
South Dakota	126	140	100	140
Nebraska	3,310	3,366	80	2,693
Kansas	12,051	12,812	85	10,890
Delaware	102	92	90	83
Maryland	430	410	88	361
Virginia	611	597	97	579
West Virginia	111	104	88	92
North Carolina	449	418	110	460
South Carolina	49	49	140	69
Georgia	48	56	180	101
Kentucky	231	247	117	289
Tennessee	265	248	105	260
Alabama	3	6	125	8
Mississippi	1	2	100	2
Arkansas	28	31	140	43
Oklahoma	3,909	4,267	89	3,798
Texas	3,458	3,843	86	3,305
Montana	855	949	87	826
Idaho	697	660	110	726
Wyoming	131	184	125	230
Colorado	1,630	1,288	77	992
New Mexico	404	261	75	196
Arizona	21	24	85	20
Utah	190	195	98	191
Nevada	3	3	115	3
Washington	1,917	1,629	112	1,824
Oregon	886	824	109	898
California	625	642	85	546
United States	41,532	42,422	88.0	37,344

Winter Rye [1]

United States	3,801	3,692	94.5	3,490

[1] Data for 1930 have been revised on basis of 1929 census; data for earlier years not so revised.

Farm Labor Supply and Demand, September 1, 1930–1931

State and division	Farm labor supply, as percentage of normal		Farm labor demand as percentage of normal		Supply expressed as percentage of demand	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Maine	96	108	88	81	109	133
New Hampshire	104	109	93	84	112	130
Vermont	101	115	89	81	113	142
Massachusetts	106	112	85	81	125	138
Rhode Island	104	106	89	87	117	122
Connecticut	109	112	84	80	130	140
New York	98	106	81	76	121	139
New Jersey	104	115	88	88	118	131
Pennsylvania	103	113	80	78	129	145
North Atlantic	101.3	110.2	83.1	79.1	122.0	139.3
Ohio	111	113	65	69	171	164
Indiana	120	121	69	70	174	173
Illinois	110	115	71	67	155	172
Michigan	114	122	68	61	168	200
Wisconsin	106	120	85	69	125	174
East North Central	111.8	117.7	71.7	67.4	155.9	174.5
Minnesota	103	117	81	63	127	186
Iowa	107	118	83	68	129	174
Missouri	109	114	64	62	170	184
North Dakota	107	111	77	52	139	213
South Dakota	103	121	77	35	134	346
Nebraska	100	120	83	62	120	194
Kansas	113	124	71	59	159	210
West North Central	106.3	117.5	75.9	60.4	140.0	194.7
North Central	109.0	117.6	73.8	63.8	147.6	184.2
Delaware	105	101	84	78	125	129
Maryland	101	104	80	79	126	132
Virginia	102	107	71	79	144	135
West Virginia	103	105	61	68	169	154
North Carolina	100	105	72	70	139	150
South Carolina	93	103	77	72	121	143
Georgia	96	104	77	66	125	158
Florida	106	109	78	71	136	154
South Atlantic	98.7	104.9	74.4	71.4	132.6	146.9
Kentucky	102	106	52	70	196	151
Tennessee	102	109	73	68	140	160
Alabama	104	114	69	66	151	173
Mississippi	100	104	67	60	149	173
Arkansas	117	109	41	54	285	202
Louisiana	109	112	67	63	163	178
Oklahoma	111	114	56	57	198	200
Texas	107	114	63	58	170	197
South Central	106.3	110.7	61.5	61.8	172.7	179.2
Montana	117	133	67	49	175	271
Idaho	115	129	84	66	137	195
Wyoming	114	126	84	68	136	185
Colorado	110	133	79	63	139	211
New Mexico	110	123	77	66	143	186
Arizona	110	114	80	70	138	163
Utah	111	127	84	56	132	227
Nevada	114	132	89	66	128	200
Washington	118	136	76	64	155	212
Oregon	115	130	83	68	139	191
California	106	117	87	73	122	160
Western	110.6	124.6	82.0	67.0	134.9	186.0
United States	105.6	112.9	71.8	66.4	147.0	169.9

Milk Production per Cow

Pounds of Milk Produced per Milk Cow in Herds Kept by Crop Correspondents, on September 1, 1925–1931

[State averages calculated by dividing the reported total daily milk production of about 20,000 herds on the first of each September by the number of milk cows in these herds. To reduce to quarts divide by 2.15]

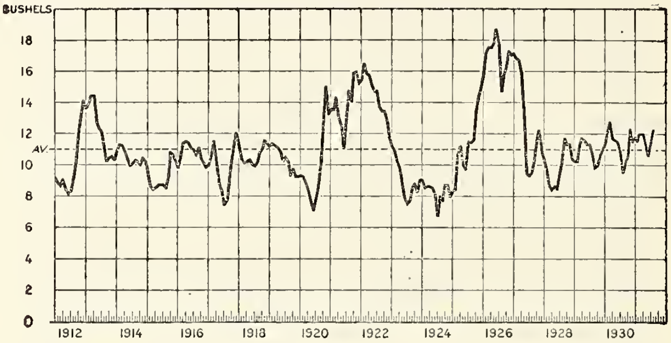
State and division	Production, per milk cow, on September 1—						
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Maine	15.0	14.5	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.1	12.8
New Hampshire	13.1	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.9	12.8
Vermont	13.0	11.9	12.9	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.9
Massachusetts	17.1	18.1	16.4	17.3	16.5	17.4	17.4
Rhode Island	16.5	17.0	18.1	19.2	20.5	18.2	18.5
Connecticut	14.4	17.8	17.6	16.1	16.6	17.2	17.1
New York	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	14.7	15.8
New Jersey	16.8	18.1	19.3	21.7	18.9	18.0	20.6
Pennsylvania	15.9	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.0	14.9	16.1
North Atlantic	15.28	15.75	16.12	15.88	15.56	14.83	15.60
Ohio	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.0	15.7
Indiana	14.3	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.3	14.2	14.9
Illinois	13.7	14.2	13.4	14.4	14.2	13.8	13.1
Michigan	16.6	17.3	16.2	17.2	17.1	14.8	15.5
Wisconsin	15.8	15.9	15.3	16.3	16.6	14.9	13.2
East North Central	15.29	15.65	15.29	16.07	16.13	14.61	14.19
Minnesota	12.9	13.0	13.1	14.6	13.2	12.7	12.2
Iowa	12.1	12.7	12.2	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.5
Missouri	10.9	11.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.4	11.0
North Dakota	11.6	12.3	11.4	14.8	12.9	13.0	13.2
South Dakota	10.1	10.6	11.9	12.8	11.4	12.1	10.9
Nebraska	11.0	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.9	13.3	12.9
Kansas	11.7	11.7	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.8
West North Central	11.75	12.07	12.35	13.57	12.77	12.51	12.22
Delaware	14.2	12.6	14.0	16.7	13.1	12.0	15.0
Maryland	15.0	15.0	16.2	17.3	14.6	13.6	14.4
Virginia	12.8	13.9	14.5	14.7	13.4	11.3	13.0
West Virginia	12.7	14.0	15.5	15.4	14.0	12.8	13.7
North Carolina	11.5	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.7
South Carolina	10.5	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.8
Georgia	9.6	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.2	9.4	9.4
Florida	7.2	7.4	6.1	4.9	8.0	6.5	7.8
South Atlantic	11.98	12.29	13.10	12.64	12.27	11.22	11.67
Kentucky	13.7	14.4	14.7	13.5	13.4	11.4	13.1
Tennessee	9.7	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.4	11.4	11.2
Alabama	7.7	8.2	9.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.4
Mississippi	7.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.7
Arkansas	8.9	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.7	7.9	9.7
Louisiana	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.3
Oklahoma	10.6	11.2	11.8	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.3
Texas	8.1	8.6	10.3	10.4	10.1	8.6	9.2
South Central	9.04	9.75	10.56	10.18	10.26	9.36	10.01
Montana	10.6	13.5	15.2	13.8	14.3	15.0	13.0
Idaho	15.5	15.2	15.3	16.8	19.1	14.3	16.9
Wyoming	11.1	12.5	14.8	14.1	15.6	11.4	14.3
Colorado	11.6	12.9	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.6
New Mexico	9.6	9.6	11.9	12.2	10.7	11.0	12.2
Arizona	11.8	13.4	12.0	18.7	15.4	17.3	15.3
Utah	16.5	14.1	16.2	17.9	17.8	15.3	17.8
Nevada	15.2	16.6	12.1	12.1	14.5	13.1	13.7
Washington	17.1	16.5	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7
Oregon	13.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.6	15.1
California	13.7	15.4	15.7	17.1	16.1	17.4	18.4
Western	13.05	14.23	15.05	15.31	15.59	15.18	15.70
United States	12.86	13.37	13.65	14.06	13.82	13.00	13.10

Milk.—Milk production per cow, which during the past six years has declined an average of 10% during August, declined this year only 6% from the very low production of a month ago. As a result production per cow on September 1 appears to have been above production on the same date last year for the first time since February.

In the Atlantic Coast States from Massachusetts to North Carolina, where pastures are good, production per cow is nearly up to the usual average for this time of year, but in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and most of the other States affected by the drought, production per cow is low. In the country as a whole, crop correspondents secured on September 1 an average of 13.1 pounds of milk per cow per day compared with 13.0 pounds secured on the same date last year when pastures were by far poorer than in any other month on record, 13.82 pounds per cow two years ago when the condition of pastures in dairy areas averaged almost as low as it was this year, and 14.06 pounds in 1928 when fall pastures were good.

Corn and Hog Ratios, 1912–1931

Number of Bushels of Corn Required to Buy 100 Pounds of Live Hogs Based on Averages of Farm Prices of Corn and of Hogs for the Month



Corn and Hog Ratios, 1910–1931

Number of Bushels of Corn Required to Buy 100 Pounds of Live Hogs Based on Averages of Farm Prices of Corn and of Hogs for the Month

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.2	9.0	9.0
1924	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	6.7	8.0	7.7	8.7	8.7	7.9	8.2
1925	8.3	8.4	10.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.4	14.3	14.9	11.3
1926	15.8	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.7	17.7	14.7	15.8	16.2	17.3	17.0	16.9
1927	17.1	16.8	16.7	15.9	12.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.6	12.2	10.8	12.7
1928	10.3	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.4	10.2	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.4	9.9
1929	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.9	10.8
1930	11.4	12.2	12.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	9.5	10.3	10.7	12.4	11.5	11.4
1931	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.0	11.3	10.6	11.5	12.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Wool: Monthly Average Prices at Boston

August, 1931, Compared with Corresponding Month, 1930

[In dollars per pound]

Grade	Grease basis, fleece		Scoured basis			
			Fleece		Territory	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
64's, 70's, 80's (fine):						
Strictly combing	0.258	0.312	0.635	0.700	0.635	0.760
French combing	.225	.265	.565	.765	.580	.720
Clothing	.205	.235	.515	.660	.540	.675
58's, 60's (½ blood):						
Strictly combing	.245	.300	.540	.675	.580	.715
French combing	.215	.265	.485	.620	.540	.665
Clothing	.195	.255	.440	.585	.490	.640
56's (⅜ blood):						
Strictly combing	.230	.299	.436	.562	.509	.620
Clothing	.212	.265	.392	.505	.458	.590
48's, 50's (¼ blood):						
Strictly combing	.218	.305	.386	.525	.455	.580
Clothing	.211	.265	.364	.465	.388	.515
46's (low ¼ blood):						
Strictly combing	.210	.275	.372	.400	.390	.495
36's, 40's, 44's (common and braid)	.195	.255	.328	.430	.338	.435

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Livestock and Meat Situation, July

The combined dressed weight of all livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection during July totaled about 999,000,000 pounds, or 6.4% less than in July, 1930, and 4.7% less than the 3-year average for the month. The total dressed weight from January to July, inclusive, was about 1% larger than that in the corresponding period last year and 2.9% smaller than the 3-year average for the period.

In view of the sharp reduction of 11.7% in the production of pork and lard as compared with that in July, 1930, the reduction of 28.3% in hog prices was the outstanding feature of the livestock price situation. Veal production fell off 6.3%, but packers paid 28.3% less per hundred pounds for calves than they paid during July, 1930. This drop brought the margin between average cattle prices and average calf prices down to 33 cents as compared with an average margin of $1.33 for the four previous months of July.

Lamb and mutton production was 4.0% larger than in July, 1930, and average prices were about one-fourth lower. Beef production was almost 1% larger than in July, 1930, and cattle prices were about one-fifth lower. Live weights of cattle and hogs averaged about 6 and 8 pounds respectively more per head than in July a year ago, but the average weights of slaughter calves and of sheep and lambs were both somewhat lighter than those of July, 1930.

An increase of about 0.4% in beef and veal and 5.0% in lamb and mutton disappearance into consumptive channels was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 3.2% in pork and lard consumption, so the apparent consumption of all meats during the month was 1.3% smaller than that in July last year.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Meat Inspection, August, 1931

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Goats	Swine
Baltimore	8, 701	1, 311	3, 927		46, 671
Buffalo	9, 509	2, 590	9, 248		44, 480
Chicago	126, 722	41, 433	244, 896		334, 166
Cincinnati	13, 790	6, 464	13, 460		57, 850
Cleveland	4, 155	4, 461	10, 574		34, 209
Denver	6, 981	1, 869	20, 804		17, 499
Detroit	5, 648	5, 532	8, 160		44, 524
Fort Worth	30, 103	20, 963	46, 609	34	9, 639
Indianapolis	13, 326	4, 366	9, 137		50, 848
Kansas City	62, 461	18, 673	94, 501	1	137, 572
Los Angeles	9, 575	3, 416	36, 184	171	18, 326
Milwaukee	16, 256	22, 816	9, 868	1	60, 571
National Stockyards	31, 162	11, 852	37, 813	2	73, 151
New York	33, 308	55, 432	297, 045		50, 443
Omaha	81, 281	5, 464	192, 217		148, 084
Philadelphia	6, 310	8, 811	28, 219		58, 275
St. Louis	14, 540	8, 907	10, 417		83, 998
Sioux City	31, 632	2, 663	68, 017		82, 600
South St. Joseph	28, 316	4, 996	87, 469		53, 673
South St. Paul	43, 020	37, 822	66, 220	1	127, 734
Wichita	6, 714	1, 853	6, 706		29, 432
All other stations	143, 750	85, 267	296, 203	320	936, 175
Total: August, 1931	727, 260	356, 961	1, 597, 694	530	2, 499, 920
August, 1930	699, 933	362, 987	1, 413, 315	822	2, 724, 047
8 months ended August, 1931	5, 339, 336	3, 173, 209	11, 513, 880	3, 598	28, 441, 193
8 months ended August, 1930	5, 277, 425	3, 061, 318	10, 646, 201	5, 317	29, 331, 018

Horses slaughtered:	
August, 1931	11, 310
August, 1930	11, 848
8 months ended August, 1931	67, 748
8 months ended August, 1930	76, 206

Correction.—The total number of swine slaughtered under Federal inspection at Wichita during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was incorrectly stated on page 313 of the August issue of Crops and Markets. The correct figure is 457,265.

Cause of Condemnation of Carcasses, June, 1931

Cause	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Swine
Emaciation	256	89	195	30
Hog cholera				320
Inflammatory diseases	828	163	416	1, 749
Immaturity		52		
Tuberculosis	1, 146	30	1	3, 812
Other causes	960	164	485	3, 288
Total	3, 190	498	1, 097	9, 199

Amount of Federally Inspected Meats Apparently Available for Consumption, per Capita

July, 1931, with Comparisons

	Beef and veal		Pork (including lard)		Lamb and mutton		Total	
	Total	Per capita[1]	Total	Per capita[1]	Per	Per capita[1]	Total	Per capita[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs*
July, 1931	417	3. 3	540	4. 3	55	. 44	1, 012	8. 1
June, 1931	405	3. 2	585	4. 7	55	. 44	1, 045	8. 4
Increase or decrease	+12	+. 1	−45	−. 4			−33	−. 3
Per cent [1]	+3. 0		−7. 7		−1. 2		−3. 2	
July, 1931	417	3. 3	540	4. 3	55	. 44	1, 012	8. 1
July, 1930	415	3. 4	558	4. 5	52	. 42	1, 025	8. 3
Increase or decrease	+2	−. 1	−18	−. 2	+3	+. 02	−13	−. 2
Per cent [1]	+0. 4		−3. 2		+5. 0		−1. 3	

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease computed on full number of pounds.

Lard: Estimated Production and Consumption from Federally Inspected Slaughter

Item	July, 1931	June, 1931	July, 1930
Production 1,000 pounds	109, 265	123, 263	121, 351
Storage beginning of month do	115, 561	103, 366	120, 322
Storage end of month do	121, 926	115, 561	118, 353
Exports (refined and neutral) do	34, 697	38, 373	52, 442
Apparent consumption do	68, 203	72, 695	70, 878
Per capita consumption pounds	. 55	. 58	. 58

Supplementary Federal Meat Inspection Report, July, 1931

Inspections of lard at all establishments, 123,854,871 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 39,896,081 inspection pounds; sausage, 65,766,759 inspection pounds.

Corresponding inspections for July, 1930: Lard, 138,812,136 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 36,851,155 inspection pounds; sausage, 68,596,405 inspection pounds.

(These totals of inspection pounds do not represent actual production, as the same product may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets

August 3-29, 1931; August 4-30, 1930

	Boston		New York		Philadelphia	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
RECEIPTS						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers carcasses	10, 712	9, 939	31, 868	32, 161	9, 888	10, 407
Cows do	5, 266	3, 898	2, 433	1, 715	2, 943	2, 376
Bulls do	148	105	1, 000	747	1, 566	1, 139
Veal and calf do	3, 331	4, 021	30, 151	28, 194	3, 924	4, 512
Hogs do				1, 734		
Lambs do	79, 438	74, 258	105, 329	96, 420	44, 178	45, 144
Mutton do	4, 032	3, 063	10, 454	6, 754	3, 935	3, 450
Goats do						
Beef cuts pounds	36, 439	21, 000	1, 395, 293	913, 041		
Veal and calf cuts do			26, 595	5, 729		
Pork cuts do	1, 168, 924	1, 569, 867	5, 017, 676	6, 035, 138	1, 278, 022	1, 500, 563
Lamb cuts do			28, 212	639		
Mutton cuts do						
LOCAL SLAUGHTER						
Federal and city inspection: [1]						
Cattle carcasses			38, 340	33, 874	7, 377	6, 897
Veal and calf do			63, 255	64, 259	11, 394	10, 471
Hogs do			137, 880	142, 388	48, 650	50, 236
Sheep and lambs do			333, 190	312, 150	33, 640	29, 808
Goats do			230			
Horses do			106	324		

[1] Includes city inspection and receipts of country-dressed meats. Boston reports not available for publication.

Sources of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States[1]

Month	Cattle		Calves		Swine		Sheep and lambs	
	Purchased in public stock-yards	Other sources	Purchased in public stock-yards	Other sources	Purchased in public stock-yards	Other sources	Purchased in public stock-yards	Other sources
1930	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
January	88.82	11.18	83.70	16.30	58.21	41.79	89.11	10.89
February	87.87	12.13	82.40	17.60	60.49	39.51	88.12	11.88
March	88.19	11.81	81.71	18.29	61.77	38.23	87.85	12.15
April	88.35	11.65	82.43	17.57	61.46	38.54	86.03	13.92
May	88.07	11.93	82.37	17.63	58.98	41.02	78.11	21.89
June	89.04	10.96	80.95	19.05	63.35	36.65	83.41	16.59
July	88.77	11.23	82.22	17.78	60.45	39.55	85.61	14.39
August	89.51	10.49	83.23	16.77	62.31	37.69	86.03	13.97
September	88.52	11.48	81.60	18.40	62.36	37.64	84.34	15.66
October	88.47	11.53	81.19	18.81	61.80	38.20	82.21	16.79
November	86.90	13.10	79.63	20.37	55.81	44.19	83.09	16.91
December	86.13	13.87	79.84	20.16	55.31	44.69	82.30	17.70
Average	88.25	11.75	81.80	18.20	59.86	40.14	84.71	15.29
1931								
January	87.49	12.51	80.19	19.81	56.35	43.65	83.35	16.65
February	88.12	11.88	80.55	19.45	56.38	43.62	83.22	16.78
March	87.59	12.41	79.42	20.58	56.16	43.84	84.78	15.22
April	88.03	11.97	80.25	19.75	59.55	40.45	82.08	17.92
May	87.70	12.30	80.47	19.53	58.51	41.49	81.18	18.82
June	86.14	13.86	78.93	21.07	57.53	42.47	82.60	17.40
July	85.99	14.01	78.90	21.10	62.00	38.00	83.04	16.96

[1] Based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers whose slaughterings equaled nearly 75% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Classification of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States[1]

Month	Cattle			Swine			Sheep and lambs	
	Steers	Cows and heifers	Bulls and stags	Barrows	Sows	Stags and boars	Lambs and yearlings	Sheep
1930	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
January	46.39	50.04	3.57	52.21	47.27	0.52	91.70	8.30
February	47.68	48.59	3.73	53.54	46.04	.42	93.21	6.79
March	51.49	45.28	3.23	52.37	47.01	.62	95.16	4.84
April	53.17	43.03	3.80	49.13	50.00	.87	95.30	4.70
May	56.02	40.14	3.84	47.85	51.46	.69	93.22	6.78
June	54.56	40.88	4.56	43.43	55.88	.69	92.90	7.10
July	57.94	38.39	3.67	38.83	60.48	.69	95.42	4.58
August	57.49	38.17	4.34	35.33	64.12	.55	94.92	5.08
September	52.59	43.63	3.78	40.13	59.36	.51	93.70	6.30
October	47.92	48.47	3.61	46.47	52.80	.64	94.69	5.31
November	48.11	48.35	3.54	49.55	49.95	.50	93.31	6.64
December	48.82	47.48	3.70	52.70	46.91	.39	92.77	7.23
Average	51.84	44.38	3.78	47.65	51.77	.58	93.94	6.06
1931								
January	50.83	45.91	3.26	55.45	44.20	.35	94.94	5.06
February	52.47	44.36	3.17	55.38	44.19	.43	96.00	4.00
March	53.14	43.86	3.00	54.72	44.75	.53	95.24	4.76
April	56.80	40.12	3.08	52.10	47.34	.56	92.22	7.78
May	57.86	38.54	3.60	48.25	51.19	.56	92.23	7.77
June	58.49	37.73	3.79	43.52	55.84	.64	95.09	4.91
July	58.36	37.80	3.84	36.85	62.42	.73	95.75	4.25

[1] Based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers whose slaughterings equaled nearly 75% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands at Chicago for Slaughter

August, 1931, with Comparisons

Grade	Number of head			Per cent of total by grades			Average weight (pounds)			Average price per 100 pounds		
	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930
										Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Choice and prime	22,330	31,660	19,737	21.7	32.3	21.9	1,130	1,125	1,116	9.42	8.08	10.58
Good	53,530	47,572	38,403	52.1	48.6	42.7	1,040	1,040	1,027	8.81	7.60	9.76
Medium	19,787	13,940	23,633	19.2	14.2	26.2	981	936	1,011	7.52	7.01	8.71
Common	7,209	4,802	8,252	7.0	4.9	9.2	918	918	929	5.74	5.87	7.27
Total	102,856	97,974	90,025	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,040	1,047	1,034	8.53	7.62	9.48

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-Products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection

July, 1931, with Comparisons

Class	Average weight per animal		Per cent of live weight		Production				
	July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1931	July, 1931	July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931	July, 1931	July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931	July 5-year average	July, 1930	July, 1931	Per cent July, 1931, is of average
	Lbs.	Lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.
Edible beef fat[1]	39.12	41.85	4.09	4.39	319,683	28,513	28,862	29,403	103.12
Edible beef offal	30.03	27.82	3.14	2.92	244,909	21,871	21,926	19.546	89.37
Cattle hides	63.13	62.27	6.59	6.53	518,049	46,335	43,954	43,974	94.90
Edible calf fat[1]	1.24	1.38	.70	.75	5,837	478	458	491	102.72
Edible calf offal	7.03	6.71	3.98	3.67	33,204	2,685	2,772	2,388	88.94
Lard[2]	34.62	39.62	14.79	15.38	1,519,028	128,172	121,351	109.265	85.25
Edible hog offal	6.94	7.02	2.97	2.72	304,770	23,495	24,150	19,360	82.40
Pork trimmings	14.41	14.78	6.16	5.74	633,955	48,595	50,587	40,761	83.88
Inedible hog grease[2]	2.72	3.12	1.16	1.21	119,978	10,036	9,498	8,632	86.01
Sheep edible fat[1]	1.79	1.40	2.20	1.85	31,083	2.000	2,256	2,085	104.25
Sheep edible offal	2.12	1.98	2.61	2.62	36,633	2,280	3,003	2,949	129.34

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago, Kansas City, and South St. Paul

August, 1931, with Comparisons

Weight range	Number of head			Per cent of total by weight ranges			Average weight (pounds)			Average price per 100 pounds		
	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1931	July, 1931	Aug., 1930
Chicago										Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
1,001 lbs. up	1,007	80	264	10.2	1.7	7.2	1,077	1,071	1,113	6.18	6.16	7.08
901-1,000 lbs.	1,246	409	305	12.6	8.5	8.4	937	936	937	5.47	5.04	6.76
801-900 lbs.	3,016	972	810	30.6	20.3	22.2	858	846	849	5.05	4.88	6.67
701-800 lbs.	1,737	1,024	686	17.6	21.4	18.8	744	741	749	4.82	4.89	6.17
501-700 lbs.	2,862	2,307	1,586	29.0	48.1	43.4	618	603	618	5.33	4.98	6.73
Total	9,868	4,792	3,651	100.0	100.0	100.0	801	718	756	5.29	4.97	6.65
Kansas City												
1,001 lbs. up	6,896	628	4,709	18.6	5.1	19.6	1,092	1,089	1,115	6.51	5.77	7.02
901-1,000 lbs.	4,898	647	3,759	13.2	5.3	15.6	947	937	957	5.83	5.15	6.57
801-900 lbs.	5,800	1,925	5,201	15.6	15.6	21.6	849	846	848	5.40	4.76	6.57
701-800 lbs.	6,815	2,591	3,113	18.3	21.0	12.9	753	743	750	5.34	4.86	6.08
501-700 lbs.	12,765	6,529	7,292	34.3	53.0	30.3	604	603	606	5.21	5.04	6.29
Total	37,174	12,320	24,074	100.0	100.0	100.0	805	713	831	5.69	5.01	6.57
South St. Paul												
1,001 lbs. up	83	-----	126	.5	-----	2.0	1,135	-----	1,118	6.67	-----	8.08
901-1,000 lbs.	558	134	317	3.7	2.7	5.2	941	941	935	5.28	4.36	7.09
801-900 lbs.	3,205	1,206	964	21.0	24.7	15.7	842	837	842	4.99	4.70	6.51
701-800 lbs.	1,972	835	1,398	12.9	17.1	22.7	747	750	746	5.38	4.34	6.12
501-700 lbs.	9,433	2,715	3,348	61.9	55.5	54.4	592	585	607	4.99	4.94	6.24
Total	15,251	4,890	6,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	680	685	703	5.08	4.73	6.38

Average Weight and Cost of Hogs

[Computed on packer and shipper purchases]

Market	August, 1931		July, 1931		August, 1930		Calendar year 1930	
	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Chicago	256	$5.98	258	$6.33	255	$9.58	235	$9.47
Denver	236	5.83	240	6.34	239	9.36	232	9.15
East St. Louis	201	6.81	208	7.29	203	10.19	202	9.72
Fort Worth	216	6.73	214	7.36	206	9.46	210	9.21
Kansas City	225	6.19	236	6.74	223	9.69	223	9.41
Omaha	277	5.29	275	5.81	273	8.87	255	9.12
Sioux City	292	5.10	287	5.55	289	8.61	262	9.02
South St. Joseph	227	6.07	229	6.68	232	9.35	227	9.20
South St. Paul	260	5.21	294	5.36	269	8.98	231	9.02
Wichita	219	6.02	227	6.70	227	9.50	228	9.17

Statistical Report of the Livestock and Meat Situation, July, 1931, with Comparisons

Item	Unit	July			Total or average, January–July		
		3-year average [1]	1930	1931	3-year average [1]	1930	1931
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal							
Inspected slaughter:							
Cattle	Number	692, 718	709, 739	706, 181	4, 650, 325	4, 577, 492	4, 612, 076
Calves	do	366, 561	375, 496	356, 207	2, 738, 877	2, 698, 331	2, 816, 248
Carcasses condemned:							
Cattle	do	4, 034	3, 363	3, 609	32, 039	29, 150	27, 574
Calves	do	433	401	343	5, 988	5, 967	5, 439
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Pound	948. 80	947. 14	953. 33	956. 18	956. 01	959. 57
Calves	do	188. 26	185. 41	182. 80	166. 31	166. 99	169. 83
Average dressed weight:							
Cattle	do	519. 54	526. 19	533. 59	523. 73	526. 98	535. 63
Calves	do	105. 42	105. 41	104. 16	95. 49	96. 94	97. 77
Total dressed weight (carcass, excluding condemned):							
Beef	1,000 lbs	357, 895	371, 688	374, 885	2, 417, 830	2, 396, 214	2, 456, 107
Veal	do	38, 596	39, 539	37, 067	259, 727	260, 268	274, 223
Storage beginning of month:							
Fresh beef	do	33, 278	46, 819	28, 842	52, 177	62, 553	41, 534
Cured beef	do	17, 117	20, 072	16, 706	20, 915	24, 063	19, 117
Storage end of month:							
Fresh beef	do	31, 937	45. 830	25, 211	46, 775	58, 068	37, 186
Cured beef	do	15, 717	18, 761	15, 844	19, 803	22, 935	18, 576
Exports: [2]							
Fresh beef and veal	do	345	379	313	2, 073	2, 747	3, 742
Cured beef	do	1, 439	1, 544	1, 104	6, 677	7, 739	6, 410
Canned beef	do	163	70	133	1, 376	1, 208	995
Oleo oil and stearin	do	5, 080	4, 156	3, 905	37, 839	32, 602	32, 225
Tallow	do	585	512	82	2, 433	3, 519	2, 280
Imports:							
Fresh beef and veal	do	3, 709	443	92	18, 145	7, 803	1, 491
Beef and veal pickled or cured	do	844	426	399	3, 295	2, 043	484
Beef, canned	do	5, 396	2, 875	1, 436	44, 152	44, 312	10, 198
Receipts, cattle and calves [3]	Thousand	1, 607	1, 512	1, 488	10, 954	10, 644	10, 541
Stocker and feeder shipments [3]	do	159	109	124	1, 414	1, 333	1, 079
Cattle on farms Jan. 1	do		57. 978	58, 955			
Price per 100 pounds:							
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	Dollar	10. 33	7. 84	6. 22	10. 46	9. 47	6. 56
Calves, average cost for slaughter	do	11. 53	9. 13	6. 55	11. 97	10. 63	7. 71
Cattle, good steers, 900–1,300 pounds, Chicago	do	13. 20	9. 98	7. 62	13. 62	12. 64	8. 92
Veal calves, medium to choice, Chicago	do	12. 93	10. 68	7. 15	12. 46	10. 86	7. 90
Beef carcasses, good grade, eastern markets	do	20. 70	15. 24	12. 64	20 34	18. 83	13. 65
Veal carcasses, good grade, eastern markets	do	21. 86	18. 78	14. 29	21. 66	20. 29	14. 91
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products							
Inspected slaughter, hogs	Number	3, 256, 086	3, 187, 276	2, 766, 639	28, 723, 556	26, 606, 971	25, 941, 273
Carcasses condemned	do	10, 141	9, 716	8, 810	82, 613	74, 959	74, 126
Average live weight	Pound	247. 06	249. 90	257. 68	232. 70	233. 99	239. 71
Average dressed weight	do	186. 39	189. 87	193. 18	176. 19	177. 67	181. 62
Total dressed weight (carcass, excluding condemned)	1,000 lbs	605, 686	603, 323	532, 757	5, 033, 141	4, 705, 137	4, 683, 139
Lard per 100 pounds live weight	Pound	15. 33	15. 28	15. 38	15. 84	15. 55	15. 42
Storage beginning of month:							
Fresh pork	1,000 lbs	235, 894	174, 240	215, 794	228, 429	184, 131	229, 579
Cured pork	do	576, 278	504, 981	558, 857	570, 721	517, 689	543, 915
Lard	do	178, 167	120, 322	115, 561	136, 991	104, 535	83, 129
Storage end of month:							
Fresh pork	do	210, 759	157, 167	180, 883	239, 369	185, 858	237, 849
Cured pork	do	550, 902	494, 277	530, 928	582, 187	520, 313	562, 877
Lard	do	175, 434	118, 353	121, 926	151, 474	109, 715	93, 199
Exports:							
Fresh pork	do	577	440	495	8, 594	11, 685	5, 260
Cured pork	do	26, 184	21, 973	13, 156	185, 428	174, 300	91, 180
Canned pork	do	708	618	845	6, 690	8, 236	6, 817
Sausage	do	426	370	321	3, 203	2, 792	2, 168
Lard	do	57, 878	52, 442	34, 697	464, 814	435, 346	357, 992
Imports:							
Fresh pork	do	250	33	24	2, 372	876	278
Pork, pickled, salted, and other	do	122	55	55	1, 317	826	682
Prepared or preserved hams, shoulders, and bacon	do	135	127	108	1, 284	1, 076	971
Receipts of hogs [3]	Thousand	3, 033	2, 918	2, 511	26, 378	24, 476	22, 933
Stocker and feeder shipments [3]	do	38	30	37	392	326	254
Hogs on farms Jan. 1	do		53, 238	52, 323			
Price per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollar	10. 14	8. 68	6. 22	9. 77	9. 74	6. 88
At Chicago—Live hogs, medium weight	do	10. 67	9. 38	7. 48	10. 07	10. 06	7. 36
At eastern markets—							
Fresh pork loins, 10–15 pounds	do	22. 80	20. 81	17. 77	20. 45	21. 31	16. 36
Shoulders, skinned	do	17. 29	16. 24	12. 02	16. 10	16. 98	12. 29
Picnics, 6–8 pounds	do	16. 22	14. 80	[4] 11. 72	14. 95	15. 33	11. 23
Butts, Boston style	do	21. 11	19. 18	14. 04	19. 44	20. 30	14. 20
Bacon, breakfast, No. 1, sweet pickle cure, 8–10 pounds	do	23. 67	23. 32	19. 39	22. 47	23. 08	20. 33
Hams, smoked, No. 2, 12–14 pounds	do	23. 84	22. 85	17. 60	22. 38	22. 90	18. 26
Lard, hardwood tubs	do	12. 81	11. 42	9. 61	12. 66	11. 71	10. 12
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton							
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	Number	1, 247, 451	1, 411, 235	1, 490, 673	8, 119, 846	9, 232, 886	9, 916, 186
Carcasses condemned	do	1, 245	1, 205	1, 247	8, 452	8, 771	8, 736
Average live weight	Pound	76. 63	76. 35	75. 48	83. 45	84. 11	82. 30
Average dressed weight	do	36. 92	36. 78	36. 22	39. 41	39. 68	39. 00
Total dressed weight (carcass, excluding condemned)	1,000 lbs	46, 020	51, 861	53, 947	319, 355	365, 424	385, 276
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:							
Beginning of month	do	3, 276	4, 820	2, 685	3, 828	5, 031	3, 283
End of month	do	2, 979	4, 476	1, 892	3, 523	4, 911	2, 885
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [2]	do	204	137	64	827	1, 192	425
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton	do	249	6	4	2, 123	336	149
Receipts of sheep [3]	Thousand	2, 102	2, 296	2, 535	13, 394	14, 947	16, 904
Stocker and feeder shipments [3]	do	224	206	243	1, 165	1, 024	1, 289
Sheep on farms Jan. 1	do		50, 503	51, 911			
Price per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollar	11. 93	9. 13	6. 84	13. 01	10. 09	7. 88
At Chicago—							
Lambs, 90 pounds down, good and choice	do	13. 28	10. 13	7. 67	14. 17	11. 01	8. 68
Sheep, medium to choice	do	5. 09	3. 13	2. 50	7. 08	5. 01	3. 37
At eastern markets—							
Lamb carcasses, good grade	do	26. 63	22. 39	18. 63	26. 58	22. 85	18. 98
Mutton, good grade	do	14. 11	11. 05	9. 82	15. 20	12. 69	10. 32

[1] 1928, 1929, and 1930.

[2] Including reexports.

[3] Public stockyards.

[4] Boston only.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards, August

[65 markets]

Market	Cattle (excluding calves)								Calves							
	Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments		Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Amarillo, Tex.	2,342	4,343		186	1,698	2,859	2,342	4,157	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Atlanta, Ga.	3,354	1,677	1,461	1,089			1,374	643	460	528	168	438			149	78
Baltimore, Md.	17,559	14,735	10,012	11,092	501	357	7,547	3,643	8,411	5,999	5,776	5,033			2,635	966
Birmingham, Ala.	855	1,123	375	580			482	544								
Boston, Mass.	2,796	2,564	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,167	3,848	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	16,442	18,059	7,201	10,249	116	303	9,527	7,961	24,266	23,405	4,406	5,447			19,549	17,899
Chattanooga, Tenn.	963	1,270	817	848	146	422	146	422								
Cheyenne, Wyo.	884	381					884	381								
Chicago, Ill.	172,330	209,450	126,161	143,209	5,267	13,803	46,169	66,241	44,734	44,208	44,262	43,917			472	291
Cincinnati, Ohio	24,018	20,685	18,673	17,180	1,399	1,490	5,345	3,505	10,721	10,207	6,929	6,107	7		3,792	4,100
Cleveland, Ohio	9,222	9,018	8,450	8,664			380	354	12,164	11,543	10,736	11,240			1,262	303
Dallas, Tex.	1,578	1,368	1,666	1,327				26	1,412	2,040	1,364	2,010				
Dayton, Ohio	1,462	1,429	1,469	1,329			53	100	707	536	707	536				
Denver, Colo.	14,411	24,810	8,720	11,376	3,979	7,216	5,945	10,525	2,999	3,696	1,909	2,399	771	734	792	734
Detroit, Mich.	8,162	9,948	7,366	9,442	84	94	796	506	11,638	13,552	8,686	9,548			2,952	4,004
East St. Louis, Ill.	84,635	86,596	29,847	25,459	5,777	11,128	54,788	61,137	40,758	37,659	15,503	14,610	76	254	25,255	23,049
El Paso, Tex.	4,908	2,041	689	824	1,074	968	4,219	1,217	4,796	3,567	619	473	45	1,270	4,177	3,094
Evansville, Ind.	3,180	4,206	1,990	3,100	806	791	1,148	1,091	4,797	3,540	4,434	3,355	383	69	383	238
Fort Wayne, Ind.	536	889	427	242	34	29	107	641	1,107	1,037	143	209			965	831
Fort Worth, Tex.	59,619	55,160	25,628	27,669	5,532	10,515	18,456	22,234	38,701	24,173	27,066	16,608	2,346	4,376	27,217	12,473
Indianapolis, Ind.	18,759	18,312	13,901	12,773	2,289	1,644	4,603	5,103	15,788	13,200	4,565	5,421			11,223	7,779
Jacksonville, Fla.	478	487	375	247	11	11	98	272	158	168	106	48	16	5	51	120
Jersey City, N. J.	16,435	23,607	16,435	23,607					39,184	48,514	39,184	48,514				
Kansas City, Mo.	144,352	168,945	63,856	62,960	38,735	54,644	74,716	97,291	38,705	31,856	21,440	14,898	2,660	7,540	10,104	10,543
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,043	1,726	933	1,170	110	556	110	556	383	896	383	896				
LaFayette, Ind.	562	634	334	380	25	42	200	230	830	874	230	264	27	52	593	616
Lancaster, Pa.	18,950	22,106	10,543	14,070	3,435		8,407	8,036	3,946	3,601	2,365	2,822			1,581	779
Laredo, Tex.	392	192	335	192			57		216	184	207	184			9	
Los Angeles, Calif.	12,921	19,102	12,744	16,380	393	1,116	393	1,116	4,541	6,548	4,459	5,407	113	604	113	604
Louisville, Ky.	9,613	9,244	6,415	6,754	259	506	3,198	2,490	14,368	12,195	2,696	3,417			11,672	8,778
Marion, Ohio	243	97	4	3	6	2	241	101	170	103	2	13	5		168	90
Memphis, Tenn.	3,065	4,404	2,226	2,613	73	1,134	470	2,073	2,160	2,096	2,034	1,836	24	131	24	131
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,167	12,703	8,799	10,801	399	436	1,371	1,911	20,190	21,032	20,162	21,026	24	6	28	6
Montgomery, Ala.	3,312	3,954	775	1,117	913	991	2,520	2,811	3,390	3,339	213	487	12	13	3,190	2,842
Moultrie, Ga.	847	446	164	71	619	360	668	360								
Muncie, Ind.	584	845	527	734			57	111	1,168	1,262	85	230		9	1,083	1,032
Nashville, Tenn.	4,625	6,913	2,722	3,607	64	616	1,903	3,306	5,475	8,444	1,165	1,384			4,310	7,0[illegible]0
Newark, N. J.	1,758	2,126	1,663	1,796	217	359	217	359	1,300	1,162	1,122	1,162	178		178	
New Orleans, La.	2,965	3,938	1,809	1,557	876	350	1,141	2,090	9,602	10,728	7,435	8,239	350	1,350	2,025	1,957
New York, N. Y.	2,018	1,951	2,018	1,951					15,327	13,543	15,327	13,543				
North Salt Lake	4,577	4,561	933	771	265	1,350	3,827	3,644	111	208	111	208				
Ogden, Utah	3,291	5,953	1,015	992	329	595	2,276	4,961	166	324	39	16	16	32	127	308
Oklahoma City, Okla.	21,986	21,109	14,515	10,124	2,540	1,662	7,760	10,905	13,650	8,830	11,378	5,970	443	184	2,040	2,364
Omaha, Nebr.	98,994	168,369	64,999	79,608	13,728	34,133	34,024	78,224	9,293	9,168	5,837	6,315	2,661	2,133	2,661	2,133
Pasco, Wash.	649	268					649	268								
Peoria, Ill.	3,424	3,861	792	1,047	504	650	2,588	2,738	4,147	4,168	647	886	70	45	3,530	3,258
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,260	4,402	5,240	4,337			20	65	8,558	9,039	8,551	9,030			7	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,215	39,818	5,271	6,295			24,944	33,523	46,547	38,186	9,252	7,328			37,295	30,858
Portland, Oreg.	9,749	12,440	5,345	6,324	287	544	4,422	6,004	628	1,381	586	1,249			42	117
Pueblo, Colo.	617	2,027		2	140	90	617	2,025	270						270	
Richmond, Va.	1,576	2,042	1,305	1,414	152	37	271	628	1,328	2,222	955	1,051			373	1,171
St. Joseph, Mo.	43,474	45,097	30,375	28,671	5,344	9,011	12,615	15,513	8,626	6,643	5,766	5,294	1,985	1,148	2,765	1,316
San Antonio, Tex.	3,695	6,927	2,218	2,631	3	589	1,327	4,363	5,151	6,482	3,595	4,064	381	89	1,353	2,411
Seattle, Wash.	2,582	3,892	2,387	3,720			195	172	358	251	358	251				
Sioux City, Iowa	61,756	79,145	38,019	31,704	10,447	23,543	24,001	42,051	7,682	6,488	4,778	3,098	2,841	3,098	2,892	3,369
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	7,247	13,837	1,984	2,711	2,084	4,294	4,297	10,570	787	1,619	211	91	384	863	477	1,292
So. St. Paul, Minn.	51,757	77,335	31,840	40,739	12,655	22,789	18,284	30,503	28,592	35,680	28,300	34,240	652	1,243	1,020	1,757
So. San Francisco	6,485	7,240	3,916	4,225	29		2,655	2,999	1,205	726	650	581			555	146
Spokane, Wash.	2,376	2,798	1,959	1,844	303	439	462	473	538	313	431	254	34	26	86	34
Springfield, Ill.	260	205	82	141	10	3	164	69	691	575	93	324	50	13	588	250
Springfield, Mo.	3,515	3,971	336	310	712	410	3,179	3,661	7,376	9,404	412	247	1,882	125	6,964	9,147
Springfield, Ohio	113	545	42	103			54	456	317	446	108	75			216	371
Toledo, Ohio	651	845	433	367	109	408	240	536	413	237	392	233			21	4
Washington, D. C.	793	901	793	901					774	894	774	894				
Wichita, Kans.	14,704	23,321	6,731	7,543	5,310	7,518	7,823	12,925	5,741	6,836	2,003	2,085	1,779	4,324	3,166	4,715
Total	1,062,091	1,302,333	618,000	673,172	129,788	220,807	416,772	580,820	542,688	519,403	341,115	335,505	20,215	29,736	202,400	175,427
Increase or decrease		+240,242		+55,172		+91,019		+164,048		−23,285		−5,610		+9,521		−26,973
Percentage		+22.6		+8.9		+70.1		+39.4		−4.3		−1.6		+47.1		−13.3
Total for 8 months ended with August	8,228,277	8,374,258	4,780,331	4,805,865	1,277,530	1,163,758	3,341,622	3,464,064	4,020,890	3,988,683	2,818,398	2,787,742	204,907	165,612	1,205,987	1,186,964
Increase or decrease		+145,981		+25,534		−113,772		+122,442		−32,207		−30,656		−39,295		−19,023
Percentage		+1.8		+0.4		−8.9		+3.7		−0.8		−1.1		−19.2		−1.6
August average, 5 years, 1926–1930		1,288,065		706,262		235,994		552,729		534,857		355,335		19,093		186,633
Increase or decrease		+14,268		−33,090		−15,187		+28,091		−15,454		−19,830		+10,643		−11,206
Percentage		+1.1		−4.7		−6.4		+5.1		−2.9		−5.6		+55.7		−6.0

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report represents the total livestock movement at the specified stockyards, including through shipments. Direct shipments to packers are included only when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards, August—Continued

[65 markets]

Market	Hogs								Sheep and lambs							
	Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments		Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Amarillo, Tex	9, 293	10, 587	----	149	----	----	9, 293	10, 438	769	149	----	----	512	----	769	149
Atlanta, Ga	2, 638	995	77	102	----	----	2, 300	892	142	145	----	129	----	----	145	----
Baltimore, Md	75, 042	68, 703	63, 367	60, 343	----	----	11, 675	8, 360	86, 275	60, 826	21, 244	20, 664	252	919	65, 031	40, 162
Birmingham, Ala	9	26	10	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Boston, Mass	2, 347	1, 794	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	231	257	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y	47, 011	41, 279	19, 884	17, 003	63	54	26, 315	24, 077	86, 109	83, 930	20, 610	24, 951	279	227	65, 413	60, 434
Chattanooga, Tenn	1, 850	1, 476	1, 850	1, 476	----	----	----	----	138	534	138	534	----	----	----	----
Cheyenne, Wyo	18, 762	16, 400	----	----	----	----	18, 762	16, 400	987	----	----	----	----	----	987	----
Chicago, Ill	483, 434	442, 241	376, 556	338, 519	2	238	106, 878	103, 722	335, 809	350, 603	244, 130	270, 598	43, 429	30, 490	91, 679	80, 005
Cincinnati, Ohio	87, 070	69, 192	67, 996	59, 612	148	184	19, 074	9, 580	38, 309	65, 680	15. 417	11, 973	1, 171	3, 869	22, 892	53, 716
Cleveland, Ohio	33, 652	31, 916	21, 261	19, 807	----	----	12, 450	12, 109	36, 558	30, 678	23, 662	20, 190	793	----	12, 970	10, 488
Dallas, Tex	5, 252	1. 228	5, 294	1, 189	----	----	----	10	452	504	423	650	----	----	----	----
Dayton, Ohio	6, 761	5, 348	4, 447	3, 466	----	----	2, 314	1, 882	820	932	820	932	----	----	----	----
Denver, Colo	30, 369	39, 434	20, 520	21, 299	802	1, 307	10, 926	17, 544	95, 757	144, 831	18, 740	26, 025	10, 185	31, 724	77, 591	98, 643
Detroit, Mich	11, 245	11, 911	8, 772	9, 723	----	----	2, 473	2, 188	33, 329	47, 988	9, 675	2, 021	----	----	23, 654	27, 967
East St. Louis, Ill	210, 960	190, 104	27, 876	37, 389	2, 940	1, 335	183, 084	152, 715	45, 110	52, 267	34, 328	39, 935	522	718	10, 782	12, 332
El Paso, Tex	3, 417	2, 789	2, 887	1, 996	----	570	530	793	3, 002	2, 587	1, 711	1, 354	174	1, 233	1, 291	1, 233
Evansville, Ind	16, 917	13, 983	9, 972	5, 600	829	192	7, 105	8, 255	4, 454	3, 283	4, 207	3, 006	301	318	301	318
Fort Wayne, Ind	4, 993	3, 857	2, 290	1, 718	39	36	2, 564	2, 038	4, 044	3 907	195	210	217	173	3, 832	3, 686
Fort Worth, Tex	15, 864	11, 069	13, 499	9, 579	----	289	2, 345	1, 481	18, 150	64, 239	11, 600	46, 418	3, 355	6, 833	7, 263	18, 078
Indianapolis, Ind	108, 434	97, 401	43, 126	36, 989	568	1, 124	66, 030	60, 508	39, 111	44, 897	14, 029	16, 999	5, 560	7, 938	25, 082	27, 898
Jacksonville, Fla	514	224	205	164	15	----	329	----	----	23	----	23	----	----	----	----
Jersey City, N. J	15, 319	15, 532	15, 319	15, 532	----	----	----	----	190, 272	246, 622	190, 272	246, 622	----	----	----	----
Kansas City, Mo	115, 162	96, 866	59, 049	53, 141	4, 633	9, 113	57, 047	42, 877	121, 144	134, 138	99, 720	90, 571	16, 724	32, 360	21, 356	39, 684
Knoxville, Tenn	2, 311	2, 046	2. 311	2, 046	----	----	----	----	115	291	115	291	----	----	----	----
LaFayette, Ind	7, 682	7, 100	4, 855	3, 863	149	82	2, 869	3, 339	1, 414	1, 342	153	155	133	138	1, 282	1, 167
Lancaster, Pa	6, 461	5, 909	5, 465	4, 834	----	----	996	1, 075	5, 031	6, 897	2, 557	3, 730	----	----	2, 474	3, 167
Laredo, Tex	367	192	367	192	----	----	----	----	599	934	599	934	----	----	----	----
Los Angeles, Calif	8, 150	3, 960	7, 965	3, 711	44	153	44	153	14, 465	37, 782	13, 762	37, 099	539	566	539	566
Louisville, Ky	19, 186	15, 873	14, 808	14, 959	374	98	4, 378	914	17, 737	25, 982	3, 045	7, 649	1, 765	8, 163	14, 692	18, 333
Marion, Ohio	3, 081	3, 502	13	----	69	302	3, 280	3, 349	586	219	1	2	70	98	585	176
Memphis, Tenn	7, 617	3, 988	5, 220	2, 760	2, 411	1, 236	2, 411	1, 236	61	309	38	310	23	----	23	----
Milwaukee, Wis	36. 602	32, 064	36, 602	29, 756	----	76	----	2, 308	14, 177	16, 011	8, 550	10, 609	20	739	5, 627	5, 402
Montgomery, Ala	2, 711	653	169	351	412	105	2, 555	273	----	160	----	----	----	----	----	152
Moultrie, Ga	905	672	648	405	163	241	244	241	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Muncie, Ind	6, 174	8, 698	2, 835	4, 585	----	115	3, 339	4, 113	3, 939	5, 358	44	93	523	554	3, 895	5, 265
Nashville, Tenn	8, 448	4, 003	4, 020	3, 762	----	----	4, 428	241	3, 862	6, 107	2, 266	3, 420	----	----	1, 596	2, 687
Newark, N. J	27, 942	25, 181	28, 319	25, 204	----	----	----	----	8, 266	7, 741	8, 203	7, 872	26	----	26	----
New Orleans, La	1, 786	1, 891	1, 030	854	442	502	713	502	107	110	42	10	82	36	82	36
New York, N. Y	48, 910	46, 574	48, 910	46, 574	----	----	----	----	46, 556	33, 970	46, 556	33, 970	----	----	----	----
North Salt Lake, Utah	33, 866	33, 784	4, 454	3, 038	250	----	29, 587	30, 746	23, 788	55, 620	2, 199	1, 739	6, 000	31, 000	20, 766	52, 096
Ogden, Utah	16, 807	18, 400	3, 798	3, 382	168	184	13, 009	15, 018	364, 355	505, 673	2, 602	1, 835	182, 180	252, 837	361, 753	503, 838
Oklahoma City, Okla	20. 648	19, 391	16, 070	15, 405	127	----	4, 617	3, 983	2, 809	8, 184	2, 113	6, 539	150	134	918	1, 215
Omaha, Nebr	230, 331	235, 205	139, 182	142, 821	957	2, 528	91, 198	90, 776	356, 452	444, 583	180, 384	182, 838	137, 742	200, 574	175, 420	232, 373
Pasco, Wash	423	----	----	----	----	----	422	----	----	228	----	----	----	----	----	228
Peoria, Ill	49, 168	41, 412	12, 491	9, 395	453	653	36, 956	31, 946	4, 290	4, 886	147	223	2, 115	706	4, 117	4, 650
Philadelphia, Pa	19, 759	19, 461	19, 759	19, 145	----	----	----	316	26, 947	30, 382	26, 828	30, 382	----	----	119	----
Pittsburgh, Pa	184, 453	143, 403	41, 130	32, 634	----	----	143, 323	110, 769	138, 863	143, 513	19, 782	13, 237	----	----	119, 081	130, 276
Portland, Oreg	16, 503	19, 781	9, 611	9, 665	1, 782	1, 066	6, 892	10, 067	19, 782	33, 570	9, 016	22, 418	645	1, 340	10, 825	10, 587
Pueblo, Colo	2, 106	1, 976	----	----	----	----	1, 929	1, 817	24, 373	45, 195	----	----	593	856	25, 471	44, 360
Richmond, Va	17, 762	12, 041	16, 063	11, 983	102	17	1, 699	58	2, 941	2, 934	2, 762	2, 124	35	350	179	810
St. Joseph, Mo	90, 768	81, 170	56, 818	56, 179	1, 023	700	34, 022	24, 485	105, 127	137, 850	89, 609	88, 349	13, 822	35, 855	15, 712	47, 524
San Antonio, Tex	4, 474	5, 424	2, 982	3, 040	227	237	1, 478	2, 370	3, 173	3, 423	1, 705	2, 042	512	777	1, 468	1, 359
Seattle, Wash	12, 149	14, 935	9, 345	12, 853	1, 618	780	2, 804	2, 082	7, 323	6, 042	7, 323	6, 042	----	----	----	----
Sioux City, Iowa	158, 167	160, 709	82, 556	79, 911	1, 805	3, 344	77, 784	80, 391	88, 996	121, 160	61, 096	69, 907	23, 616	45, 167	27, 905	50, 747
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	41, 484	41, 260	9, 576	7, 727	249	1, 830	32, 058	34, 116	500	3, 983	23	18	482	304	482	3, 694
South St. Paul, Minn	124, 464	167, 950	80, 182	94, 948	5, 511	14, 306	44, 502	69, 544	114, 549	171, 953	44, 319	66, 332	9, 206	16, 893	68, 534	102, 732
South San Francisco Calif	17, 690	14, 030	9, 991	8, 624	----	----	7, 699	5, 406	26, 130	45, 336	12, 024	22, 367	----	869	13, 904	21, 996
Spokane, Wash	4, 072	11, 166	1, 911	3, 386	342	4, 276	1, 927	5, 438	2, 770	8, 396	1, 493	952	227	1, 987	1, 290	7, 479
Springfield, Ill	12, 587	11, 143	565	1, 368	309	127	12, 061	9, 827	691	958	153	371	----	150	537	569
Springfield, Mo	13, 721	13, 857	1, 839	815	4, 523	650	11, 882	13, 042	2, 288	3, 167	29	35	463	332	2, 259	3, 142
Springfield, Ohio	5, 716	4, 898	489	867	----	----	5, 316	4, 097	1, 512	1, 692	38	145	----	----	1, 507	1, 462
Toledo, Ohio	4, 385	3, 046	1, 595	1, 661	21	----	2, 432	1, 361	2, 357	392	253	392	----	----	2, 116	----
Washington, D. C	8, 828	9, 153	8, 828	9, 153	----	----	----	----	877	1, 242	877	1, 242	----	----	----	----
Wichita, Kans	31, 958	34, 025	29, 920	31, 296	1, 459	1, 330	2, 314	4, 099	4, 701	7, 403	3, 983	6, 530	807	941	807	941
Total	2, 616, 937	2, 454, 281	1, 486, 949	1, 397, 974	35, 029	49, 380	1, 132, 662	1, 045, 367	2, 583, 481	3, 269, 988	1, 265, 601	1, 474, 008	465, 250	718, 168	1, 317, 029	1, 733, 852
Increase or decrease	----	−162, 656	----	−88, 975	----	+14, 351	----	−87, 295	----	+686, 507	----	+208, 407	----	+252, 918	----	+416, 823
Percentage	----	−6. 2	----	−6. 0	----	+41. 0	----	−7. 7	----	+26. 6	----	+16. 5	----	+54. 4	----	+31. 6
Total for 8 months ended with August	27,092,702	25,387,528	16,502,664	15,631,356	361, 833	303, 673	10,588,038	9, 734, 577	17,529,787	20,173,785	9, 787, 139	10,384,117	1, 488, 656	2, 006, 897	7, 736, 779	9, 631, 497
Increase or decrease	----	−1705174	----	−871, 308	----	−58, 160	----	−853, 461	----	+2643998	----	+596, 978	----	+518, 241	----	+1,894,718
Percentage	----	−6. 3	----	−5. 3	----	−16. 1	----	−8. 1	----	+15. 1	----	+6. 1	----	+34. 8	----	+24. 5
August average, 5 years, 1926-1930	----	2, 789, 874	----	1, 648, 298	----	40, 467	----	1, 140, 266	----	2, 395, 347	----	1, 142, 335	----	524, 879	----	1, 237, 645
Increase or decrease	----	−335, 593	----	−250, 324	----	+8, 913	----	−94, 899	----	+874, 641	----	+331, 673	----	+193, 289	----	+496, 207
Percentage	----	−12. 0	----	−15. 2	----	+22. 0	----	−8. 3	----	+36. 5	----	+29. 0	----	+36. 8	----	+40. 1

---

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This roport represents the total livestock movement at the specified stockyards, including through shipments. Direct shipments to packers are included only when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for August, 1931, with Comparisons

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted]

Class and year	Receipts			Local slaughter			Stocker and feeder			Total shipments		
	August	Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	August	Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	August	Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	August	Jan.-Aug.	Total for year
Cattle only:												
1920	1,458	10,266	16,860	701	5,284	8,320	308	2,124	3,981	714	4,841	8,376
1921	1,375	8,712	14,310	679	4,745	7,279	341	1,692	3,326	679	3,921	6,997
1922	1,608	9,858	17,141	740	5,130	8,247	453	2,196	4,544	852	4,607	8,732
1923	1,622	10,058	16,999	760	5,436	8,591	459	2,047	4,304	857	4,468	8,189
1924	1,398	9,815	17,173	716	5,438	9,052	293	1,705	3,770	653	4,226	7,896
1925	1,632	10,212	17,117	831	5,805	9,303	347	1,746	3,593	703	4,163	7,534
1926	1,421	10,015	17,034	792	6,011	9,528	240	1,518	3,456	581	3,852	7,291
1927	1,494	9,803	16,258	839	5,770	8,899	252	1,466	3,303	608	3,856	7,108
1928	1,307	9,113	15,189	656	5,093	7,925	312	1,694	3,562	631	3,864	7,047
1929	1,156	8,468	14,337	626	4,901	7,691	246	1,506	3,250	527	3,466	6,492
1930	1,062	8,228	13,799	618	4,780	7,464	130	1,278	2,858	417	3,342	6,176
1931	1,302	8,374	------	673	4,806	------	221	1,164	------	581	3,464	------
Calves only:												
1920	505	3,605	5,337	334	2,696	3,875	6	77	121	166	913	1,455
1921	492	3,514	5,477	317	2,587	3,799	14	53	178	166	894	1,604
1922	541	3,774	6,077	365	2,763	4,189	16	107	320	183	1,031	1,933
1923	592	4,065	6,212	408	2,996	4,443	21	113	249	200	1,134	1,869
1924	536	4,132	6,523	376	3,135	4,798	13	73	208	172	1,048	1,795
1925	613	4,570	6,950	450	3,501	5,159	13	110	230	183	1,138	1,904
1926	576	4,480	6,837	379	3,230	4,822	12	108	256	195	1,290	2,113
1927	571	4,300	6,505	392	3,094	4,560	19	127	306	194	1,267	2,064
1928	521	4,160	6,289	351	3,605	4,384	24	160	403	183	1,208	1,964
1929	464	3,963	6,103	314	2,837	4,215	20	154	401	159	1,137	1,909
1930	543	4,021	6,368	341	2,818	4,241	20	205	568	202	1,206	2,142
1931	519	3,989	------	336	2,788	------	30	166	------	175	1,187	------
Hogs:												
1920	2,491	28,868	42,121	1,530	18,437	26,761	36	530	728	958	10,371	15,298
1921	2,656	27,614	41,101	1,722	18,128	26,335	23	344	499	931	9,467	14,709
1922	3,037	27,898	44,068	1,976	18,181	28,737	31	409	593	1,065	9,716	15,332
1923	3,714	35,666	55,330	2,283	23,191	36,172	62	501	820	1,448	12,447	19,142
1924	3,196	36,700	55,414	2,017	23,237	35,188	25	329	496	1,213	13,451	20,203
1925	2,549	29,575	43,929	1,586	18,863	27,665	30	316	532	952	10,709	16,266
1926	2,804	26,228	39,772	1,710	16,313	24,580	51	473	917	1,084	9,903	15,173
1927	3,041	27,931	41,411	1,846	17,823	26,347	36	560	888	1,192	10,088	15,043
1928	2,523	31,412	46,527	1,363	19,640	29,283	43	505	735	1,160	11,752	17,191
1929	2,964	29,118	44,097	1,835	18,299	27,920	38	427	623	1,132	10,800	16,154
1930	2,617	27,093	40,774	1,487	16,503	24,883	35	362	517	1,133	10,588	15,882
1931	2,454	25,388	------	1,398	15,631	------	49	304	------	1,045	9,735	------
Sheep:												
1920	2,606	13,578	23,538	1,098	6,885	10,981	568	2,209	5,180	1,486	6,720	12,563
1921	2,500	14,776	24,168	1,335	8,525	12,858	404	1,096	3,094	1,123	6,261	11,333
1922	1,951	12,947	22,364	1,021	6,896	10,669	350	1,482	4,167	904	6,015	11,677
1923	1,800	12,560	22,025	903	6,783	10,271	341	1,398	4,478	898	5,760	11,730
1924	2,005	12,395	22,201	978	6,654	10,399	444	1,384	4,676	1,022	5,747	11,794
1925	2,064	12,955	22,100	998	6,840	10,399	421	1,389	4,332	1,037	6,106	11,710
1926	2,277	13,877	23,868	1,058	7,374	11,387	567	1,664	4,623	1,176	6,460	12,450
1927	2,209	13,998	23,939	1,137	7,364	11,459	389	1,721	4,895	1,054	6,624	12,482
1928	2,362	14,611	25,597	1,097	7,704	12,253	564	1,728	5,011	1,250	6,893	13,324
1929	2,544	15,550	26,868	1,155	8,262	12,852	639	1,948	5,565	1,392	7,266	13,995
1930	2,583	17,530	29,808	1,266	9,787	15,173	465	1,489	4,463	1,317	7,737	14,606
1931	3,270	20,174	------	1,474	10,384	------	718	2,007	------	1,734	9,631	------

Receipts of Horses and Mules at Public Stockyards, August

Market	1930	1931	Market	1930	1931
Amarillo, Tex	176	196	North Salt Lake, Utah	97	88
Atlanta, Ga	303	109	Ogden, Utah	253	169
Baltimore, Md	61	------	Oklahoma City, Okla	73	46
Buffalo, N. Y	320	789	Omaha, Nebr	883	1,113
Chicago, Ill	400	570	Philadelphia, Pa	------	21
Cincinnati, Ohio	15	100	Pittsburgh, Pa	548	859
Denver, Colo	786	393	Portland, Oreg	33	29
Detroit, Mich	9	------	Pueblo, Colo	133	33
East St. Louis, Ill	976	2,358	St. Joseph, Mo	147	564
El Paso, Tex	503	132	San Antonio, Tex	242	126
Fort Worth, Tex	598	481	Sioux City, Iowa	827	977
Indianapolis, Ind	52	69	South St. Paul, Minn	600	700
Jacksonville, Fla	235	264	Spokane, Wash	81	------
Jersey City, N. J	317	45	Wichita, Kans	236	93
Kansas City, Mo	1,162	1,322	All others	689	322
Louisville, Ky	2	1			
Memphis, Tenn	121	24			
Milwaukee, Wis	58	1,008	Total horses and mules	11,001	13,119
Montgomery, Ala	48	30	Total horses [1]	6,736	10,448
New York, N. Y	17	88	Total mules [1]	4,265	2,671
Accumulated receipts, 8 months:			August average, 5 years, 1926–1930:		
Horses and mules	279,947	197,507	Horses and mules		21,694
Horses [1]	131,462	121,148	Horses [1]		11,181
Mules [1]	148,485	76,359	Mules [1]		10,513

[1] Totals for horses and mules separately are partly estimated, as a few stockyard companies do not separate horses and mules on their reports.

Livestock Inspected at Markets for Shipment to Country, July, 1931, with Comparisons

Feeding Stock Only

Origin and destination	Cattle			Sheep			Swine		
	4-year average, July, 1927–1930	July, 1930	July, 1931	4-year average, July, 1927–1930	July, 1930	July, 1931	4-year average, July, 1927–1930	July, 1930	July, 1931
Market origin	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Atlanta, Ga	2,522	389	110	------	------	------	------	------	------
Baltimore, Md	[1] 111	201	99	272	631	63	------	------	------
Buffalo, N. Y	201	59	363	274	454	6	------	------	------
Chattanooga, Tenn	283	12	87	------	------	73	------	------	------
Chicago, Ill	5,476	5,142	6,592	18,597	18,567	4,173	------	------	------
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,496	1,251	992	106	143	752	------	------	16
Cleveland, Ohio	[1] 75	121	------	[1] 264	458	------	------	------	------
Denver, Colo	5,977	3,626	3,398	8,217	4,543	1,615	324	136	1,016
Detroit, Mich	1,225	1,275	1,297	[1] 263	498	298	[2] 102	170	132
East St. Louis, Ill	5,528	6,315	6,373	3,024	1,514	1,572	2,463	2,406	1,854
Fort Worth, Tex	14,107	6,345	5,084	5,602	6,216	2,415	652	435	310
Indianapolis, Ind	2,302	1,434	1,975	2,795	4,353	3,200	849	1,100	1,120
Kansas City, Kans	29,089	21,402	21,064	9,792	6,722	3,228	2,804	2,020	2,171
Lancaster, Pa	2,124	1,412	1,718	------	------	------	------	------	------
Los Angeles, Calif	1,045	1,682	1,099	[1] 649	------	84	200	233	28
Louisville, Ky	1,272	373	494	9,637	1,568	1,384	197	216	47
Memphis, Tenn	1,238	63	388	------	------	------	1,094	1,143	661
Milwaukee, Wis	[1] 208	48	31	[2] 28	14	------	[2] 56	98	257
Montgomery, Ala	1,062	1,279	207	------	------	8	22	48	18
Nashville, Tenn	663	1,021	1,181	------	------	------	30	17	36
New Orleans, La	2,235	1,518	1,122	217	131	16	358	428	173
Ogden, Utah	[1] 404	174	199	[1] 1,358	1,124	1,606	[1] 190	251	24
Oklahoma City, Okla	4,768	3,221	5,999	688	1,037	838	616	611	728
Omaha, Nebr	7,335	6,586	12,284	58,617	49,820	51,243	1,890	911	2,216
Pittsburgh, Pa	246	197	246	------	------	------	------	------	------
Portland, Oreg	720	841	443	1,346	1,260	2,605	1,309	1,430	664
Richmond, Va	40	25	15	[1] 61	22	------	------	------	------
Salt Lake City, Utah	[2] 694	------	45	------	------	586	[2] 6	8	35
San Antonio, Tex	2,562	1,671	2,299	[1] 257	264	1,123	324	364	288
Sioux City, Iowa	10,368	7,355	11,165	6,612	7,634	21,718	124	19	------
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2,066	1,912	3,353	[1] 308	688	85	639	865	1,991
South St. Joseph, Mo	3,334	2,689	5,395	7,120	4,543	9,255	992	491	1,023
South St. Paul Minn	13,334	9,408	10,584	[1] 933	1,536	1,674	5,504	4,719	8,038
Spokane, Wash	252	401	258	------	54	------	554	460	821
Wichita, Kans	5,194	4,874	4,818	607	960	621	[1] 546	1,134	715
All other inspected	1,007	1,284	1,972	540	743	3,568	1,128	1,758	2,180
Total	[3] 130,016	95,606	112,749	[3] 138,145	115,497	113,809	[3] 22,811	21,471	26,562
State destination									
New Hampshire	[2] 34	37	------	------	------	------	[2] 116	125	------
Massachusetts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	354	------
Rhode Island	------	62	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
New York	316	103	364	656	614	6	373	103	125
New Jersey	82	101	132	------	36	117	777	1,305	1,339
Pennsylvania	2,629	1,711	1,924	254	529	140	------	------	414
Ohio	4,991	1,893	6,629	1,051	677	1,491	282	153	1,035
Indiana	6,620	2,825	6,905	10,305	13,075	5,014	1,418	1,842	2,146
Illinois	14,518	13,968	14,574	9,439	8,933	3,902	2,473	1,700	889
Michigan	2,586	1,645	1,786	5,796	2,876	1,539	1,290	975	1,544
Wisconsin	604	557	357	959	1,919	1,159	162	122	257
Minnesota	2,472	3,381	2,162	[1] 380	619	765	1,922	1,531	2,522
Iowa	18,512	12,143	17,677	34,420	27,169	26,144	1,674	946	257
Missouri	8,152	6,038	9,355	7,680	4,761	8,445	1,986	1,543	2,789
North Dakota	[2] 1,699	225	384	------	------	15	------	------	------
South Dakota	2,350	3,572	2,543	[1] 1,662	1,609	1,612	[1] 430	671	516
Nebraska	14,498	13,171	15,826	28,044	33,248	47,028	1,986	665	1,387
Kansas	15,126	12,875	9,696	7,792	4,018	2,385	1,285	2,159	2,193
Delaware	[2] 26	------	6	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maryland	340	221	303	614	717	243	------	------	------
Virginia	1,035	166	741	444	63	------	------	------	------
West Virginia	128	19	72	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] 3-year average. [2] 2-year average. [3] Average of totals.

Livestock Inspected at Markets for Shipment to Country, July, 1931, with Comparisons—Continued

Feeding Stock Only—Continued

Origin and destination	Cattle: 4-year average, July, 1927–1930	Cattle: July, 1930	Cattle: July, 1931	Sheep: 4-year average, July, 1927–1930	Sheep: July, 1930	Sheep: July, 1931	Swine: 4-year average, July, 1927–1930	Swine: July, 1930	Swine: July, 1931
State destination—Con.	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
South Carolina	[1] 77	54	54						
Georgia	628	866	313						
Florida		25	58		4				
Kentucky	5, 424	567	1, 143	10, 140	1, 573	1, 930	310	402	1, 475
Tennessee	1, 166	1, 064	1, 606	1, 925	118	73	744	1, 096	614
Alabama	1, 072	1, 323	238			8	22	48	18
Mississippi	268	257	354			8	87	160	151
Arkansas			102				[2] 45	33	
Louisiana	1, 147	1, 134	462	217	131	16	358	428	173
Oklahoma	6, 896	4, 943	6, 628	1, 176	1, 196	1, 240	616	611	609
Texas	10, 133	5, 379	5, 189	4, 012	5, 251	3, 204	979	944	1, 050
Montana	[1] 536	205							
Idaho	126	108	19			586	[2] 42	32	12
Wyoming	[1] 459	41	58			57	[1] 177	127	140
Colorado	4, 077	1, 335	2, 075	7, 970	3, 923	1, 235	324	136	876
New Mexico	[2] 86	93							
Utah	[1] 266	130	175	[1] 578	1, 124	50	[1] 194	259	59
Nevada			32						
Washington	396	517	450	[1] 192	256	348	1, 199	1, 470	2, 491
Oregon	350	198	251	1, 056	1, 058	2, 257	1, 210	1, 295	1, 451
California	1, 374	2, 654	2, 106	[1] 906		2, 792	259	233	28
Total	[3] 130, 016	95, 606	112, 749	[3] 138, 145	115, 497	113, 809	[3] 22, 811	[4] 21, 471	[5] 26, 562
New England	34	99					116	479	
Middle Atlantic	3, 027	1, 915	2, 420	9[illegible]0	1, 179	263	1, 150	1, 408	1, 878
East North Central	29, 319	20, 888	30, 251	27, 550	27, 480	13, 105	5, 625	4, 792	5, 871
West North Central	62, 809	51, 405	57, 643	79, 978	71, 424	86, 394	9. 283	7, 515	9, 664
South Atlantic	[6] 2, 340	1, 351	1, 547	[6] 1, 864	784	243	[6] 62		
East South Central	7, 930	3, 211	3, 341	12, 065	1, 691	2, 019	1, 163	1, 706	2, 258
West South Central	18, 176	11, 456	12, 381	5, 405	6, 578	4, 460	1, 998	2, 016	1, 832
Mountain	5, 550	1, 912	2, 359	8, 548	5, 047	1, 928	737	554	1, 087
Pacific	2, 120	3, 369	2, 807	2, 154	1, 314	5, 397	2, 668	2, 998	3, 970

Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

[1] 3-year average.
[2] 2-year average.
[3] Average of totals.
[4] Includes 3 head shipped to Alaska.
[5] Includes 2 head shipped to Alaska.
[6] Includes States reporting none for 1930 and 1931.

Livestock Movement at Public Stockyards, August

Stockyards receipts of cattle and of sheep and lambs during August were considerably larger than those during August last year. The increases were no doubt partly due to drought conditions and feed shortages in some of the western and Northwestern States. Receipts of calves and hogs during the month were relatively light.

Cattle receipts, amounting to 1,062,000 head, were 240,000 head, or 22.6% larger than in August, 1930, and 1.1% larger than the 5-year August average. They were the largest for the month since 1928. Almost all markets had increases, with Fort Worth, Tex., being the most notable exception. Many cattle were marketed from drought areas, resulting in an increase of nearly 70,000 head in receipts at Omaha alone. Calf receipts were not greatly different from those of last year at a number of markets, including Chicago, but decreases were quite general and the total for the month was 4.3% smaller than that of August last year and 2.9% smaller than the 5-year August average. Receipts of calves at South St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Jersey City continued larger than those of August last year. Since a large percentage of the calves at these three markets are from dairy herds, dairymen in these areas may be reducing their operations by holding back fewer heifers and replacement stock than usual.

Most stockyards reported smaller receipts of hogs in August this year than last, although a number, notably St. Paul, reported larger supplies. Almost a fourth of the increase of 43,000 head at St. Paul was in stocker and feeder pigs. Local slaughter of hogs decreased only 6.0% as compared with a decrease of 8.2% in total Federally inspected slaughter.

Average Weekly Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats and Cured Pork and Pork Products, August, 1931

Based on Mean of Daily Price Range

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Classification	Chicago: Aug. 3–8 1931	Chicago: Aug. 10–15 1931	Chicago: Aug. 17–22 1931	Chicago: Aug. 24–29 1931	New York: Aug. 3–8 1931	New York: Aug. 10–15 1931	New York: Aug. 17–22 1931	New York: Aug. 24–29 1931
Beef and Veal								
Beef:								
Steer—								
300–550 lbs., yearling [1]—								
Choice	15. 00	15. 65	16. 25	16. 10	15. 45	15. 70	16. 75	17. 05
Good	13. 75	14. 35	15. 25	15. 00	14. 45	14. 80	16. 00	16. 50
Medium	12. 75	13. 15	14. 25	13. 80				
550–700 lbs.—								
Choice	14. 25	14. 85	15. 50	15. 25	14. 90	15. 25	16. 25	16. 30
Good	13. 00	13. 65	14. 50	14. 40	14. 00	14. 45	15. 75	15. 75
700 lbs. up—								
Choice	12. 50	13. 10	14. 00	14. 00	14. 00	14. 60	16. 00	16. 00
Good	12. 00	12. 60	13. 50	13. 50	13. 50	13. 75	14. 75	14. 75
500 lbs. up—								
Medium	11. 00	11. 30	12. 25	11. 70	11. 80	11. 65	12. 40	11. 65
Common	10. 00	10. 00	10. 25	9. 45	9. 60	8. 95	9. 60	8. 60
Cow—								
Good	9. 50	9. 60	9. 75	9. 65	10. 45	10. 35	11. 25	1. 25
Medium	8. 50	8. 50	8. 50	8. 35	9. 50	9. 20	10. 00	9. 60
Common	7. 50	7. 50	7. 50	7. 20	7. 95	7. 60	8. 40	7. 70
Veal and calf carcasses, skin on:								
Vealer—								
Choice	16. 00	16. 00	16. 00	16. 00	18. 80	19. 00	19. 00	19. 00
Good	15. 00	15. 00	15. 00	15. 00	17. 00	18. 00	17. 30	17. 00
Medium	14. 00	14. 00	14. 00	14. 00	14. 50	15. 50	14. 70	15. 00
Common	12. 00	12. 00	12. 00	12. 00	11. 50	12. 00	11. 80	13. 00
Calf—								
Choice				11. 50	15. 00	16. 00	16. 00	15. 90
Good				10. 50	13. 20	14. 00	13. 90	13. 80
Medium				9. 50	11. 20	12. 00	11. 80	11. 90
Common				8. 50	9. 60	10. 00	9. 80	10. 50
Lamb and Mutton								
Lamb:								
38 lbs., down—								
Choice	20. 40	19. 30	18. 80	18. 80	19. 50	19. 50	18. 60	18. 40
Good	17. 90	16. 90	16. 70	16. 30	17. 30	18. 00	16. 80	15. 90
Medium	14. 90	13. 20	13. 30	12. 60	14. 20	15. 00	13. 90	13. 90
Common	11. 90	9. 60	9. 60	9. 10	10. 90	11. 00	10. 40	11. 70
39–45 lbs.—								
Choice	20. 40	19. 30	18. 80	18. 80	19. 50	19. 50	18. 60	18. 20
Good	17. 90	16. 90	16. 70	16. 30	17. 30	18. 00	16. 80	15. 90
Medium	14. 90	13. 20	13. 30	12. 60	14. 20	15. 00	13. 90	13. 90
Common	11. 90	9. 60	9. 60	9. 10	10. 90	11. 00	10. 40	11. 70
46–55 lbs.—								
Choice	18. 50	18. 50	17. 90	17. 20	19. 00	18. 50	18. 00	17. 40
Good	16. 90	16. 50	16. 20	15. 40	17. 20	17. 00	16. 50	15. 20
Mutton (ewe), 70 lbs. down:								
Good	9. 50	9. 00	8. 40	7. 20	8. 80	7. 50	6. 30	6. 40
Medium	8. 00	7. 00	6. 40	5. 60	7. 50	6. 30	5. 00	4. 90
Common	6. 00	5. 00	4. 40	4. 00	5. 60	4. 40	3. 60	3. 70
Fresh Pork Cuts								
Hams:								
10–14 lbs. average	14. 50	14. 50	13. 50	12. 12	17. 50	17. 50	17. 50	16. 00
Loins:								
8–10 lb. average	23. 80	23. 90	22. 60	22. 30	24. 20	23. 80	25. 30	24. 10
10–12 lb. average	22. 30	22. 20	20. 90	21. 40	23. 00	22. 10	24. 00	23. 10
12–15 lb. average	17. 00	16. 20	17. 00	17. 60	17. 20	17. 20	19. 40	19. 35
16–22 lb. average	11. 20	11. 80	13. 05	14. 20	13. 25	13. 20	15. 30	15. 10
Shoulders, New York style:								
Skinned, 8–12 lb. average	11. 70	11. 65	12. 35	12. 05	13. 00	13. 25	13. 80	13. 60
Butts, Boston, style:								
4–8 lb. average	15. 20	15. 20	16. 00	15. 40	15. 00	15. 50	16. 20	15. 25
Spare ribs, half sheet	8. 00	7. 40	8. 60	9. 00	8. 50	8. 50	9. 40	9. 20
Cured Pork and Pork Products								
Hams, smoked, regular, No. 1:								
8–10 lb. average	23. 50	23. 50	23. 50	22. 50	23. 00	23. 00	23. 00	22. 00
10–12 lb. average	22. 50	22. 50	22. 50	21. 50	21. 75	21. 75	21. 75	21. 75
12–14 lb. average	21. 00	21. 00	20. 50	20. 00	21. 50	21. 50	21. 50	21. 50
14–16 lb. average	20. 50	20. 50	19. 50	19. 50	20. 00	20. 00	20. 00	20. 00
Hams, smoked, regular, No. 2:								
8–10 lb. average	20. 50	20. 50	20. 50	20. 50	19. 00	19. 00	19. 00	19. 00
10–12 lb. average	19. 50	19. 50	19. 50	19. 00	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50
12–14 lb. average	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	17. 25	17. 25	17. 25	17. 25
14–16 lb. average	17. 50	17. 50	17. 50	17. 50	17. 00	17. 00	17. 00	17. 00
Hams, smoked, skinned, No. 1:								
16–18 lb. average	19. 50	19. 50	19. 50	20. 50	19. 75	19. 75	19. 75	19. 75
18–20 lb. average	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	19. 50	19. 50	19. 50	19. 50
Hams, smoked, skinned, No. 2:								
16–18 lb. average	17. 50	17. 50	17. 50	18. 50	17. 00	17. 00	17. 00	17. 00
18–20 lb. average	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	17. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50
Bacon, smoked, No. 1, dry cure:								
6–8 lb. average	26. 00	26. 00	26. 00	25. 00	26. 75	26. 75	27. 25	27. 25
8–10 lb. average	25. 00	25. 00	25. 00	23. 50	26. 00	26. 00	26. 00	26. 00
Bacon, smoked, No. 1, S. P. cure:								
8–10 lb. average	19. 00	19. 00	19. 00	18. 00	19. 75	19. 75	19. 75	19. 75
10–12 lb. average	18. 00	18. 00	18. 00	17. 00	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50	18. 50
Picnics, smoked:								
4–8 lb. average	15. 00	15. 00	15. 00	14. 00	13. 75	13. 75	13. 75	13. 25
Backs, dry salt:								
12–14 lb. average	8. 80	9. 00	8. 25	8. 25	8. 50	8. 50	8. 50	8. 50
Lard, refined, hardwood tubs	8. 55	8. 25	8. 25	8. 25	9. 75	9. 75	9. 75	9. 75
Lard substitutes, hardwood tubs	9. 15	9. 50	8. 50	8. 50	10. 25	10. 25	10. 25	10. 25
Lard, refined, 1 lb. carton	9. 40	9. 25	9. 25	9. 25	11. 00	11. 00	11. 00	11. 00

[1] Includes heifer yearlings, 450 lbs. down at Chicago.

Average Prices of Livestock, August, 1931, with Comparisons

Based on Mean of Daily Price Range

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Classification	Chicago						Kansas City						Omaha					
	Weekly				Monthly		Weekly				Monthly		Weekly				Monthly	
	Aug. 3-8, 1931	Aug. 10-15, 1931	Aug. 17-22, 1931	Aug. 24-29, 1931	July, 1931	August, 1931	Aug. 3-8, 1931	Aug. 10-15, 1931	Aug. 17-22, 1931	Aug. 24-29, 1931	July, 1931	August, 1931	Aug. 3-8, 1931	Aug. 10-15, 1931	Aug. 17-22, 1931	Aug. 24-29, 1931	July, 1931	August, 1931
Cattle																		
Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers:																		
Steers—																		
600-900 lbs.—																		
Choice	9.25	9.68	10.05	10.12	8.68	9.78	8.88	9.44	9.88	9.98	8.36	9.54	8.72	9.38	9.71	9.68	8.35	9.37
Good	8.62	9.06	9.12	8.98	8.02	8.94	8.00	8.48	8.73	8.60	7.56	8.45	7.98	8.68	8.98	8.62	7.61	8.32
Medium	7.42	7.62	7.78	7.12	7.23	7.48	6.45	6.72	6.80	6.42	6.26	6.60	7.10	7.52	7.55	6.98	6.88	7.29
Common	5.60	5.42	5.75	5.38	5.97	5.54	4.85	5.00	4.90	4.55	4.76	4.82	5.80	6.00	5.85	5.10	5.62	5.69
900-1,100 lbs.—																		
Choice	9.20	9.66	10.05	10.09	8.59	9.75	8.70	9.31	9.76	9.78	8.13	9.39	8.72	9.22	9.58	9.62	8.03	9.28
Good	8.52	8.93	9.08	8.92	7.89	8.86	7.88	8.40	8.66	8.56	7.22	8.38	7.85	8.55	8.85	8.62	7.42	8.47
Medium	7.10	7.38	7.68	7.08	6.90	7.31	6.32	6.60	6.60	6.40	6.02	6.48	6.92	7.40	7.50	6.98	6.64	7.20
Common	5.48	5.40	5.75	5.35	5.81	5.50	4.85	5.00	4.82	4.52	4.78	4.80	5.80	5.88	5.72	5.10	5.62	5.62
1,100-1,300 lbs.—																		
Choice	8.88	9.32	9.78	9.90	8.15	9.47	8.12	8.94	9.45	9.45	7.59	8.99	8.38	9.08	9.56	9.62	7.67	9.16
Good	8.05	8.60	8.90	8.62	7.36	8.54	7.35	8.00	8.50	8.30	6.90	8.04	7.70	8.38	8.72	8.55	6.99	8.34
Medium	6.85	7.20	7.42	6.88	6.64	7.09	6.10	6.50	6.52	6.32	5.85	6.36	6.58	7.25	7.38	6.98	6.12	7.05
1,300-1,500 lbs.—																		
Choice	8.70	9.24	9.74	9.70	7.84	9.34	7.85	8.70	9.22	9.35	7.29	8.78	7.88	8.72	9.44	9.40	7.28	8.86
Good	7.80	8.52	8.80	8.55	7.11	8.42	6.95	7.80	8.35	8.12	6.49	7.80	7.10	7.95	8.62	8.52	6.65	8.05
Heifers—																		
550-850 lbs.—																		
Choice	9.00	9.35	9.50	9.54	8.28	9.35	8.40	8.92	9.28	9.25	7.94	8.96	8.31	8.82	8.92	9.08	7.86	8.78
Good	7.80	7.95	8.30	8.40	7.46	8.11	7.50	7.92	8.20	8.00	7.24	7.90	7.38	7.85	7.88	7.88	7.13	7.75
Medium	5.98	5.92	6.40	6.32	6.33	6.16	6.00	6.18	6.25	5.88	5.94	6.08	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.12	6.23	6.30
Common	4.10	3.95	4.52	4.30	4.79	4.22	4.00	4.15	4.25	3.95	4.20	4.09	4.88	4.88	4.48	4.20	4.81	4.61
Cows—																		
Choice	6.20	6.18	6.25	6.12	5.46	6.19	4.88	5.08	5.25	5.12	4.82	5.08	5.60	6.10	5.95	5.62	5.40	5.82
Good	4.80	4.72	4.98	4.80	4.62	4.82	4.00	4.20	4.25	4.08	4.06	4.13	4.42	4.75	4.62	4.38	4.42	4.54
Common and medium	3.48	3.42	3.62	3.46	3.73	3.50	3.08	3.32	3.38	3.12	3.19	3.22	3.30	3.60	3.45	3.32	3.45	3.42
Low cutter and cutter	2.50	2.58	2.59	2.30	2.63	2.49	2.02	2.32	2.38	2.12	2.16	2.21	2.38	2.58	2.38	2.32	2.50	2.42
Bulls (yearlings excluded)—																		
Good and choice (beef)	4.55	4.52	4.62	4.62	4.53	4.58	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.54	3.94	3.82	3.88	4.08	4.05	3.92	3.99	3.98
Cutter, common and medium	3.81	3.52	3.50	3.40	4.00	3.56	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.68	2.95	2.89	3.50	3.25	3.10	2.85	3.68	3.18
Vealers (milk-fed)—																		
Good and choice	9.30	9.00	9.28	9.68	7.81	9.32	6.50	6.90	7.10	7.05	6.05	6.89	7.35	7.50	7.15	7.30	6.88	7.32
Medium	7.50	7.25	7.50	7.85	6.49	7.52	4.75	5.15	5.25	5.25	4.50	5.10	5.85	6.00	5.80	5.80	5.58	5.86
Cull and common	5.75	5.75	5.85	6.00	4.91	5.84	3.00	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.16	3.36	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.92	4.00
Calves, 250-500 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.50	5.69	6.18	5.75	6.15	6.25	6.10	5.63	6.06	6.70	6.75	6.75	6.35	6.28	6.64
Common and medium	4.00	4.00	4.10	4.25	3.86	4.09	3.25	3.70	3.75	3.45	3.80	3.54	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.35	4.27	4.46
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																		
Steers—																		
500-800 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.45	6.38	6.68	6.70	6.48	6.55	5.98	6.32	6.50	6.10	6.13	6.22	6.42	6.75	6.78	6.52	6.67	6.62
Common and medium	4.82	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.03	4.89	3.75	3.95	4.22	4.05	4.10	3.99	4.92	5.25	5.10	4.78	5.18	5.01
800-1,050 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.20	6.12	6.50	6.45	6.29	6.32	5.98	6.32	6.50	6.02	5.81	6.20	5.85	6.33	6.68	6.45	6.16	6.33
Common and medium	4.70	4.62	5.00	5.00	4.91	4.83	4.00	4.20	4.48	4.22	4.42	4.22	4.68	4.88	4.98	4.70	4.83	4.81
Heifers—																		
Good and choice	4.88	4.88	5.15	5.25	5.03	5.04	5.10	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.32	5.38	5.39
Common and medium	3.62	3.62	3.85	3.88	3.90	3.74	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.73	3.52	3.88	4.00	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.91
Cows—																		
Good and choice	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.88	3.75	3.48	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.46	3.50	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.61	3.38
Common and medium	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.25	2.50	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.59	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.88	2.62
Calves (steers)—																		
Good and choice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.38	6.50	6.62	6.48	6.38	6.50	6.50	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.86	6.78
Medium	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.75	4.75	4.88	4.80	4.76	4.80	5.00	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.25	5.09
Hogs																		
Light light (140-160 lbs.), good and choice	7.46	7.28	6.80	6.24	7.34	6.94	7.00	6.84	6.50	5.63	7.08	6.49	6.88	6.79	6.42	5.88	6.99	6.49
Light weight:																		
160-180 lbs., good and choice	7.78	7.57	7.10	6.50	7.53	7.24	7.22	6.95	6.62	5.85	7.18	6.66	7.10	6.90	6.62	5.97	7.03	6.65
180-200 lbs., good and choice	7.84	7.60	7.21	6.63	7.63	7.32	7.23	6.95	6.65	6.00	7.20	6.71	7.10	6.90	6.62	6.00	7.03	6.66
Medium weight:																		
200-220 lbs., good and choice	7.80	7.53	7.13	6.62	7.61	7.27	7.21	6.90	6.65	6.01	7.20	6.69	7.07	6.87	6.52	6.00	7.05	6.62
220-250 lbs., good and choice	7.48	7.25	6.93	6.52	7.35	7.04	6.92	6.63	6.45	5.92	7.03	6.48	6.43	6.47	6.28	5.81	6.64	6.25
Heavy weight:																		
250-290 lbs., good and choice	6.95	6.78	6.52	6.31	6.81	6.64	6.35	6.20	6.02	5.60	6.55	6.04	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.21	6.00	5.55
290-350 lbs., good and choice	6.20	6.08	5.87	5.74	6.68	5.97	5.74	5.65	5.49	5.25	6.00	5.53	5.31	5.29	5.06	4.78	5.50	5.11
Packing sows (275-500 lbs.), medium and good	5.16	4.93	4.72	4.68	4.99	4.87	4.66	4.40	4.16	3.98	4.60	4.30	4.72	4.66	4.62	4.26	4.79	4.56
Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.), good and choice	6.65	6.53	5.88	5.22	6.86	6.07	6.88	7.10	6.90	5.52	7.09	6.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs.), good and choice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.88	7.10	6.90	5.52	7.09	6.60	6.04	5.92	5.75	5.44	6.15	5.79
Packer and shipper purchases:																		
Average weight, lbs	258	261	260	248	258	256	236	226	221	222	236	225	282	276	273	275	275	277
Average cost	$6.42	$6.13	$5.81	$5.61	$6.33	$5.98	$6.66	$6.43	$6.27	$5.66	$6.74	$6.19	$5.55	$5.42	$5.28	$4.93	$5.81	$5.29
Sheep and Lamb																		
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																		
Lambs—																		
90 lbs. down—																		
Good and choice	7.28	7.80	7.56	7.70	7.67	7.58	6.70	6.98	7.06	7.15	6.92	6.97	6.89	7.31	7.04	7.24	7.02	7.12
Medium	5.80	6.20	6.05	6.28	6.29	6.08	5.62	5.85	5.85	5.88	5.80	5.80	6.00	6.30	6.10	6.18	5.84	6.14
91-100 lbs., medium to choice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All weights, common	4.22	4.45	4.35	4.62	4.78	4.41	4.25	4.32	4.20	4.22	4.35	4.25	4.40	4.68	4.52	4.62	4.49	4.56
Yearling wethers (90-110 lbs.), medium to choice	5.00	4.98	4.88	4.82	4.94	4.92	4.25	4.32	4.18	4.22	4.32	4.24	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.24	4.50
Ewes—																		
90-120 lbs., medium to choice	2.78	2.82	2.42	2.25	2.64	2.57	2.75	2.75	2.11	1.45	2.11	2.26	2.62	2.62	1.75	1.62	2.02	2.15
120-150 lbs., medium to choice	2.40	2.45	2.05	1.88	2.27	2.20	2.50	2.50	1.88	1.30	1.88	2.04	2.38	2.38	1.50	1.38	1.73	1.91
All weights, cull and common	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.48	1.44	1.62	1.62	1.32	.80	1.21	1.34	1.38	1.38	.92	.88	1.17	1.14
Feeding lambs (range stock):																		
50-75 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	5.28	5.38	5.48	5.50	5.30	5.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.98	4.95	5.14	5.36	5.23	5.11
Medium	4.50	4.65	4.88	4.88	4.46	4.73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.28	4.10	4.35	4.52	4.41	4.31

Dairy and Poultry

Undertone of Evaporated Milk Markets Stronger

Although evaporated milk markets proved irregular during August, a decidedly healthier undertone was in evidence in many quarters. No major price changes occurred, but many dealers were reported as endeavoring to stimulate sales by offering 1 case of evaporated case goods free with every 10 purchased. This sales effort apparently met with at least a moderate degree of success, due partly to the fact that buyers were more confident of the current market situation. The make, which during July was nearly 18 per cent lighter than during July, 1930, apparently continued definitely lighter than last year due largely to the continued efforts of many manufacturers to curtail their make, and to the poor pastures in some of the major evaporated milk producing sections.

The less aggressive attitude of condensers during recent months, in so far as their supply of raw material is concerned, is reflected by a tabulation which shows that reporting firms purchased milk from but 77,860 producers during July this year in comparison with 81,734 during the same month a year ago. The tabulation also shows that while last year the number of producers delivering milk to condenseries remained relatively the same from May to July, the number this year was decreased from 82,624 to 77,860.

As a result of improved trading conditions during July, stocks on August 1, although still heavy, did not appear nearly as burdensome as they did during several previous months. Supplies were increased by just a fraction of 1 per cent, in comparison with a 14% increase during July, 1930, and a 56% increase during July, 1929. The surplus, in comparison with the same month a year ago, was also reduced from 19% on July 1 to 7% on August 1. Stocks in the hands of wholesale grocers on June 30, 1931, amounting to 10,860,177 pounds were the lightest for many months excepting, of course, the period of extremely light stocks just before the advent of the new-style cans last December and January.

Stocks and Exports of Evaporated and Condensed Milk [1]

Stocks on August 1, with Comparisons; Exports During July, with Comparisons

Stocks	August 1, 1931	July 1, 1931 [1]	August 1, 1930 [1]
Evaporated (case goods)	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	275, 931	275, 280	258, 836
Total unsold stocks	209, 423	225, 582	218, 761
Condensed (case goods)			
Total stocks	24, 071	23, 998	35, 006
Total unsold stocks	20, 339	20, 048	30, 866
Condensed (bulk goods)			
Total stocks	16, 119	18, 992	30, 337
Total unsold stocks	4, 285	6, 126	10, 212

Exports	July, 1931	June, 1931	July, 1930
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Evaporated milk	5, 892	5, 024	4, 220
Condensed milk	1, 861	1, 372	1, 515

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

Production of Evaporated and Condensed Milk Reported by Manufacturers, July, 1931

Commodity	Comparison of production (pounds) for same firms					
	Previous year			Previous month		
	Firms	July, 1931	July, 1930	Firms	July, 1931	June, 1931
Evap. case goods	34	121, 958, 798	148, 085, 450	34	121, 958, 798	166, 360, 500
Cond. case goods	7	7, 993, 346	9, 306, 044	7	7, 993, 346	6, 807, 370
Cond. bulk goods	27	9, 632, 958	13, 635, 668	27	9, 632, 958	13, 226, 329

The current month's figures include reports from evaporated and condensed milk firms operating approximately 99% of the total factories in the United States.

Prices of Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk [1]

August and July 1931

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Geographic section	By manufacturers of case goods	
	August	July
Middle Atlantic	1. 26	1. 26
South Central	1. 04	1. 05
East North Central	1. 04	1. 01
West North Central	1. 02	1. 01
South Central	1. 01	1. 02
Western (North)	1. 00	. 83
Western (South)	. 90	. 98
United States	1. 03	1. 02

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Evaporated and Condensed Milk

July and June, 1931

[To domestic trade]

Geographic section	Unsweetened evaporated, per case of 14½-ounce cans		Sweetened condensed, per case of 14-ounce cans.	
	July	June	July	June
New England	$2. 88	$3. 09	$5. 46	$5. 53
Middle Atlantic	2. 86	2. 96	5. 43	5. 53
South Atlantic	2. 91	3. 06	5. 56	5. 93
East North Central	2. 78	2. 91	5. 46	5. 89
West North Central	2. 78	2. 95	4. 60	----------
South Central	2. 93	3. 09	5. 51	5. 97
Western (North)	2. 87	3. 05	----------	----------
Western (South)	2. 84	2. 95	4. 70	----------
United States	2. 85	3. 00	5. 39	5. 73

Wholesale Selling Prices (Case Goods), F. O. B. Distributing Points, July and June, 1931

Distributing point	Evaporated milk, per case of 48 14½-ounce cans.		Condensed milk, per case of 48 14-ounce cans.	
	July	June	July	June
Boston	$2. 99	$3. 17	$5. 52	$5. 57
New York	2. 91	3. 08	5. 52	5. 57
Philadelphia	2. 99	3. 12	5. 52	5. 83
Chicago	2. 85	3. 01	5. 13	5. 85
Cleveland	2. 84	3. 04	5. 12	5. 73
St. Louis	2. 86	3. 05	4. 40	----------
Kansas City	2. 83	3. 02	4. 40	----------
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2. 81	3. 03	4. 40	----------
Atlanta	3. 05	3. 25	4. 70	----------
New Orleans	2. 99	3. 18	5. 48	5. 95
Denver	2. 96	3. 16	----------	----------
Seattle	2. 88	3. 08	----------	----------
San Francisco	2. 79	2. 92	----------	----------
Los Angeles	2. 78	2. 92	----------	----------

Condensed milk prices were reduced $1 per case by many distributors during the month, and markets have maintained an about steady trend since then. Production continues well under last year. This factor together with the improved demand during late months have made for a continued more favorable stock situation.

Dry Milk Sales Show Increase

Strengthened by such factors as the continued lighter production than a year ago and the increasing consumption demand, dry-milk markets steadily improved during August, and on August 26 the tone was full steady and the undertone firm. Prices were, however, generally low, and on many lots profits, if any, were small. The lower grades of dry milk, used for animal feed, received the bulk of attention and some makers were inclined to ask slightly better prices on this class of goods, but the better grades also moved reasonably well at generally unchanged quotations.

The production of all classes of dry milk was appreciably lighter during July this year than last year, the reduction in the make, this year compared with corresponding months last year, being increased from 6% in June to 11% in July in the case of skim milk and 43% in June to 53% in July in the case of buttermilk. The unusual marked production shrinkage from June to July, which occurred in most classes of dry milk this year, was probably due more to the closing down of dryers on account of unprofitable production than to any seasonal falling off in the supply of raw materials.

Stocks of all classes of dry milk, except dry whole milk, were lighter on August 1 than on July 1, an unusual occurrence, but one that was quite generally anticipated by the trade in view of the sharp decrease in production during July and the materially improved consumption demand. The surplus-stocks situation, in comparison with corresponding dates of 1930, was also less depressing, stocks of skim milk on August 1 being only 27% heavier than on even date a year ago, in comparison with 51% on July 1 and 64% on June 1. Supplies of buttermilk, on which no stocks figures are available for last year, showed a shrinkage of over 179,000 pounds from July 1 to August 1.

Sales of dry skim and buttermilk reported were slightly lighter during July than during June, but increased 2,805,500 pounds and 1,870,000 pounds, respectively, over July, 1930. Sales of whole milk were appreciably heavier than either June, 1931, or July, 1930, sales. The average price of skim milk, computed from reported sales, showed a slight advance over June, but not as large as last June. The late demand for dry milk for feeding purposes is reflected in a one-fifth cent advance in the price of buttermilk compared with a slight decline last year.

Stocks, Exports and Imports of Dry Milk

Stocks on August 1, 1931, with Comparisons; Exports and Imports During July, with Comparisons

Total stocks [1]	Aug. 1, 1931	July 1, 1931 [2]	Aug. 1, 1931 [2]
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Whole milk	4, 479, 429	4, 413, 357	5, 832, 522
Skim milk	33, 230, 471	38, 112, 919	26, 580, 341
Dry milk	**July, 1931**	**June, 1931**	**July, 1930**
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Exports	964, 433	1, 084, 852	375, 852
Imports	102, 068	59, 369	44, 055

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.

[2] Revised figures include late reports.

Production of Dry Milk Reported by Manufacturers, July, 1931

[Includes reports from principal firms operating dry-milk factories in the United States]

Class of dry milk	Comparison of production (pounds) for same firms					
	Previous year			Previous month		
	Firms[1]	July, 1931	July, 1930	Firms[1]	July, 1931	June, 1931
Whole milk	11	703, 248	1, 393, 876	11	703, 248	1, 667, 286
Skim milk	95	18, 624, 107	20, 880, 600	102	18, 950, 077	22, 615, 236
Part skim	2	4, 554	21, 012	2	4, 554	8, 515
Cream powder	2	13, 039	25, 432	2	13, 039	12, 440
Buttermilk	60	1, 957, 636	4, 142, 860	61	2, 755, 772	4, 114, 140

[1] Figures showing number of firms do not represent number of factories since some firms operate more than 1 factory.

Wholesale Selling Prices, F. O. B. Distributing Points, July, 1931

Dry Skim Milk

	Cents per lb.
Boston	2. 75–6. 5
New York	2. 75–6. 5
Philadelphia	3. 5 –6. 5
Chicago	2. 3 –9
Cleveland	3. 5 –6. 5
St. Louis	2 –6. 5
Kansas City	4. 5 –6
Seattle	3. 5 –5
Portland	2. 75–5. 5
Los Angeles	2. 8 –5. 5
San Francisco	2. 7 –5

Wholesale Selling Prices of Dry Milk During July, 1931

[Cents per pound]

Dry skim milk (bulk goods)—Reported sales		Dry whole milk (bulk goods)—Reported sales		Dry buttermilk (bulk goods) — Reported sales	
Price	Pounds	Price	Pounds	Price	Pounds
1½–2	61, 044	14 –14½	4, 225	1½–2½	509, 714
2–2½	787, 741	14½–15½	298, 913	2½–3½	3, 095, 026
2½–3	6, 331, 324	15½–16½	14, 915	3½–4½	393, 656
3–3½	4, 477, 080	16½–17½	98, 099	4½–5½	5, 480
3½–4	2, 696, 130	17½–18½		5½–6½	18, 600
4–4½	3, 970, 740	18½–19½	169, 760	6½–7½	51, 897
4½–5	3, 117, 951			7½–8½	
5–5½	930, 383			8½–9½	7, 000
5½–6	720, 440				
6–6½	362, 636				
6½–7					
7–7½					
7½–8					
8–8½	63, 000				
Total	23, 518, 469		585, 912		4, 081, 373
Average price, July	3. 64¢		16. 61¢		3. 17¢
Average price, June	3. 58¢		17. 37¢		2. 97¢

Wholesale prices reported on case goods were as follows: Dry whole milk (1-pound cans) 43.69¢ per pound.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk

September, 1931

City	Special milk, per quart	Certified milk, per quart	Light cream (18–25% B. F.), per half pint	Cultured butter-milk, per quart
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Boston	17	25		10
New York		28	12	
Philadelphia	14	30	15	8–11
Pittsburgh	15–18	25	16	10
Cleveland	11–18	20	15	8
Chicago		25	14½–16	10–12
Minneapolis		22	10–11	12
St. Louis	15	25	17	10–18
Washington	17–24	29–30	18–20	13–14
Jacksonville	20	20	15–30	9–10
New Orleans	16	20	16	10
Memphis			10–13	
Seattle	15		14–15	11
San Francisco		25	20	10–13
Average of above cities	16. 50	24. 54	15. 71	10. 83

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butterfat)

Section	Number of local markets	Range of prices per 100 pounds	Average price	Comparison of prices for same markets			
				Number of local markets	Average for—		
					September, 1931	August, 1931	September, 1930
New England	12	$2. 35–$3. 52	$2. 98	12	$2. 98	$2. 98	$3. 77
Middle Atlantic	18	1. 90– 2. 90	2. 33	18	2. 33	2. 40	2. 95
East North Central	28	1. 05– 2. 54	1. 88	26	1. 88	1. 88	2. 52
West North Central	22	1. 33– 2. 25	1. 73	18	1. 75	1. 73	2. 20
South Atlantic	15	2. 00– 3. 35	2. 70	13	2. 65	2. 58	3. 13
East South Central	5	1. 50– 2. 11	1. 83	4	1. 92	2. 07	2. 59
West South Central	5	1. 00– 2. 15	1. 69	4	1. 58	1. 56	2. 16
Mountain	3	1. 75– 2. 12	1. 98	3	1. 98	1. 98	2. 11
Pacific	10	1. 43– 3. 07	1. 97	6	2. 12	2. 20	2. 48
United States	118	1. 00– 3. 52	2. 14	104	2. 16	2. 18	2. 71

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. "Basic" prices are used for cities where a surplus plan or pooling plan is in effect, and where net prices are not yet determined. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to cents per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Report of Fluid Milk Market for September, 1931

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities

State	City	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B.F.	Selling price [1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold
			On routes			At retail stores	
			Wholesale trade		Family trade		
		Bulk	Bulk	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	
		Cents per qt.	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Per cent*
Ala	Birmingham	[2] 4.29-5.48	------	12	13	10-12	4.2-4.5
Calif	Fresno	4.71	8.75	9	13	11	4.0
	Los Angeles	4.88	7.25	9	12	------	3.6-4.2
	San Diego	[2] 5.87-7.14	10	10-11	13	11-13	3.7-4.1
	San Francisco	3.76-5.05	6.25	6	10		3.75-4.0
Colo	Denver	[2] 5.31	------	------	10	------	------
Conn	Bridgeport	[2] 8.06	11	13	15	15	3.8
	Hartford	[2] 8.06	11	12	15	14-15	3.8-4.0
	New Haven	[2] 8.06	11	13	15	15	------
Del	Wilmington	[2] 5.31	9	11	11	12-13	3.8
D. C	Washington	[2] 7.01	10-11.25	11-13	14	13-14	4.0
Fla	Jacksonville	[2] 5.99-6.13	11.25-12.5	11-12.5	12.5-15	12-15	4.0-5.0
	Miami	[2] 6.92-7.74	11.25	13	15	12-15	4.0-4.2
	Tampa	------	6-10	8-13	15	10-15	3.5-4.4
Ga	Savannah	7.01	6.75-7	10	12-20	12.5-13	4.2
Ill	Chicago	[2] 5.74	7.5-9.5	11.5-12	13	11.5-13	3.5
	Peoria	[2] 3.87	6.25	8	9-10	10	3.7
	Rockford	5.16	8	9	11	11	3.6
Ind	Evansville	[2] 3.91	8	9	11	11	------
	Fort Wayne	[2] 3.55	6.25-7.5	7-8	10	8-10	3.8
	Indianapolis	[2] 3.01-3.57	6.5	8	10	9-10	3.8-4.0
	South Bend	[2] 3.87-3.93	7.5	8	10	10	3.8-4.0
Iowa	Davenport	[2] 3.98	7	8	10	10	3.7
	Des Moines	[2] 4.94	7.5	9	11	9-11	3.6-3.8
	Sioux City	[2] 4.25	6.25	8	10	10	------
Kans	Kansas City	[2] 4.56	7	8-10	10-12	10-12	3.6
	Topeka	[2] 3.46	7.5	7	8-9	7-9	3.8
Ky	Lexington	4.19	7.5	8-10	12	10-12	4.3
	Louisville	4.96	8.75	------	12	10-12	3.8-4.0
La	New Orleans	[2] 4.66	7.5	10	12	9-12	4.0
Md	Baltimore	[2] 6.10	9	------	12	12	4.0
	Cumberland	[2] 6.24	8.75	11	13	13	4.0-4.3
Mass	Boston	[2] 6.88	9.25	10.5	13.5	------	3.7
	Lowell	[2] 6.88	------	------	13	------	------
	Springfield	------	9.5	11	14	11-14	3.9
Mich	Detroit	[2] 5.37	8.5	9.5	12	9-10	3.0-3.6
	Grand Rapids	[2] 4.29	6.5	7-8	10	8-9	3.7
	Kalamazoo	[2] 3.44-4.62	7.5	8	10	10	4.0
Minn	Duluth	3.87	7.5	8	10	10	3.8
	Minneapolis	[2] 4.08	7.75	8.5	10	9-10	------
	St. Paul	[2] 4.08	7.5-8	9	10	10	3.6
Mo	Kansas City	[2] 4.86-4.96	8.12-10	8-10	12	7-12	3.7-4.2
	St. Louis	[3] 4.08	8-8.75	9	11	11	3.8
Mont	Butte	5.11	7.5	9	12	11-12	------
	Lewistown	------	7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Nebr	Lincoln	[2] 4.25	6.5	8	10	10	3.8
	Omaha	4.08	6.5	8	10	10	3.8
N. H	Manchester	[2] 6.36	------	------	12.5	------	------
	Portsmouth	[2] 5.42	9	9	12	12	3.8
N. J	Trenton	[2] 5.87	8.5	9	11	12	3.7-3.8
N. Mex	Albuquerque	------	10	12	15	15	4.0
N. Y	Albany	[2] 5.78	8.5	12	13	15-16	3.8
	Buffalo	[2] 5.16	7.5	9-10	12	12	3.65-3.7
	New York	[2] 8.23	10	13	15	15	3.6
N. C	Winston-Salem	[2] 6.13	10-11.25	12	13.3	14-15	4.2
N. Dak	Grand Forks	4.29	7.5	8	10	9	3.5
Ohio	Cincinnati	[2] 4.62-4.73	9.5	11.5	13	13	3.7-3.9
	Cleveland	[2] 4.29-4.40	7-7.5	8	10	5-9	3.5
	Columbus	[2] 4.25	7	8	10	9-10	------
	Dayton	[2] 3.67-3.76	8	8	10	5.5-10	3.8
	Toledo	3.65-4.51	8.5	9-9.5	11	11	3.5
Okla	Oklahoma City	------	7.5	8	13	8	4.0-4.3
	Tulsa	3.01-3.76	6.25	7	9	9	4.0
Oreg	Portland	4.13	7.5	8	9-11	9-10	4.0
	Salem	[2] 4.13	7.5	8	10	10	4.0
Pa	Harrisburg	[2] 4.29	9	9	11	9	------
	Philadelphia	[2] 5.93	9.25-9.5	10-11	11	11-13	3.25-3.6
	Pittsburgh	[2] 5.76	8.5	11	12	------	3.6-3.8
	Scranton	4.73	10	11	13	------	3.6
S. Dak	Sioux Falls	[2] 3.76	6.25	8	10	------	4.0
Tenn	Chattanooga	4.13	7.5	8	8-15	8	------
	Memphis	4.94	6.25-7.25	8.5-10	12-13	10-11	3.5
	Nashville	------	7	10	10	10	4.0
Tex	Dallas	[2] 4.84-4.94	7	7	10	8-9	4.0
	El Paso	[2] 5.48	10	11	13	13	------
Utah	Salt Lake City	3.76	6.25	8	10	10	3.8
Vt	Burlington	------	7	7	10	9	------
Va	Richmond	[2] 6.64	10	12-13	13	------	3.8-4.0
	Roanoke	------	10.5	12	14	14	3.8
Wash	Seattle	[2] 4.13	7	7.5-8.5	10-11	9-11	3.5-4.0
	Spokane	3.22-3.76	7	8	10	10	3.8-4.0
W. Va	Clarksburg	[2] 5.37	8	10	12	13	3.8-4.0
	Huntington	[2] 4.73	8.75	9	12	11-12	4.0-4.2
	Wheeling	[2] 4.62	7.5	9	11	11	3.5-3.8
Wis	Beloit	[2] 4.29	7.5	8	10	10	3.8
	Kenosha	5.46	10	10	12	12	3.5-3.6
	Milwaukee	[2] 5.37	5.5-7	8-8.5	10	9-10	3.5-3.65
	Superior	[2] 4.23	8	8	10	10	3.8-4.0

---

[1] These prices represent grade B milk or the grade which is most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.0% to 5.0% in different cities.

[2] Basic prices for fluid milk.

[3] Applies to part of the supply only.

Casein Markets ruled easy during August. As in other years, demand was rather slow, but some dealers continue to foster an optimistic sentiment in view of the estimated lighter production in comparison with a year ago, and a slow yet steady improvement in consumption demand. Supplies are still plentiful and freely offered. August quotations, f. o. b. Atlantic seaboard, were as follows: 20 to 30 mesh, 6 to 7 cents; 80 to 100 mesh, 7 to 8 cents. Some offerings were available at ½ to 1 cent lower, but quality of these was considered doubtful. Argentine casein continues to be offered at 3 to 3½ cents, c. i. f. New York (duty of 5½ cents not paid), but very little business was reported.

Wholesale Prices of Fresh Creamery Butter (92 Score)

August, 1931

[Cents per pound]

Day	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco
1	25¼	24½	25¾	26¼	28½
3	25¼	24½	25¾	26¼	28½
4	25¼-25½	25½	25¾	26¼	29
5	26	26	26½	27	29
6	26¾	26¼	27¼	27¾	29
7	27½	26½	28	28½	30
8	27½	26½	28	28½	30
10	27½-28	27½	28	28½	30
11	29	27½	29	30	30
12	29	28	29	30	30
13	29	28½	29	30	30
14	29	28½	29	30	30
15	29	28½	29	30	30
17	29¼	28½	29	30¼	30
18	29½	28½	29¼	30½	30
19	29½	28½	29¼	30½	30
20	29	27¾	29¼	30	30
21	29	28	29¼	30	30
22	29	28	29¼	30	30
24	28½	27½	28¾	29½	30
25	28½	27	28½	29½	30
26	28½	27¼	28½	29½	30
27	28½	27	28½	29½	30
28	28½	26¾	28½	29½	28½
29	28½	26¾	28½	29½	29
31	28½	27¼	28½	29½	29
Average:					
August, 1931	28.12	27.19	28.27	29.11	29.63
August, 1930	38.92	37.98	39.38	39.92	37.21

Creamery Butter Production, July, 1931

State	Estimated production, July, 1931	Estimated production, June, 1931	Estimated production, July, 1930	July, 1931, estimate compared with—	
				June, 1931	July, 1930
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Minnesota	27,403,100	32,432,300	28,350,000	−15.51	−3.35
Iowa	19,940,500	24,325,300	24,313,000	−18.03	−17.99
Wisconsin	16,250,200	20,774,900	18,112,000	−21.78	−10.28
Nebraska	7,883,600	9,561,000	9,229,000	−17.55	−14.58
Kansas	5,666,200	7,357,100	5,453,000	−22.99	+3.90
Missouri	7,279,700	9,517,200	7,946,000	−23.52	−8.39
North Dakota	5,371,200	4,835,400	5,665,000	+11.08	−5.19
South Dakota	3,851,600	4,278,600	4,589,000	−9.98	−16.07
Michigan	8,070,000	9,907,200	7,133,000	−18.55	+13.13
Illinois	6,525,200	8,141,800	6,823,000	−19.86	−4.37
Indiana	6,830,100	7,858,900	6,551,000	−13.10	+4.26
Ohio	8,871,600	10,238,400	8,253,000	−13.35	+7.49
New York	1,043,800	1,343,800	1,243,000	−22.33	−16.03
California	6,298,200	6,888,200	6,478,000	−8.57	−2.78
Washington	3,806,800	4,220,700	3,475,000	−9.81	+9.54
Oregon	2,597,600	3,054,200	2,661,000	−14.95	−2.39
Idaho	2,558,800	2,651.900	2,833,000	−3.52	−9.68
Other States	17,812,900	20,653,200	18,346,000	−13.76	−2.91
Total	158,061,100	188,040,100	167,453,000	−15.95	−5.61

Month	Estimated production in 1931	Production in 1930	Per cent change 1931-1930
January	112,842,900	105,767,000	+6.69
February	105,191,900	99,536,000	+5.68
March	122,953,500	113,575,000	+8.25
April	140,676,100	131,555,000	+6.93
May	174,827,400	181,553,000	−3.71
June	188,040,100	187,541,000	+0.26
July	158,061,100	167,453,000	−5.61
Total	1,002,593,000	986,980,000	+1.58

All above figures are subject to revision when final reports become available.

Receipts of Butter at Four Markets by State of Origin, August, 1931

State of origin	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Total, four markets
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Alabama	738		3, 034		3, 772
Colorado	46				46
Connecticut	350				350
Delaware	20, 000		150		20, 150
Georgia	20, 904		3, 087		23, 991
Idaho			8, 212		8, 212
Illinois	2, 082, 750	1, 793, 010	245, 516	906, 055	5, 027, 331
Indiana	363, 848	47, 010	97, 483	214, 012	722, 353
Iowa	4, 888, 765	3, 379, 285	413, 971	264, 382	8, 946, 403
Kansas	566, 558	1, 180, 892	31, 272	21, 741	1, 800, 463
Kentucky	150	200, 597	3, 250		203, 997
Maine			8, 268	252	8, 520
Maryland	108				108
Massachusetts	202				202
Michigan	314, 512	78, 231	96, 216	136, 651	625, 610
Minnesota	4, 669, 021	2, 772, 559	3, 905, 324	3, 247, 582	14, 594, 486
Mississippi	42, 898	2, 593	68, 459		113, 950
Missouri	305, 663	1, 163, 931	351, 212	128, 911	1, 949, 717
Nebraska	2, 324, 737	1, 240, 519	334, 379	398, 960	4, 298, 595
Nevada			618		618
New Hampshire				204	204
New Jersey	30		50		80
New Mexico		803			803
New York	497, 134	1, 136	101, 771	230, 487	830, 528
North Carolina	1, 375		4, 104		5, 479
North Dakota	818, 192	403, 804	20, 383	130, 266	1, 372, 645
Ohio	655, 531		770, 096	328, 164	1, 753, 791
Oklahoma	159, 352	401, 615	14, 000	16, 590	591, 557
Pennsylvania	242, 330		44, 525		286, 855
South Carolina	150		2, 297		2, 447
South Dakota	2, 730	800, 222	2, 450	200, 018	1, 005, 420
Tennessee	73, 112	321	134, 209		207, 642
Texas	22, 595	439, 464	47, 124	82, 817	592, 000
Vermont				3, 874	3, 874
Virginia	13, 846		158, 737		172, 583
Washington	26, 200				26, 200
West Virginia	112		2, 614		2, 726
Wisconsin	720, 415	4, 448, 196	195, 396	225, 659	5, 589, 666
Canada	25, 780				25, 780
Total:					
August, 1931	18, 860, 134	18, 354, 188	7, 068, 207	6, 536, 625	50, 819, 154
August, 1930	19, 519, 252	18, 189, 033	6, 127, 266	6, 524, 580	50, 360, 131

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Butter at Five Markets

[In thousand pounds, i. e., 000 omitted]

Receipts

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	5, 111	4, 608	1, 645	1, 553	403	13, 320
Week ended Aug. 8	4, 391	4, 157	1, 501	1, 183	599	11, 831
Week ended Aug. 15	4, 227	3, 878	1, 460	1, 715	583	11, 863
Week ended Aug. 22	4, 562	4, 332	1, 458	1, 378	589	12, 319
Week ended Aug. 29	4, 128	4, 539	1, 481	1, 697	526	12, 371
August, 1931	18, 860	18, 354	6, 537	7, 068	2, 440	53, 259
August, 1930	19, 519	18, 189	6, 525	6, 127	1, 975	52, 335
August 5-year average (1926–1930, inclusive)	22, 897	21, 265	8, 141	7, 128	2, 311	61, 772
Jan.–Aug., inclusive, 1931	190, 925	175, 287	54, 919	64, 014	18, 906	504, 051
Jan.–Aug., inclusive, 1930	183, 554	173, 350	56, 073	58, 594	18, 414	494, 985

Storage Holdings

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	14, 450	27, 701	7, 057	4, 163	2, 104	55, 478
Week ended Aug. 8	14, 374	27, 219	7, 306	3, 963	2, 029	54, 891
Week ended Aug. 15	13, 825	26, 318	7, 303	3, 832	1, 967	53, 245
Week ended Aug. 22	13, 068	25, 484	7, 283	3, 289	2, 001	51, 128
Week ended Aug. 29	12, 393	25, 064	7, 179	3, 104	2, 000	49, 710
Aug. 1, 1931	11, 406	27, 626	7, 033	4, 113	2, 144	55, 352
Aug. 1, 1930	18, 793	29, 773	10, 719	5, 806	3, 174	68, 265
5-year average, Aug. 1	18, 210	26, 955	10, 903	6, 139	2, 301	64, 511

Receipts of American Cheese at Wisconsin Warehouses

	1931	Corresponding week in 1930
	Pounds	*Pounds*
Week ended Aug. 1	5, 208, 048	5, 456, 772
Week ended Aug. 8	4, 965, 606	5, 324, 240
Week ended Aug. 15	4, 551, 932	4, 804, 030
Week ended Aug. 22	4, 813, 807	4, 985, 011
Week ended Aug. 29	4, 638, 462	4, 770, 549
Total since Jan. 1	167, 173, 049	182, 134, 800

Receipts of Cheese at Four Markets by State of Origin, August, 1931

State of origin	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Total, 4 markets
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
California	14				14
Colorado		3, 121			3, 121
Connecticut	18				18
Illinois	808, 380	108, 957	187, 100	156, 410	1, 260, 847
Indiana	190, 242	417	26, 757	26, 000	243, 416
Iowa	1, 436	3, 940	12		5, 388
Kansas				360	360
Kentucky		1, 265			1, 265
Maine				23	23
Maryland	41				41
Massachusetts	21, 272				21, 272
Michigan	128, 085	6, 423	519	77, 052	212, 079
Minnesota	24, 873	62, 106	57, 111		144, 090
Mississippi	6	190			196
Missouri	2, 750	43			2, 793
Nebraska		290		16, 497	16, 787
New Jersey		98, 162			98, 162
New Mexico	19				19
New York	448, 673	196, 445	221, 195	208, 521	1, 074, 834
Ohio	45, 200		1, 550	360	47, 110
Pennsylvania	2, 104	725	6, 516		9, 345
South Dakota		232			232
Tennessee		495			495
Texas		27, 228			27, 228
Utah	17				17
Vermont				1, 462	1, 462
Wisconsin	3, 535, 463	3, 643, 577	1, 724, 493	916, 900	9, 820, 433
Canada	71, 981			110	72, 091
Total:					
August, 1931	5, 280, 574	4, 153, 616	2, 225, 253	1, 403, 695	13, 063, 138
August, 1930	4, 367, 819	5, 576, 805	1, 709, 116	1, 763, 719	13, 417, 459

Wholesale Prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese (Single Daisies), August, 1931

[Cents per pound]

Day	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco [1]
1	14¾–15¼	14 –14¼	16 –16½	15 –15½	13
3	15 –15¾	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15¼–15½	13
4	15¼–15¾	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15½–15¾	13
5	15½–16	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15½–15¾	13
6	15½–16	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15½–15¾	13
7	15½–16	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15½–15¾	13
8	15½–16	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	15½–15¾	14
10	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
11	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
12	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
13	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
14	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
15	15½–16	15 –15½	16½–17	16 –16½	14
17	16 –16½	16 –16¼	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
18	16 –16½	16 –16¼	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
19	16 –16½	16 –16¼	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
20	16 –16½	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
21	16¼–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
22	16¼–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
24	16¼–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
25	16¼–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
26	16½–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
27	16½–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
28	16½–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
29	16½–16¾	15¾–16	17¼–17¾	16½–16¾	14
31	16½–16¾	15¾–16	17½–18	16¾–17	14
Average;					
August, 1931	16. 06	15. 40	17. 06	16. 25	13. 77
August, 1930	18. 95	17. 89	19. 41	19. 02	16. 27

[1] Flats.

Cold Storage Holdings of Dairy and Poultry Products at 26 Markets,[1] August, 1931

1931	Butter	American cheese	Eggs	Dressed poultry
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Pounds*
Aug. 1	81, 058, 552	48, 051, 968	6, 534, 945	27, 811, 116
Aug. 8	80, 275, 989	47, 720, 297	6, 499, 638	28, 527, 631
Aug. 15	78, 332, 461	48, 072, 660	6, 425, 883	29, 114, 341
Aug. 22	75, 514, 728	47, 048, 266	6, 345, 221	30, 623, 998
Aug. 29	73, 371, 576	47, 579, 944	6, 260, 475	32, 499, 655

[1] New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cuba, N. Y., Lowville, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Plymouth, Marshfield, Green Bay, Wis., Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Receipts of Eggs at Four Markets by State of Origin, August, 1931

State of origin	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Total, 4 markets
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Arkansas	18			1	19
California	59,059	4,200	5,400		68,659
Connecticut	25				25
Delaware	1,979		407		2,386
District of Columbia	5				5
Idaho	10,147	568	568		11,283
Illinois	36,399	6,093	9,275	12,795	64,562
Indiana	21,603	252	150	6,196	28,201
Iowa	97,544	58,161	18,563	23,153	197,421
Kansas	23,195	12,759	12,413	14,082	62,449
Kentucky	168	10	5		183
Maine				1,555	1,555
Maryland	2,965		1,073		4,038
Massachusetts	2			360	362
Michigan	2,218	875	7,165	3,509	13,767
Minnesota	30,610	47,091	23,090	13,972	114,763
Mississippi		6			6
Missouri	16,194	36,631	18,621	5,363	76,809
Nebraska	19,916	12,017	1,574	5,348	38,855
Nevada	600		19		619
New Hampshire	2			558	560
New Jersey	12,870		33	88	12,991
New York	25,393		529	2,500	28,422
North Carolina	161		6		167
North Dakota	2.188	4,760		1,111	8,059
Ohio	11,396	10	538	5,909	17,853
Oklahoma	460	422	408		1,290
Oregon	8,287	600	1,800	1,168	11,855
Pennsylvania	12,113		10,663		22,776
Rhode Island				4	4
South Carolina	212				212
South Dakota	8,809	27,846	5,866	2,992	45.513
Tennessee	524		481		1,005
Texas	767	22			789
Utah	36,900				36,900
Vermont	6			787	793
Virginia	2,722		1,431		4,153
Washington	64,484	3,536	5,197	6,584	79,801
West Virginia	205		74		279
Wisconsin	3.908	18,965	4,728		27,601
Wyoming			384		384
Parcel post	2,121	3,231	1,379	161	6,892
Total:					
August, 1931	516,178	238,055	131,840	108,196	994,269
August, 1930	451,142	231,094	93,864	102,425	878,525

(See p. 378 for tables on receipts and storage holdings at five markets.)

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Four Markets by State of Origin, August, 1931

State of origin	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Total, 4 markets
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Alabama	292	27			319
Arkansas	21,700	127,133		43,446	192,279
California	41,014	1,960			42,974
Colorado		31,776			31,776
Connecticut	294				294
Delaware	2,706				2,706
Florida		333			333
Georgia	4,145	549			4,694
Idaho		24,080			24,080
Illinois	1,337,900	170,526	401,622	708,990	2,619,038
Indiana	819,189	6,507	160,627	199,167	1,185,490
Iowa	2,702,491	567,327	577,365	922,878	4,770,061
Kansas	2,014,854	449,500	266,958	349,821	3,081,133
Kentucky	326,516	336	22,453	21,873	371,086
Maine	35			33,507	33,542
Maryland	12,281		388		12,669
Massachusetts	2,801			1,152	3,953
Michigan	28,303	1,742		65,159	95,204
Minnesota	1,724,160	370,022	582,200	585,591	3,261,973
Mississippi	23,204	4,950			28,154
Missouri	1,701,180	354,516	134,689	110,206	2,300,591
Montana		74			74
Nebraska	826,552	196,885	252,091	261,730	1,537,258
Nevada			8,150		8,150
New Hampshire	594		20,000	749	21,343
New Jersey	12,643			17,116	29,759
New Mexico		1,199			1,199
New York	3,573,133	73,722	49,636	115,652	3,812,143
North Carolina	898	350	479		1,727
North Dakota	25,207	45,120	20,257	81,442	172,026
Ohio	118,445	158	2,473	13,170	134,246
Oklahoma	856,216	406,669	109,240	706	1,372,831
Pennsylvania	165,087		750		165,837
Rhode Island	53				53
South Carolina	329	65			394
South Dakota	392,914	399,553	43,107	98,893	934,467
Tennessee	573,934	23,059			596,993
Texas	613,459	162,502	182,761		958,722
Utah	13,430				13,430
Vermont	42			3,766	3,808
Virginia	135,512	6,487			141,999
Washington	105,027				105,027
West Virginia	126				126
Wisconsin	117,018	245,920	40,118		403,056
Canada	180				180
Total:					
August, 1931	18,293,862	3,673,047	2,875,364	3,634,924	28,477,197
August, 1930	12,533,031	2,776,956	1,772,425	2,952,031	20,034,473

Eggs Laid per Farm Flock[1] on First Day of Month Stated

Area and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Sum of 12 layings
North Atlantic States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	17.2	22.2	33.2	47.9	48.7	43.9	36.0	32.1	27.0	19.9	12.5	13.3	353.7
1929	21.1	25.0	33.7	51.1	48.7	42.8	36.2	32.7	27.8	20.5	14.3	15.8	369.8
1930	21.9	27.8	38.7	49.0	49.9	43.5	35.4	32.6	27.9	21.6	14.8	17.2	380.4
1931	22.1	28.7	37.1	48.1	50.4	45.9	36.4	34.6	29.0				
North Central States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	14.6	21.5	38.3	59.7	59.8	51.2	40.9	33.9	29.3	22.7	14.5	11.2	397.6
1929	19.5	21.6	33.1	61.1	61.4	52.9	41.7	35.1	29.7	22.6	15.2	11.6	405.5
1930	16.6	20.9	49.2	63.3	62.0	51.1	41.6	32.5	28.6	24.1	15.3	15.1	420.3
1931	19.6	31.3	47.0	58.6	60.2	51.0	39.4	32.3	29.8				
South Atlantic States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	12.9	16.6	25.8	31.0	28.0	24.1	21.4	19.0	15.2	13.1	10.5	10.1	227.8
1929	13.1	17.3	23.1	31.0	26.2	22.6	20.2	18.1	14.5	12.6	9.7	10.1	218.9
1930	11.1	17.6	27.5	28.9	25.5	22.4	19.5	16.3	13.7	24.1	15.3	15.1	420.3
1931	10.4	16.4	24.9	27.0	25.7	22.4	20.5	17.1	14.9				
South Central States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	12.2	16.9	28.3	34.7	30.6	25.9	21.9	18.7	15.6	14.6	14.5	10.1	242.4
1929	13.1	18.4	23.8	36.1	30.3	25.3	21.9	19.1	15.4	14.4	12.3	9.3	239.6
1930	11.1	13.5	33.4	34.3	30.1	25.4	20.8	16.7	13.6	14.0	12.0	10.2	213.8
1931	12.0	18.2	28.2	30.6	28.9	24.3	19.8	17.4	15.8				
Western States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	14.6	19.2	30.2	38.7	39.3	34.2	29.4	26.4	23.0	19.1	14.0	12.0	300.1
1929	16.2	19.9	27.5	37.7	41.2	34.9	30.3	28.8	23.7	20.1	14.3	11.9	306.5
1930	16.8	17.9	34.2	40.5	39.3	34.5	30.5	26.3	22.9	18.3	14.5	12.4	308.0
1931	17.1	23.4	36.2	40.0	40.4	36.5	29.9	27.3	23.9				
United States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	13.8	19.1	32.0	44.5	42.8	36.8	30.4	25.9	21.9	18.0	13.0	10.9	309.4
1929	16.4	20.0	28.1	45.6	43.1	36.9	30.6	26.6	22.0	18.0	13.2	11.1	311.7
1930	14.4	18.5	38.6	45.5	43.2	36.3	30.0	24.4	20.9	18.2	13.2	12.6	315.3
1931	15.7	23.9	35.7	42.2	42.3	36.3	29.1	24.9	22.4				

[1] As reported in returns of flocks by about 22,000 crop correspondents, excluding flocks numbering 400 or more hens and pullets of laying age on Jan. 1.

The average laying per flock here shown are considerably higher than the average of all farm flocks, because the flocks are larger, better cared for, and of better laying, strains than the average farm. The exact amount of this difference is not known but it is considerably greater in the South than elsewhere.

The value of the table lies in the comparison within each geographic division of present production with that of past months and years, rather than in comparison between sections.

For earlier years (1925–1928) see Crops and Markets, March, 1930, page 84.

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Cheese at Five Markets

[In thousand pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Receipts

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	833	905	336	407	231	2,712
Week ended Aug. 8	1,271	1,247	208	545	378	3,649
Week ended Aug. 15	1,213	927	323	486	205	3,154
Week ended Aug. 22	1,109	683	331	557	223	2,903
Week ended Aug. 29	1,204	823	338	444	373	3,182
August, 1931	5,281	4,154	1,404	2,225	1,201	14,265
August, 1930	4,368	5,577	1,764	1,709	1,535	14,953
August, 5-year average (1926–1930, inclusive)	4,503	9,586	1,885	1,800	1,341	19,115
January–August, inclusive, 1931	38,132	29,953	11,765	14,445	8,950	103,245
January–August, inclusive, 1930	36,448	43,239	11,526	14,082	11,382	116,677

Storage Holdings

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	6,308	3,485	1,549	558	718	12,618
Week ended Aug. 8	6,278	3,528	1,527	561	704	12,598
Week ended Aug. 15	6,575	3,560	1,560	627	684	13,006
Week ended Aug. 22	6,496	3,673	1,596	585	630	12,980
Week ended Aug. 29	6,638	3,688	1,598	560	642	13,126
Aug. 1, 1931	6,308	3,444	1,529	558	722	12,561
Aug. 1, 1930	7,015	6,361	1,557	1,067	1,038	17,038
5-year average, Aug. 1	4,374	8,802	1,765	1,501	706	17,148

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Eggs at Five Markets

[In thousand cases; i. e., 000 omitted]

Receipts

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	123	48	28	31	11	241
Week ended Aug. 8	122	48	24	25	15	234
Week ended Aug. 15	112	63	23	33	13	244
Week ended Aug. 22	106	51	25	28	14	224
Week ended Aug. 29	124	56	25	30	12	247
August, 1931	516	238	168	132	59	1,053
August, 1930	451	231	103	94	65	944
August 5-year average (1926–1930, inclusive)	483	271	120	115	62	1,051
January–August, inclusive, 1931	6,068	3,895	1,323	1,318	541	13,145
January–August, inclusive, 1930	6,022	3,953	1,267	1,337	557	13,136

Storage Holdings

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	1,760	1,614	272	273	66	3,985
Week ended Aug. 8	1,753	1,604	270	271	65	3,963
Week ended Aug. 15	1,731	1,589	266	273	63	3,922
Week ended Aug. 22	1,695	1,585	261	268	60	3,869
Week ended Aug. 29	1,673	1,574	254	263	58	3,822
Aug. 1, 1931	1,760	1,615	273	272	66	3,986
Aug. 1, 1930	1,913	1,846	270	329	65	4,423
5-year average Aug. 1	1,603	1,798	297	318	81	4,097

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets

[In thousand pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Receipts

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug 1	3,535	803	689	444	26	5,497
Week ended Aug. 8	3,491	554	725	537	54	5,361
Week ended Aug. 15	3,854	746	744	447	39	5,830
Week ended Aug. 22	4,241	987	832	851	48	6,959
Week ended Aug. 29	4,876	908	963	619	35	7,401
August, 1931	18,294	3,673	3,635	2,876	177	28,655
August, 1930	12,533	2,777	2,952	1,773	492	20,527
August 5-year average (1926–1930, inclusive)	14,258	2,891	3,467	1,962	401	22,979
January–August, inclusive, 1931	109,104	29,796	29,113	18,852	4,600	191,465
January–August, inclusive, 1930	99,049	30,557	26,681	17,811	5,081	179,179

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets—Continued

[In thousand pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Storage Holdings

Period and market	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Total
Week ended Aug. 1	11,724	5,156	2,402	1,777	1,343	22,402
Week ended Aug. 8	12,949	4,764	2,338	1,855	1,294	23,200
Week ended Aug. 15	13,462	4,747	2,321	1,852	1,235	23,617
Week ended Aug. 22	15,152	4,733	2,298	2,177	1,163	25,523
Week ended Aug. 29	16,605	4,903	2,390	2,353	1,089	27,340
Aug. 1, 1931	11,646	5,267	2,405	1,727	1,349	22,394
Aug. 1, 1930	11,631	9,779	3,746	1,827	2,065	29,048
5-year average, Aug. 1	11,253	9,646	3,492	1,679	1,424	27,494

Western Livestock and Range Report, September 1, 1931

(17 Western States)

Range and pasture feed over much of the western range country is poor, with very good feed in the southwest. Livestock are generally in fair to good condition.

The continuation of the summer drought with little rain has resulted in the shortest supply of range feed in the 9 years of record, except in the southwest. West of the Continental Divide, fall and winter range prospects are very poor. Montana, Wyoming, and the western Dakotas received local showers that helped a few areas; however, practically all of eastern Montana, northeastern and southwestern Wyoming and the western Dakotas are very dry and short of range feed and stock water. Western Nebraska, western Oklahoma and Colorado ranges have suffered from lack of rain and have short feed in some sections. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, feed conditions are very good. Most of the States and sections that have short, dry feed also have short crops of hay and feed grains. The drought has resulted in early forced movement of livestock from Montana, western Dakotas, northeastern Wyoming, and Nevada, where ranges, hay, and other feeds are short. High ranges have been good, but fall and winter ranges are generally dry and poor. The desert winter sheep ranges in Nevada, Utah, southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and western Colorado are generally poor, while the Red Desert and central Wyoming ranges are fair to good. The areas short of feed are faced with problem of reducing numbers of livestock and financing the importation of large supplies of concentrates. The condition of ranges is 73% of normal, the same as last month, and the lowest for September in the 9 years of record. A year ago, the condition was 81%, two years ago 83%, and the 5-year average of 86%.

Cattle have held up very well on dry, short feed, and are generally in fair to good condition, with a few thin cattle in drought areas. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, cattle are in very good condition. Early shipments of cattle have been made from drought areas and some cattle will be forced from areas short of feed. There is a decided tendency to hold cattle where feed supplies are good and in some areas where feed is short, an effort will be made to sell calves and hold breeding cows and heifers. Few country sales have been made. The condition of cattle and calves is 84% of normal, the same as last month, compared with 86% a year ago, and the 5-year average of 90.6%.

Sheep and lambs have done fairly well as large numbers have been on good summer range, but are going to poorer fall feed. Lambs in the dry areas carry a larger proportion of feeder lambs than last fall. Sheep in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, are in very good condition, with good feed for fall and winter. Contracting of feeder lambs has been limited and there is little outlet for the large supply of old ewes. Early shipments have been made from drought areas with prospects of heavy sheep and lamb shipments from dry areas. The volume of fall shipments will depend on the number of live lambs sold to go to market and feed lots. The condition of sheep and lambs is 84% of normal compared with 85% last month, 88% a year ago, and the 5-year average of 91.6%.

Butterfat.—The 13% advance in the United States average farm price of butterfat from July 15 to August 15 is also of particular interest in view of the fact that the seasonal upturn in butterfat prices averaged only about 2% from July to August in recent years. Factors that favored this sharp price increase were poor pasture condition in major-producing states which caused more than the usual seasonal decline in milk and butter production, and relatively small cold storage holdings of butter. Although the improvement in butterfat prices brought the United States average up to 23.9 cents per pound on August 15, this figure was 32% lower than that recorded a year ago.

Dairy Products Manufactured, 1930, by Months

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted]

Manufactured product	Number factories reporting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1930
Creamery butter	4,175	108,359	102,228	115,647	133,242	184,349	189,744	167,509	137,374	122,539	120,215	101,950	111,670	1,594,826
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	180	182	189	240	256	419	483	505	434	369	289	215	189	3,770
Renovated or process butter	5	152	106	147	158	135	143	181	247	210	120	137	114	1,850
American cheese:														
Whole milk	2,303	24.092	23,463	29,024	34,882	49,684	55,179	46,894	34,598	27,662	24,867	19,760	19,729	389,834
Part skim	31	320	277	335	337	380	383	348	326	294	200	222	231	3,653
Full skim	21	39	17	29	68	117	122	150	127	46	32	11	5	763
Swiss cheese (including block)	282	272	315	519	1,385	3,700	4,336	4,154	3,548	2,979	2,569	1,666	950	26,393
Brick and Munster cheese	371	2,588	2,421	2,986	3,224	3,623	3,573	2,915	2,409	2,385	2,837	2,779	2,731	34,471
Limburger cheese	94	399	389	584	739	1,090	1,155	1,013	791	679	695	518	421	8,473
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	58	3,228	2,796	3,559	2,821	2,744	2,857	2,442	2,424	2,369	2,636	2,615	2,722	33,213
All Italian varieties	80	603	579	748	858	939	862	839	756	695	576	567	551	8,573
All other varieties	71	620	562	676	527	592	627	623	610	651	522	458	478	6,946
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	873	7,523	7,645	9,100	8,972	9,567	9,231	8,351	7,859	7,313	7,655	7,186	7,239	97,641
Condensed milk (sweetened):														
Case goods—														
Skimmed	6	209	182	131	207	246	248	112	152	163	178	176	88	2,092
Unskimmed	28	12,195	11,007	12,816	17,268	9,329	10,051	9,231	7,046	5,801	9,164	7,960	8,758	120,626
Bulk goods—														
Skimmed	159	11,263	10,312	13,177	14,786	20,180	18,975	14,298	11,586	9,977	13,263	10,517	10,637	158,971
Unskimmed	79	4,744	4,509	4,270	4,533	8,683	8,552	5,264	5,311	4,557	4,646	3,524	3,828	62,421
Total condensed milk	--------	28,411	26,010	30,394	36,794	38,438	37,826	28,905	24,095	20,498	27,251	22,177	23,311	344,110
Evaporated milk (unsweetened):														
Case goods—														
Skimmed	6	251	238	325	213	246	116	47	39	24	51	57	43	1,650
Unskimmed	111	93,966	92,592	113,506	134,482	175,298	184,018	154,374	117,799	97,543	100,526	89,953	98,326	1,452,413
Bulk goods—														
Skimmed	208	8,887	9,726	11,548	13,986	18,011	18,616	16,050	13,591	10,795	13,188	10,697	10,178	155,273
Unskimmed	113	9,235	9,608	12,055	13,082	18,808	19,924	18,815	16,085	12,796	11,741	9,807	9,046	161,002
Total evaporated milk	--------	112,339	112,164	137,434	161,763	212,363	222,704	189,286	147,514	121,158	125,506	110,514	117,593	1,770,338
Concentrated skim milk (for animal feed)	41	1,861	1,716	1,450	1,723	1,765	1,416	2,128	1,340	1,125	1,365	1,504	1,734	19,127
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated product)	93	6,695	6,218	6,175	8,526	11,933	11,442	8,597	6,980	6,779	8,642	7,325	7,119	96,431
Dried or powdered buttermilk	322	4,428	4,595	5,345	6,145	7,815	7,644	7,145	5,885	4,929	4,454	3,974	4,672	67,031
Powdered whole milk	35	577	621	1,040	1,616	2,636	3,083	1,883	825	616	984	765	794	15,440
Powdered skim milk	316	17,102	16,097	19,933	22,154	28,982	29,931	25,917	21,442	18,496	19,789	19,367	20,781	259,991
Powdered cream	7	--------	--------	25	26	80	126	29	23	25	66	--------	--------	400
Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product)	301	2,951	2,879	3,532	4,152	5,001	5,176	4,008	3,261	2,783	2,839	2,403	2,834	41,819
Malted milk	10	2,113	2,025	2,429	2,044	2,148	1,905	1,721	1,768	1,659	1,827	1,538	1,514	22,691
Milk sugar (crude)	15	927	835	1,029	1,200	1,287	1,371	1,193	877	891	1,035	1,005	1,129	12,779
Ice cream (all kinds), gallons	3,583	9,977	11,992	14,678	19,421	28,017	33,465	38,070	30,991	22,316	13,043	10,167	8,613	240,750

Hens and Pullets [1] per Farm Flock on First Day of Month Stated

Area and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
North Atlantic States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	92.1	90.9	89.7	87.8	83.5	81.0	77.1	74.3	71.1	73.9	83.4	88.4
1929	92.4	91.5	89.3	88.8	82.9	79.5	75.3	72.3	70.8	75.3	87.2	92.6
1930	98.3	95.4	91.9	87.8	85.3	81.1	74.7	74.0	73.1	80.9	87.7	91.6
1931	95.2	95.6	91.0	87.3	84.5	81.8	76.1	76.8	72.7	--------	--------	--------
North Central States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	116.2	116.8	114.9	112.3	107.1	101.4	96.2	90.9	88.7	91.6	100.0	109.7
1929	116.3	115.4	112.6	111.3	106.7	101.1	95.3	89.8	85.9	89.7	101.4	111.2
1930	121.7	120.2	119.4	116.8	110.9	102.8	96.5	91.1	88.2	96.9	104.2	114.6
1931	120.5	119.8	113.1	111.5	105.1	98.8	91.1	85.4	83.6	--------	--------	--------
South Atlantic States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	63.3	63.1	61.7	59.4	55.7	53.9	52.0	50.9	51.1	53.7	56.9	61.0
1929	62.3	60.0	59.1	56.6	53.1	51.5	49.1	50.0	94.8	53.4	56.9	60.8
1930	60.9	60.7	59.2	55.7	52.0	50.4	49.2	46.8	48.1	53.0	54.2	57.5
1931	60.9	58.6	57.0	51.3	50.7	49.0	47.9	46.5	48.0	--------	--------	--------
South Central States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	70.4	71.2	68.2	65.3	60.2	57.4	55.4	54.4	55.4	59.6	62.9	67.5
1929	70.2	68.4	66.1	63.7	57.9	55.5	54.2	54.2	55.2	58.8	62.1	67.3
1930	72.6	72.5	70.3	65.5	60.2	57.1	54.6	53.9	54.2	61.7	64.1	66.2
1931	70.4	68.6	64.7	59.5	54.9	52.3	50.3	49.5	52.2	--------	--------	--------
Western States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	72.3	72.5	71.3	69.3	66.6	63.2	60.6	59.8	59.9	61.7	66.3	70.3
1929	72.7	72.8	71.2	68.9	67.3	63.0	60.1	60.3	59.2	58.8	65.3	70.9
1930	75.0	73.9	71.7	70.0	67.4	64.0	61.7	59.5	59.5	74.6	79.1	84.7
1931	79.6	76.0	74.2	70.6	68.3	66.3	63.4	61.8	60.3	--------	--------	--------
United States:												
5-year average, 1925-1929	87.7	88.0	85.9	83.4	78.7	75.1	71.7	69.1	68.2	71.5	77.1	83.5
1929	87.5	86.1	84.0	82.1	77.4	73.8	70.3	68.3	66.9	70.6	77.7	84.1
1930	90.6	89.7	88.0	84.5	79.6	74.9	71.0	68.2	67.3	74.6	79.1	84.7
1931	89.5	88.1	83.7	80.5	75.7	72.0	69.7	65.2	65.1	--------	--------	--------

---

[1] As reported in returns of flocks by about 22,000 crop correspondents, excluding flocks numbering 400 or more hens and pullets of laying age on Jan. 1.

The average number of hens and pullets per flock here shown is considerably greater than the average for all farm flocks. The exact difference is not known but it is distinctly greater in the South. The figures for different grand divisions are not fairly comparable. The value of the table lies in the comparison of numbers for different months and years within the same geographic division.

Dairy Products Manufactured, 1930, by States

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Manufactured product	Alabama	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana
Creamery butter	2, 160	1, 994	2, 039	74, 366	22, 643	364	41		107	2, 397	26, 353	65, 281	63, 249	216, 058	56, 919	17, 645	705
Whey butter (made from whey cream)											133	5					
Renovated or process butter	226														42		
American cheese:																	
Whole milk	37		1, 163	2, 947	2, 896						8, 301	5, 132	11, 243	894	3, 888	1, 903	17
Part skim		389	305	396	1, 138								433				
Full skim	320	4		38	2								49				
Swiss cheese (including block)											420	702	226				
Brick and Munster cheese				24	26						171	276	6	14			
Limberger cheese					5							100		72			
Cream and Neufchatel cheese				235								2, 749		48	224	2	
All Italian varieties				4, 720	8						14	70					
All other varieties				799								103					
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	6	40	12	19, 483	936	135		115	66	1	9	2, 383	3, 203	696	1, 859	270	20
Condensed milk (sweetened):																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed												18					
Unskimmed				8, 005								17, 140	1		2, 662		
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed				2, 455	285	309						7, 558	16, 299	728	3, 830	898	9
Unskimmed				351	142							6, 628	2, 557	179	4, 300	16	213
Total condensed milk				10, 811	427	309						31, 344	18, 857	907	10, 792	914	222
Evaporated milk (unsweetened):																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed													149		683		
Unskimmed	3, 562	8, 590		175, 324	23, 123						17, 698	72, 159	50, 602	9, 945	26, 611	27, 461	
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed	2, 215			10, 832	685	1, 469		498		460		4, 009	2, 185	4, 146	475	204	109
Unskimmed	5	289		920								3, 363	43, 055	1, 520			
Total evaporated milk	5, 782	8, 879		187, 076	23, 808	1, 469		498		460	17, 698	79, 531	95, 991	15, 611	27, 769	27, 665	109
Concentrated skim milk (for animal feed)				3, 541							1	45	4, 613	4, 330			
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated product)				3, 865	3, 967			948				10, 219	8, 100	5. 398	3, 907	4, 305	
Dried or powdered buttermilk				6, 017	958					3	1, 251	728	2, 147	5, 930	3, 528	828	
Powdered whole milk				391								190					
Powdered skim milk	49	177		42, 783	266			94			2, 526	5, 100	1, 690	1, 133	1, 708	758	
Powdered cream																	
Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product)	352			11, 806		18					1, 653	1, 509				20	
Malted milk				9	2, 599							7, 162	153				
Milk sugar (crude)				2, 229		13											
Ice cream (all kinds), gallons	1, 245	497	750	14, 739	2, 513	3, 340	1, 116	2, 382	1, 624	1, 443	701	19, 908	6, 126	5, 749	3, 718	2, 649	1, 199

Manufactured product	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
Creamery butter	202	95	1, 869	65, 926	282, 540	6, 048	77, 939	16, 792	85, 623	1, 993	22	41	951	9, 617	2, 050	41, 032	78, 972
Whey butter (made from whey cream)					160									182			
Renovated or process butter		1, 067			295		220										
American cheese:																	
Whole milk	85			6, 476	9, 086	4, 438	3, 248	1, 567	3, 173	48		307		29, 219	345		1, 000
Part skim				33										147			10
Full skim				8										116			19
Swiss cheese (including block)														271	40		914
Brick and Munster cheese				127				45						345			35
Limburger cheese				33	488									2, 111			
Cream and Neufchatel cheese			371	5		14			124					21, 325			865
All Italian varieties				760								58		1, 758			
All other varities				652								38		3, 081			819
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	2	636	67	7, 435	1, 884	20	2, 618	37	1, 523	62	4	832	49	22, 874	67	61	7, 397
Condensed milk (sweetened):																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed				1, 743													173
Unskimmed				10, 483		9, 548								35, 608			347
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed		239		20, 073	4, 355	1, 496	1, 772		351		407	486		24, 043			21, 485
Unskimmed				980	22, 125		14		76			215		3, 204			2, 184
Total condensed milk		239		33, 279	26, 480	11, 044	1, 786		427		407	701		62, 855			24, 189
Evaporated milk (unsweetened):																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed						4											
Unskimmed		7, 243		65, 525	8, 837	13, 682	40, 444							75, 156			69, 828
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed	516	4, 992	78	16, 805	5, 264	1, 086	1, 987		729		1 , 936	1, 112		16, 045			15, 826
Unskimmed		388		12, 886	3, 797		93					1, 082		22, 883	442		4, 662
Total evaporated milk	516	12, 623	78	95, 216	17, 898	14, 772	42, 524		729		1, 936	2, 194		114, 084	442		90, 316
Concentrated skim milk (for animal feed)				36			1, 206		365					202			750
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated product)				1, 767	4, 219	6	5, 088		9, 296					1, 328		2, 318	16, 130

Dairy Products Manufactured, 1930, by States—Continued

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Manufactured product	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesoat	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
Dried or powdered buttermilk				2, 283	13, 088	593	2, 282	186	5, 375					444		2, 159	2, 355
Powdered whole milk		114		2, 653	1		520					132		5, 241			485
Powdered skim milk	726	2, 761		24, 373	10, 658	423	5, 739	230	1, 843	106	1	228		48, 766	23		1, 631
Powdered cream				31			140							162			
Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product	58		59	533	1, 856			225				106		5, 657			2
Malted milk																	2, 637
Milk sugar (crude)				975										2, 205			5, 072
Ice cream (all kinds) gallons	1, 570	3, 555	10, 322	11, 309	5, 880	1, 146	6, 624	863	2, 938	137	771	7, 175	215	29, 393	1, 786	948	14, 718

Manufactured product	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Total, 1930
Creamery butter	24, 654	26, 641	10, 766	28	453	40, 406	15, 745	25, 083	11, 969	3, 581	5, 255	32, 256	462	171, 239	2, 255	1, 594, 826
Whey butter (made from whey cream)		176	11						23			1		3, 022	57	3, 770
Renovated or process butter																1, 850
American cheese:																
Whole milk	402	14, 727	1, 749		123	420	2, 518	2, 621	2, 904	1, 399	390	4, 945		257, 704	2, 519	389, 834
Part skim	2	46	30					457				267				3, 653
Full skim							4				49			154		763
Swiss cheese (including block)			76											23, 744		26, 393
Brick and Munster cheese		42	9									45		33, 306		34, 471
Limburger cheese			1									1		5, 662		8, 473
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	5	214	94							14	644	7		6, 273		33, 213
All Italian varieties		2	48								2	41		1, 092		8, 573
All other varieties	6		720									70	2	656		6, 946
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	166	974	7, 560			51	79	489	332	786	294	3, 065	153	8, 857	33	97, 641
Condensed milk (sweetened):																
Case goods—																
Skimmed										158						2, 092
Unskimmed		11, 243	147				9, 621		1, 880	2, 960				10, 981		120, 626
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed	620	421	9, 708			18		1, 003	47	12, 884	502	505		26, 185		158, 971
Unskimmed	471	107	2, 393					21		225	255	454		15, 311		62, 421
Total condensed milk	1, 091	11, 771	12, 248			18	9, 621	1, 024	1, 927	16, 227	757	959		52, 477		344, 110
Evaporated milk (unsweetened):																
Case goods—																
Skimmed			639					175								1, 650
Unskimmed		13, 857	31, 875				39, 924	5, 672	48, 495	400	5, 958	51, 545		558, 897		1, 452, 413
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed		9, 621	22, 044			4		964		4, 463	4, 080	794	1, 041	18, 599		155, 273
Unskimmed		393	6, 628					18	2, 824	162	451	1, 252		53, 889		161, 002
Total evaporated milk		23, 871	61, 186			4	39, 924	6, 829	51, 319	5, 025	10, 489	53, 591	1, 041	631, 385		1, 770, 338
Concentrated skim milk (for animal feed)	17		1, 827						4	18		203		1, 969		19, 127
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated product)	1, 210	2, 007	3, 710			649	21	758				3, 845		3, 370		96, 431
Dried or powdered buttermilk	821	530	488			1, 009	66	751	395			199		12, 617		67, 031
Powder whole milk		587	281				87	44			352	25		4, 337		15, 440
Powdered skim milk	1, 336	2, 925	10, 867			41	4, 168	4, 622	2, 069	622	1, 236	15, 924		62, 389		259, 991
Powdered cream														67		400
Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product)		203	312						835	2, 888	11	167		13, 549		41, 819
Malted milk												460		9, 671		22, 691
Milk sugar (crude)							8			431				1, 846		12, 779
Ice cream (all kinds) gallons	2, 686	2, 205	36, 667	1, 462	847	1, 181	2, 417	4, 832	949	732	2, 895	3, 599	2, 258	8, 609	362	240, 750

August Stocks and Movement of Southern Rice

Mill receipts of southern rice during August were small compared with a year ago and totaled only 227,645 barrels. From these receipts and mill stocks which at the beginning of August totaled 151,642 barrels, 266,848 barrels were milled, leaving only 112,439 barrels at mills on September 1. Milled rice production by these mills aggregated 290,049 pockets during the month and shipments into consuming channels, 421,497 pockets. Stocks of milled rice at mills at the close of August were materially larger than a year ago and totaled 539,766 pockets.

Aggregate mill stocks of rough and cleaned rice, September 1, exceeded those of a year ago. Mill stocks of rough rice on September 1, of 112,439 barrels consisted of about 33% long grains, 18% Blue Rose, and 49% Early Prolific. Milled rice mill stocks on the same date which totaled 539,766 pockets were split up as follows: 10% long grains, 24% Blue Rose, 18% Early Prolific, 18% second heads and 30% screenings. Stocks of rough and milled Japan were less than ½ of 1% of the total stocks of rough and milled, respectively.

The rice crop as indicated on September 1 was 40,450,000 bushels compared with 41,322,000 bushels last year and the 5-year average of 40,814,000 bushels. The 1931 crop in the Southern States was placed at 32,950,000 bushels against 34,051,000 bushels last year and the 5-year average of 33,586,000 bushels. The California crop aggregates 7,500,000 bushels against 7,271,000 bushels last season and 7,228,000 bushels, the average of the preceding 5 years. Compared with the August estimate, the southern crop was increased by 251,000 bushels and the California estimate was unchanged.

Dry Bean Car Lot Shipments

Dry bean (edible) shipments from the principal bean producing States during August, 1931, totaled 643 cars compared with 652 cars shipped during July, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Shipments from September through August this season totaled 17,956 cars compared with 18,422 cars shipped in the same period last season and 15,528 cars for the corresponding months two years ago.

Fruits and Vegetables

Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States

Shipments During August and for Season to August 31, 1931, with Comparisons

Shipping district	August			Season total to Aug. 31, 1931	Season total to Aug. 31, 1930	Season total to Aug. 31, 1929	Total last season
	1931	1930	1929				
APPLES (WESTERN STATES)							
California:							
Northern district	312	597	835	1, 691	1, 950	1, 130	2, 058
Central district	306	98	59	375	124	72	3, 895
New Mexico	57	67	130	57	67	130	212
Oregon	30	44	3	30	51	3	5, 620
Washington	252	391	112	299	447	130	45, 220
Others	1	1	1	1	3	2	9, 532
Total	958	1, 198	1, 140	2, 453	2, 642	1, 467	66, 537
APPLES (EASTERN STATES)							
Arkansas	66	110	210	76	146	229	331
Delaware	18	65	31	423	822	629	1, 353
Illinois	160	256	229	1, 081	852	878	3, 388
Indiana	11	6	6	121	85	76	210
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	18	18	24	61	174	80	367
Other	38	26	61	105	90	148	1, 011
Michigan	75	270	228	80	299	235	1, 884
Missouri	45	62	36	67	113	69	541
New Jersey	67	122	170	133	353	313	905
New York	123	493	231	130	522	270	15, 432
Pennsylvania	22	51	62	48	90	86	2, 765
Virginia	112	76	813	232	165	995	7, 402
West Virginia	126	95	392	220	193	586	3, 381
Wisconsin	11	31	34	11	31	34	151
Others	19	51	124	108	100	232	4, 137
Total	911	1, 732	2, 651	2, 896	4, 035	4, 860	43, 258
Total, western and eastern States	1, 869	2, 930	3, 791	5, 349	6, 677	6, 327	109, 795
Additional movement by truck, reduced to car-lot equivalents:							
Illinois	57	271	(1)	141	271	(1)	1, 806
BEANS, SNAP AND LIMA							
Colorado	38	147	51	74	155	56	165
New Jersey	21	26	31	114	92	56	114
New York	77	16	49	86	23	51	30
Others	15	14	98	8, 417	8, 686	7, 313	9, 250
Total	151	203	229	8, 691	8, 956	7, 476	9, 559
BEETS [2]							
New York	11	--------	--------	13	--------	--------	--------
Others	8	--------	--------	1, 502	--------	--------	--------
Total	19	(1)	(1)	1, 515	(1)	(1)	(1)
BLACKBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, AND LOGANBERRIES							
New Jersey	11	--------	--------	13	--------	--------	--------
Washington	114	--------	--------	124	--------	--------	--------
Others	1	--------	--------	138	--------	--------	--------
Total	126	(1)	(1)	275	(1)	(1)	(1)
CABBAGE							
Colorado	114	191	215	137	271	251	1, 163
Illinois	44	88	85	199	243	160	354
Indiana	70	58	64	81	69	101	272
Iowa	27	131	177	168	446	356	504
New York	923	707	580	960	731	580	11, 909
Ohio	13	6	1	448	40	497	66
Virginia [3]	402	106	462	538	128	753	471
Washington	20	3	0	52	20	41	85
Wisconsin	36	713	129	37	722	129	6, 064
Others	17	81	54	18, 959	16, 129	22, 363	17, 431
Total	1, 666	2, 084	1, 767	21, 579	18, 799	25, 231	38, 319
CANTALOUPES							
Arkansas	79	23	51	447	245	413	245
California, central district	100	485	1, 103	1, 676	1, 743	1, 770	1, 744
Colorado	934	1, 507	1, 571	934	1, 507	1, 571	2, 754
Delaware	189	158	274	233	176	285	193
Illinois	30	9	10	30	9	10	13
Indiana	229	28	318	258	170	387	172
Iowa	40	29	29	40	29	29	31

Footnotes at end of table.

Shipping district	August			Season total to Aug. 31, 1931	Season total to Aug. 31, 1930	Season total to Aug. 31, 1929	Total last season
	1931	1930	1929				
CANTALOUPES—contd.							
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	250	182	460	332	257	553	274
Other	2	0	6	3	0	6	0
Michigan	16	11	13	16	11	13	13
New Mexico	233	228	245	680	416	352	416
Oregon	54	11	2	54	11	2	131
Tennessee	19	7	1	19	7	1	7
Texas	153	164	91	561	353	173	355
Utah	43	4	3	43	4	3	27
Washington	120	235	314	131	250	316	277
Others	27	174	433	17, 827	17, 074	19, 991	17, 175
Total	2, 518	3, 255	4, 924	23, 284	22, 262	25, 875	23, 827
Additional movement by truck reduced to car-lot equivalents:							
Delaware	381	290	435	446	336	459	375
Maryland, Eastern Shore	719	290	504	835	389	538	421
Michigan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
CARROTS							
California, Central district	89	111	125	4, 639	4, 198	4, 213	5, 275
New York	151	155	127	163	161	127	2, 239
Others	10	39	72	4, 259	5, 414	5, 072	4, 920
Total	250	305	324	9, 061	9, 773	9, 412	12, 434
CASABA MELONS							
California, Central district	25	12	--------	39	13	--------	97
Others	2	6	--------	45	32	--------	58
Total	27	18	(4)	84	45	(4)	155
CAULIFLOWER							
Colorado	272	272	288	273	274	292	1, 309
New York	11	54	36	11	54	36	141
Washington	30	24	0	169	88	0	92
Others	1	34	6	0	34	52	8, 073
Total	314	384	330	453	450	380	9, 615
CELERY							
Michigan	231	343	344	568	742	688	1, 605
New York	441	325	220	464	356	229	5, 451
Oregon	63	71	50	82	109	73	647
Pennsylvania	30	16	17	31	16	17	81
Washington	17	0	0	17	0	0	19
Others	6	46	57	9, 861	11, 841	10, 340	19, 076
Total	788	801	688	11, 023	13, 064	11, 347	26, 879
CHERRIES							
Michigan	13	2	9	81	71	60	71
New York	17	21	1	23	24	3	27
Others	3	21	84	1, 768	2, 483	2, 234	2, 483
Total	33	44	94	1, 872	2, 578	2, 297	2, 581
CUCUMBERS							
Indiana	10	29	11	25	29	18	63
New Jersey	16	37	65	145	117	161	117
New York	473	415	199	473	415	199	907
Others	22	69	41	5, 229	6, 129	589	6, 556
Total	521	550	316	5, 872	6, 690	967	7, 643
EGGPLANT							
Virginia, Norfolk section	13	0	25	122	66	126	66
Others	2	1	3	210	229	210	230
Total	15	1	28	332	295	336	296
GRAPES							
Arkansas	210	298	441	210	298	441	322
California:							
Northern district	508	318	133	508	318	133	19, 871
Southern district	105	197	46	360	474	310	2, 563
Central district	2, 542	4, 071	4, 040	3, 859	4, 824	4, 164	42, 454
Iowa	38	18	29	38	18	29	226
Kansas	22	13	19	22	13	19	61
Mississippi	136	124	0	136	124	0	0
Others	20	48	211	306	474	678	5, 418
Total	3, 581	5, 087	4, 919	5, 439	6, 543	5, 774	70, 915

Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States—Continued

Shipping district	August			Season total to Aug. 31, 1931	Season total to Aug. 31, 1930	Season total to Aug. 31, 1929	Total last season
	1931	1930	1929				
HONEY BALL MELONS							
California:							
Central district	31	49	--------	40	53	--------	137
Imperial Valley	35	509	--------	2,650	2,388	--------	2,401
Others	0	20	--------	0	56	--------	58
Total	66	578	(4)	2,690	2,497	(4)	2,596
HONEY DEW MELONS							
California:							
Northern district	41	60	--------	46	60	--------	182
Central district	478	927	--------	821	955	--------	1,665
Imperial Valley	119	238	--------	4,035	2,661	--------	2,873
Colorado	35	11	--------	35	11	--------	1,156
Others	2	0	--------	35	69	--------	229
Total	675	1,236	(4)	4,972	3,756	(4)	6,105
LETTUCE							
California:							
Northern district	30	70	25	1,530	1,089	1,134	1,137
Central district	2,215	1,910	1,716	18,793	21,204	16,469	23,780
Colorado	435	759	1,193	654	968	1,431	1,610
New York	843	985	1,452	2,462	2,658	2,905	3,219
Washington	199	230	169	1,670	1,994	1,480	2,230
Others	1	15	19	21,803	23,607	25,106	23,742
Total	3,723	3,969	4,574	46,912	51,520	48,525	55,718
MIXED DECIDUOUS FRUIT							
California:							
Northern district	340	957	631	1,728	2,441	1,855	3,029
Southern district	26	37	27	68	78	54	146
New York	10	37	9	10	37	9	404
Washington	629	964	937	800	1,207	1,148	1,933
Others	13	105	138	168	280	319	409
Total	1,018	2,100	1,742	2,774	4,043	3,385	5,921
MIXED MELONS							
California, central district	171	490	--------	201	546	--------	1,121
Others	16	45	--------	1,812	1,757	--------	2,032
Total	187	535	(4)	2,013	2,303	(4)	3,153
MIXED VEGETABLES							
California:							
Northern district	33	39	69	359	571	609	764
Southern district	13	24	60	1,105	1,967	1,217	2,613
Central district	3	62	47	1,678	1,589	1,560	2,580
Colorado	1,067	1,352	1,313	1,639	1,831	2,107	4,215
Florida	41	48	0	2,853	2,830	2,225	4,227
Illinois	90	32	52	293	328	298	460
Indiana	22	8	11	23	9	13	26
Maryland, other	13	15	3	56	64	338	69
New Jersey	96	131	485	331	526	1,254	802
New York	160	364	287	505	692	496	1,138
Ohio	35	26	95	74	102	228	100
Utah	12	16	26	40	47	74	67
Virginia, other	35	20	25	73	46	87	57
Washington	103	84	56	573	694	967	808
Others	22	106	136	11,978	11,707	13,179	13,254
Total	1,745	2,327	2,665	21,580	23,003	24,652	31,180
ONIONS							
California:							
Northern district (late)	604	394	380	713	474	571	1,291
Southern district (early)	33	37	75	549	1,061	1,572	1,061
Central district (late)	28	69	17	42	39	23	406
Illinois	19	45	34	34	86	68	193
Indiana	173	510	281	174	510	281	6,879
Iowa (late)	31	158	105	31	158	105	1,098
Iowa (early)	61	208	155	382	664	488	664
Massachusetts	487	649	743	701	962	1,029	1,474
Michigan	69	86	32	69	86	32	5,500
Minnesota	12	63	11	12	63	11	1,140
New York	301	271	342	306	276	348	4,226
Ohio	32	53	147	33	53	147	2,293
Oklahoma	64	15	3	64	17	7	17
Virginia, Eastern Shore	12	0	0	148	108	229	108
Washington (early)	218	272	210	557	760	767	704
Wisconsin	78	76	50	80	87	50	219
Others	36	75	48	7,165	8,094	8,778	12,792
Total	2,258	2,981	2,633	11,060	13,498	14,506	40,065
PEACHES							
Alabama	56	3	16	224	42	81	42
Arkansas	2,303	3	233	4,193	41	2,679	41
PEACHES—continued							
California:							
Northern district	5,137	9,007	2,311	7,541	10,914	2,741	13,932
Southern district	3	6	15	3	6	15	8
Central district	1,295	3,707	2,586	2,571	6,276	3,658	7,132
Colorado	660	1,112	42	660	1,112	42	1,369
Delaware	432	29	519	432	29	519	31
Georgia	3,070	326	13	13,244	8,632	5,298	8,623
Idaho	12	0	0	12	0	0	1
Illinois	5,143	0	4,568	5,160	0	4,630	0
Indiana	448	0	662	448	0	662	0
Kentucky	214	0	46	214	0	46	0
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	61	25	171	61	25	171	32
Other	35	44	282	35	44	282	51
Missouri	75	0	42	75	0	42	0
New Jersey	22	18	474	22	18	474	24
North Carolina	1,739	252	17	2,554	2,172	1,250	2,172
Oklahoma	10	0	62	10	0	62	0
Pennsylvania	84	176	642	84	176	642	330
South Carolina	576	147	32	841	747	602	747
Tennessee	1,316	178	271	1,327	256	1,144	256
Virginia	418	19	562	418	19	562	19
Washington	612	153	186	612	153	186	609
West Virginia	52	27	241	52	27	241	32
Others	13	294	19	272	335	892	3,039
Total	23,786	15,526	14,012	41,065	31,024	26,921	38,490
PEARS							
Alabama	13	51	72	43	119	149	135
California:							
Northern district	2,677	4,316	3,754	6,733	7,985	5,550	9,711
Southern district	1	86	80	1	86	80	191
Central district	720	1,387	1,038	1,377	1,774	1,097	3,292
Illinois	33	4	57	33	4	57	154
Michigan	40	137	31	40	137	31	469
New Mexico	13	0	17	13	0	17	1
New York	99	308	92	99	308	92	2,665
Oregon	1,065	1,401	758	1,078	1,401	758	5,115
Texas	58	42	170	103	98	227	100
Washington	1,109	1,123	675	1,179	1,160	675	6,161
Others	19	167	347	27	172	359	541
Total	5,847	9,022	7,091	10,726	13,244	9,092	28,835
PEAS (GREEN)							
Colorado	395	320	355	515	365	424	463
Idaho	42	171	123	209	381	219	407
New York	66	93	252	428	886	724	892
Washington	31	43	22	524	787	331	791
Others	8	9	9	4,590	3,691	3,130	4,247
Total	542	636	761	6,266	6,110	4,828	6,800
PEPPERS							
New Jersey	28	55	41	38	77	50	350
North Carolina	10	16	17	59	182	117	183
Others	3	5	20	2,477	1,927	2,299	2,253
Total	41	76	78	2,574	2,186	2,466	2,786
PERSIAN MELONS							
California, central district	203	164	(4)	317	167	(4)	333
PLUMS AND FRESH PRUNES							
California:							
Northern district	135	669	139	2,301	3,561	917	3,590
Southern district	8	12	18	8	16	23	16
Central district	16	52	79	1,034	1,362	814	1,363
Idaho	46	9	0	46	9	0	1,602
Oregon	632	783	884	632	783	884	1,003
Washington	275	562	483	287	578	492	866
Others	6	33	1	25	56	51	276
Total	1,118	2,120	1,604	4,333	6,365	3,181	8,716
POTATOES							
Arizona	37	12	6	64	44	42	48
Arkansas	13	4	5	717	814	513	814
California:							
Northern district	440	626	762	589	1,137	1,318	4,602
Southern district	32	23	24	301	514	351	519
Central district	166	235	266	1,600	1,797	1,036	2,994
Colorado	536	764	1,022	725	1,016	1,148	18,084
Idaho	1,014	756	788	1,360	965	860	32,873
Kansas	879	656	834	2,594	3,808	2,405	3,855
Kentucky	283	242	403	380	444	1,191	518
Louisiana	65	0	0	4,402	2,296	1,102	2,326
Maine	520	708	1,146	525	708	1,854	53,381
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore (first crop)	223	321	128	1,693	2,191	2,338	2,215
Other	12	6	1	12	5	5	5

Footnotes at end of table.

Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States—Continued

Shipping district	August			Season total to Aug. 31, 1931	Season total to Aug. 31, 1930	Season total to Aug. 31, 1929	Total last season
	1931	1930	1929				
POTATOES—continued							
Minnesota	218	1, 469	2, 412	218	1, 575	2, 644	16, 361
Missouri	585	299	621	1, 357	1, 989	972	2, 016
Nebraska	175	375	584	175	375	598	9, 159
New Jersey	3, 463	5, 148	2, 926	3, 700	5, 690	3, 752	6, 600
New York:							
Long Island	904	2, 353	1, 782	955	2, 416	1, 826	9, 475
Other	17	8	7	17	9	8	4, 214
North Carolina	48	14	147	8, 654	7, 330	5, 952	7, 355
Ohio	35	31	76	36	31	93	264
Oregon	41	15	42	79	44	63	2, 877
Pennsylvania	37	13	98	37	15	100	600
Tennessee	12	5	48	121	243	223	267
Utah	308	216	179	423	310	181	1, 044
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore (first crop)	228	672	371	14, 854	17, 544	17, 572	17, 653
Norfolk section (first crop)	65	18	31	3, 430	3, 733	3, 113	3, 749
Other	8	21	113	221	267	341	283
Washington	499	648	520	968	1, 079	830	8, 036
West Virginia	94	31	321	94	34	372	87
Wisconsin	702	994	1, 462	702	995	1, 503	10, 483
Others	59	98	270	25, 080	21, 144	15, 342	35, 058
Total	11, 718	16, 775	17, 395	76, 083	80, 562	69, 648	257, 815
SPINACH							
Colorado	18	7	6	38	18	26	28
New York	20	4	2	20	4	2	41
Others	1	0	0	9, 324	9, 350	9, 728	9, 567
Total	39	11	8	9, 382	9, 372	9, 756	9, 636
SWEET POTATOES							
Alabama	160	125	178	361	289	178	318
California central district	36	25	19	36	25	19	861
Florida	26	19	4	126	77	14	113
Georgia	166	65	90	271	212	100	344
Louisiana	102	227	164	102	227	164	1, 221
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	34	30	66	34	30	66	971
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	68	31	61	68	31	61	205
North Carolina	183	190	124	183	190	124	876
Tennessee	104	51	76	104	51	76	2, 886
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore	323	532	906	323	532	906	4, 960
Norfolk section	329	297	188	329	297	188	399
Others	13	13	38	25	49	38	4, 604
Total	1, 545	1, 605	1, 914	1, 963	2, 010	1, 934	17, 758
TOMATOES							
Arkansas	10	19	11	204	318	298	318
California:							
Northern district	8	0	1	79	28	6	933
Southern district	37	49	77	169	122	158	1, 428
Central district	80	140	25	221	296	218	2, 959
Colorado	24	10	9	24	10	9	138
Illinois	30	40	61	137	221	191	316
Indiana	29	255	256	29	255	256	2, 217
Kansas	11	20	27	11	20	27	30
Maryland:							
Eastern shore	50	157	262	318	496	727	501
Other	7	1	3	51	53	3	53
Michigan	23	31	29	23	31	29	52
New Jersey	17	141	193	51	192	261	842
New York	197	102	163	197	102	163	514
Ohio	239	60	224	614	328	628	1, 007
Oregon	19	39	48	111	68	72	68
Utah	107	94	95	107	94	95	342
Washington	179	194	154	224	324	195	336
Others	23	110	207	19, 528	21, 083	20, 852	21, 996
Total	1, 090	1, 462	1, 845	22, 098	24, 041	24, 188	34, 050
TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS							
Minnesota	12	51	60	12	51	60	484
Virginia	11	6	2	11	6	2	18
Others	2	40	26	472	593	489	1, 131
Total	25	97	88	495	650	551	1, 633
WATERMELONS							
Alabama	210	176	126	811	845	659	1, 059
Arkansas	141	135	232	314	264	437	270
California:							
Northern district	10	49	2	12	55	2	61
Southern district	4	4	20	4	4	20	16
Central district	108	656	975	1, 511	1, 790	1, 476	1, 885
Delaware	35	16	40	35	16	40	41
Florida	38	8	0	9, 465	8, 693	10, 479	8, 693
Georgia	3, 589	4, 705	1, 701	18, 061	25, 785	21, 833	25, 998
Illinois	43	54	107	43	54	107	81
Indiana	60	49	201	60	49	201	102
WATERMELONS—con.							
Iowa	41	51	46	41	51	46	100
Kansas	21	30	54	21	30	54	115
Louisiana	15	0	0	69	11	32	11
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	547	243	150	547	243	150	310
Other	2	0	13	2	0	13	1
Mississippi	31	39	59	126	150	245	206
Missouri	2, 162	791	921	2, 190	1, 203	933	1, 405
North Carolina	1, 005	916	618	2, 334	1, 766	758	1, 769
Oklahoma	219	369	510	219	369	510	511
Oregon	28	9	17	28	9	17	18
South Carolina	538	494	176	4, 159	5, 011	3, 491	5, 018
Texas	391	811	732	3, 988	6, 022	4, 428	6, 050
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore	35	8	29	35	8	29	15
Norfolk section	393	214	131	413	221	131	252
Other	410	222	260	413	230	260	243
Washington	157	189	226	157	189	226	239
Others	11	68	236	4, 722	4, 493	4, 873	4, 556
Total	10, 244	10, 306	7, 582	49, 780	57, 561	51, 450	59, 022
Grand total [5]	77, 748	87, 188	81, 402	411, 912	430, 044	390, 505	922, 630

[1] Unavailable.
[2] Incomplete.
[3] Does not include Eastern Shore or Norfolk section.
[4] Included with miscellaneous melons.
[5] The season grand total shows the total movement of the products given in this table and does not include the totals of fruits and vegetables not actively moving during the month.

Car-Lot Shipments of Citrus Fruit for August

State and product	August			July		
	1931	1930	1929	1931	1930	1929
GRAPEFRUIT						
California, Southern district	97	74	46	192	69	183
Florida	17	1	2	48	9	1
Others	0	1	3	1	1	6
Total	114	76	51	241	79	190
LEMONS						
California:						
Northern district	9	4	0	3	2	0
Southern district	1, 206	1, 296	1, 134	2, 488	2, 102	2, 461
Total	1, 215	1, 300	1, 134	2, 491	2, 104	2, 461
ORANGES						
California:						
Southern district	4, 740	3, 084	6, 124	6, 639	3, 667	5, 510
Central district	4	0	2	24	0	54
Others	0	0	6	12	0	17
Total	4, 744	3, 084	6, 132	6, 675	3, 667	5, 581
MIXED CITRUS FRUIT						
California, Southern district	157	118	211	272	182	279
Others	0	0	2	4	0	2
Total	157	118	213	276	182	281

Cranberries: Acreage, Yield, and Production, September, 1, 1931—With Comparisons

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931	10-year average, 1920–1929	1930	1931	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	1931
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*
Massachusetts	13, 940	14, 000	14, 000	25. 1	26. 4	31. 4	392, 800	370, 000	440, 000
New Jersey	11, 000	11, 000	11, 000	14. 3	13. 1	12. 5	125, 600	144, 000	138, 000
Wisconsin	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000	16. 0	13. 3	12. 0	44, 200	40, 000	36, 000
Washington	[1] 505	600	600	[1] 34. 7	5. 8	15. 6	[1] 17,275	3, 500	9, 360
Oregon	[1] 121	150	150	[1] 49. 4	20. 0	33. 3	[1] 6, 000	3, 000	5, 000
United States	28, 441	28, 750	28, 750	20. 2	19. 5	21. 9	581, 220	560, 500	628, 360

[1] Short-time averages.

Prices to Jobbers of Fruits and Vegetables

August, 1931, with Comparisons

POTATOES (U. S. No. 1)

Variety and market	August, 1931				July, 1931		August, 1930	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
Cloth-top stave barrels:								
Virginia and Maryland Cobblers—								
New York	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.50–$2.00	$2.50–$2.75	$1.75–$2.00	$2.00–$2.50
Boston	2.40– 2.50	2.25– 2.40	2.85– 2.90	2.75	2.00– 2.25	2.65	2.75– 2.85	3.50
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.15– 1.50	1.00	1.25	2.10– 2.25	2.00	2.00– 2.35
Baltimore	1.75– 2.00	1.40– 1.65	1.90– 2.00	1.40– 1.65	1.15– 1.25	2.00– 2.25	2.50	3.50
Pittsburgh	2.15– 2.40	2.25	2.65– 3.00	2.25	2.00– 2.25	2.60– 2.75	2.50– 2.75	3.25– 3.50
100 pounds sacked:								
New Jersey Cobblers—								
New York	1.00– 1.15	.95– 1.05	1.25– 1.45	.95– 1.05	1.00– 1.15	1.50	1.15– 1.35	1.75– 1.90
Boston	1.45– 1.50	1.10– 1.25	1.65– 1.75	1.10– 1.25			1.35– 1.55	2.00
Philadelphia	1.00	.85	1.05– 1.15	.85	.90– 1.00	.90– 1.25	1.25	1.75– 1.85
Baltimore	1.15– 1.25	1.00– 1.10	1.50	1.00– 1.10	1.25	1.25	1.50	2.25
Pittsburgh	1.40– 1.65	1.15– 1.35	1.65– 1.75	1.25– 1.35	1.40	1.40– 1.45	1.50– 1.55	1.95– 2.10
Long Island Cobblers—								
New York	1.25– 1.35	1.00– 1.10	1.45– 1.50	1.00– 1.10	1.15– 1.35	1.50	1.30– 1.40	1.75– 1.85
Kansas and Missouri Cobblers—								
Chicago, car-lot sales	.90– 1.05	.75– .90	1.20– 1.40	.90– 1.00	.95– 1.10	2.00– 2.15	1.40– 1.50	2.00– 2.15

ONIONS (U. S. No. 1, 100 pounds sacked)

Variety and market	August, 1931				July, 1931		August, 1930	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
Massachusetts yellow varieties:								
New York	$1.35–$1.50	$1.25–$1.50	$2.00–$2.25	$1.75–$2.00	$1.35– 1.50	$1.65	$1.20–$1.25	$2.00
Philadelphia	1.35– 1.50	1.25– 1.50	2.00– 2.25	2.00– 2.10	1.25	1.25	1.25– 1.40	2.00
Pittsburgh	1.10– 1.25	1.10– 1.25	1.10– 1.25	1.10– 1.25			1.65	1.90– 2.00
Midwestern yellow varieties:								
Chicago	[1] .50– .60	[1] .50– .60	[1] 1.00– 1.15	[1] .75–0.90	[1] .50– .60	[1] 1.00– 1.15	[2] 1.20– 1.25	[2] 1.65– 1.80

CANTALOUPES (Standard 45s)

Variety and market	August, 1931				July, 1931		August, 1930	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
California various varieties:								
New York	$1.50–$3.00	$1.50–$2.00	$3.00	$1.50–$2.00	$1.50–$2.00	$3.50–$3.75	$1.25–$1.50	$3.50–$4.00
Pittsburgh	2.75– 3.00	1.35	2.75–3.00	1.50	1.75– 2.25	3.00	1.50	3.25– 3.75
Chicago	2.00– 2.25	1.00– 1.25	2.25	1.00– 1.25	2.00	2.25– 2.50	1.75	3.50– 3.75

LETTUCE (Crates, 4–5 dozen heads)

Variety and market	August, 1931				July, 1931		August, 1930	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
California Iceberg-type:								
New York	$4.75–$5.50	$4.50–$5.50	$7.50–$8.00	$4.65–$5.25	$4.00–$4.50	$6.00–$7.00	$3.00–$3.50	$4.00–$5.00
Boston	5.00– 5.50	4.00– 4.50	7.00	4.00– 4.50	3.00– 3.50	6.00– 7.00	2.50– 3.00	5.00– 5.50
Philadelphia	4.50– 4.75	4.00– 4.50	8.00– 9.00	4.00– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	6.00	2.25– 3.00	4.50– 5.50
Baltimore	5.00– 5.50	4.50– 5.50	7.00– 7.50	4.50– 5.50	4.25– 4.50	5.25– 5.50	3.50– 4.00	4.50– 4.75
Pittsburgh	4.75– 5.00	4.50– 5.00	7.00	4.50– 5.00	3.50– 4.00	6.25	2.50– 3.00	4.00– 4.50
Cincinnati	4.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.25	8.00	4.50– 5.00	3.75– 4.00	6.00	3.00– 3.25	4.00– 4.50
Chicago	4.25– 4.75	4.00– 4.25	6.50– 7.00	4.00– 4.25	3.75– 4.00	4.75– 5.25	2.50– 2.75	4.00– 4.25
St. Louis	4.50– 4.75	4.00– 4.50	6.50– 7.00	4.00– 4.50	4.00	5.00	2.50– 2.75	4.00– 4.25
Kansas City	5.00– 5.25	5.00– 5.25	6.50	5.00– 5.50	4.00– 4.25	4.50– 5.00	2.50– 3.00	3.75– 4.00

PEACHES (6-basket carriers and bushel baskets)

Variety and market	August, 1931				July, 1931		August, 1930	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
Georgia Elbertas:								
New York	$0.75–$1.12½	$0.60–$1.00	$1.25–$2.00	$1.25–$1.50	$0.75–$1.25	$1.13–$3.00	$1.50–$2.25	$2.50–$3.25
Boston	1.25	1.00– 1.25	1.75– 2.50	1.40– 2.75			2.00– 2.25	2.50– 3.75
Philadelphia	.75– 1.15	.75– 1.15	1.50– 1.90	1.40– 1.50	.90– 1.15	1.50– 2.00	1.75– 2.00	3.25
Baltimore	.90– 1.10	.90– 1.10	1.25– 1.75	1.25– 1.50	.90– 1.25	1.40– 1.50	2.00– 2.25	3.00– 3.25
Pittsburgh	.90– 1.25	.75– 1.15	1.35– 1.50	1.00– 1.35	1.00– 1.25	2.00	1.50– 2.75	3.50– 3.75
Cincinnati	1.00– 1.15	.70– 1.00	1.25– 1.40	1.25– 1.40			2.50	3.00– 3.50
Chicago	1.00– 1.25	1.00– 1.10	1.40– 1.50	1.00– 1.10	1.00– 1.25	2.75– 3.00	1.75– 2.25	2.75– 3.50

[1] 50-pounds sacked.

[2] Car-lot sales.

Apples.—The total apple crop is now forecast at nearly 223,000,000 bushels. If this crop should materialize it would be about 28% larger than the average production during the five years 1925 to 1929. On the other hand, the commercial crop as forecast on September 1 at 38,933,000 barrels would be only about 19% larger than the average production during the same period.

The increase in the forecast from August 1 was general in all sections of the country, the greatest improvement in prospects taking place in the South Central division where much of the production is in general farm orchards. In New York the prospects increased about 3.5% over the figure for August 1 but is still some 2% smaller than the average production during the 5 years, 1925–1929. The total Virginia crop improved slightly during August while the commercial figure declined. In the two important Pacific Coast States, Washington and Oregon, prospects for the total were unchanged from a month ago, though the commercial forecast in Washington declined about 3% due to worm damage in both the Wenatchee and Yakima districts.

Peaches.—The total peach crop is forecast at 77,722,000 bushels, which would be about 45% above the production in 1930, 70% above 1929, 14% above 1928, and 11% above the record crop of 1926.

Excluding from the present estimate the 21,000,000 bushels of peaches produced in the 10 Southern States where the crop has mostly been disposed of, and about 17,000,000 bushels of California cling peaches used chiefly for canning, the remainder of the crop appears to be about 40,000,000 bushels compared with about 21,000,000 bushels in 1930, 27,000,000 bushels in 1929, and 39,000,000 bushels in 1928.

Reports from all sections indicate an unusually large peach crop of good quality. Size in some instances has been reduced however by the heavy set of fruit which was not adequately thinned. This is especially true in areas where rainfall or irrigation water have not been abundant. Although the low prices now prevailing are greatly increasing the use of peaches for home canning and preserving, it is probable that large quantities of peaches included in the present estimate of production will be left unharvested.

Cold-Storage Holdings

Report of September 1, 1931

There was a reduction of 10,446,000 pounds in creamery butter stocks during August. This compares with a reduction 1,972,000 a year ago and increase for the 5-year average of 11,330,000 pounds. Holdings were 38,414,000 pounds less than last year and 45,339,000 less than the 5-year average.

There was slight increase amounting to 260,000 pounds in stocks of American cheese. A year ago there was a reduction of 1,528,000 pounds and the 5-year average has been an increase of 5,243,000. Holdings were less than September 1 a year ago by 18,429,000 pounds and less than the 5-year average by 12,954,000 pounds.

Total stocks of all varieties of cheese were increased by 2,207,000 pounds as compared with a reduction of 1,680,000 pounds last year and an increase for the 5-year average of 5,747,000 pounds.

The out-movement of case eggs was 493,000 cases. For the same period last year the out-movement was 823,000 and the 5-year average 631,000 cases.

Frozen egg holdings were reduced by 4,427,000 pounds. The total equivalent of shell eggs and frozen eggs expressed in terms of cases was less than a year ago by 1,446,000 cases and exceeded the 5-year average by 149,000 cases.

Total holdings of frozen poultry were increased during August by 6,621,000 pounds. Last year there was a reduction of 4,378,000 during the same month and the 5-year average shows an increase of 870,000 pounds. September 1 stocks exceeded those of a year ago by 470,000 and the 5-year average by 920,000 pounds.

Total stocks of all meats were reduced by almost 122,000,000 pounds and exceeded last year's holdings by slightly over 3,000,000 pounds but were less than the 5-year average by close to 80,000,000 pounds.

Lard stocks were down by 26,000,000 pounds. They were 7,000,000 pounds in excess of September 1, 1930, but 57,000,000 pounds less than the 5-year average.

Cold-Storage Holdings on September 1, 1931, with Comparisons

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	Aug. 1, 5-year average	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 5-year average	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept. 1. 1931
Fruits						
Pears (boxes)	108	164	193	825	1,382	983
Pears (baskets)	12	5	1	189	171	82
Frozen and preserved fruits (pounds)	67,073	73,360	110,223	70,223	81,734	107,276
Dairy Products						
40% cream (40-qt. cans)	--------	362	216	--------	328	182
20% cream (40-qt. cans)	--------	21	8	--------	15	5
Butter, creamery (pounds)	138,684	145,061	115,121	150,014	143,089	104,675
Cheese, American (pounds)	76,503	88,749	68,532	81,746	87,221	68,792
Cheese, Swiss, including block (pounds)	5,742	6,334	5,799	6,960	7,570	8,448
Cheese, Brick & Munster (pounds)	1,764	1,452	672	1,474	895	676
Cheese, Limburger (pounds)	1,563	1,453	719	1,714	1,470	613
Cheese all other varieties (pounds)	9,361	10,911	8,381	8,786	10,063	7,781
Total cheese (pounds)	94,933	108,899	84,103	100,680	107,219	86,310
Eggs						
Case (cases)	10,249	11,198	9,504	9,618	10,375	9,011
Frozen (pounds)	84,532	116,272	114,700	83,834	113,138	110,273
Frozen, case equivalent [1] (cases)	2,415	3,322	3,277	2,395	3,233	3,151
Total case equivalent, case and frozen eggs (cases)	12,664	14,520	12,781	12,013	13,608	12,162
Frozen Poultry (pounds)						
Broilers	6,818	8,274	6,345	9,733	9,190	9,347
Fryers	1,763	2,492	1,747	1,571	1,951	2,034
Roasters	6,454	6,857	3,363	4,745	4,784	3,147
Fowls	6,559	7,101	7,117	6,046	5,648	6,907
Turkeys	5,701	5,883	2,777	5,061	4,496	3,360
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	13,974	16,360	15,089	14,983	16,520	18,264
Total frozen poultry	41,269	46,967	36,438	42,139	42,589	43,059
Meats (pounds)						
Beef, frozen	27,574	45,830	25,211	26,142	42,433	23,985
Beef, in process of cure	8,634	9,558	9,264	8,760	9,017	8,959
Beef, cured	8,738	9,203	6,580	7,893	8,305	5,983
Total beef	44,946	64,591	41,055	42,795	59,755	38,927
Pork, frozen	195,998	157,167	180,883	155,092	124,648	129,568
Pork dry salt, in process of cure	79,035	59,813	75,045	73,873	50,165	64,488
Pork, dry salt, cured	82,101	54,282	93,460	79,145	47,072	89,116
Pork, pickled in process of cure	234,549	229,667	202,819	208,276	189,155	173,930
Pork, pickled, cured	162,103	150,515	159,604	151,989	139,919	137,186
Total pork	753,786	651,444	711,811	668,375	550,959	594,288
Lamb and mutton, frozen	2,382	4,476	1,892	2,412	3,977	1,981
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	71,764	90,631	69,026	68,436	84,324	66,971
Total meats	872,878	811,142	823,784	782,018	699,015	702,167
Lard	171,802	118,353	121,926	153,018	88,868	95,885

Cold-Storage Holdings September 1, 1931, by Sections

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Fruits									
Pears (boxes)	2	76	41	2	6	3	4	1	848
Pears (baskets)	------	52	8	------	------	1	2	------	19
Frozen and preserved fruits (pounds)	3,434	38,384	22,711	4,493	5,604	662	812	318	30,858
Dairy Products									
40% cream (40-qt cans)	5	136	24	15	------	2	------	------	------
20% cream (40-qt. cans)	------	2	------	------	3	------	------	------	------
Butter, creamery (pounds)	10,320	23,001	35,664	23,156	969	1,981	1,964	2,065	5,555
Cheese, American (pounds)	3,461	21,787	32,371	1,942	2,031	1,188	789	1,408	3,815
Cheese, Swiss including block (pounds)	------	618	7,446	71	7	11	20	59	216
Cheese, brick and Munster (pounds)	------	41	406	83	2	5	7	118	14
Cheese, Limburger (pounds)	------	175	340	49	------	3	------	37	9
Cheese, all other varieties (pounds)	221	4,987	2,061	177	43	5	77	49	161
Eggs									
Case (cases)	367	2,837	2,614	1,657	211	312	228	101	684
Frozen (pounds)	3,561	20,152	37,090	29,352	2,571	2,433	5,699	335	9,080
Frozen Poultry (pounds)									
Broilers	466	3,636	1,713	1,172	145	74	140	14	1,987
Fryers	33	798	798	150	52	9	31	1	162
Roasters	146	1,414	760	646	20	14	17	1	129
Fowls	648	2,847	1,220	636	324	109	283	135	705
Turkeys	376	1,975	395	167	40	65	49	5	288
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	1,221	11,869	2,135	1,536	219	148	64	1	1,071
Meats (pounds)									
Beef, frozen	1,834	3,747	9,037	3,836	863	22	2,325	348	1,973
Beef, in process of cure	74	2,138	4,374	1,321	202	56	662	27	105
Beef, cured	68	1,176	2,900	1,432	168	15	38	8	178
Pork, frozen	3,832	8,915	45,696	57,560	2,911	681	2,208	3,277	4,488
Pork, dry salt in process of cure	2,822	1,972	20,875	34,080	2,166	1,007	711	537	318
Pork, dry salt cured	2,627	593	39,799	39,333	2,494	472	2,307	1,316	175
Pork, pickled in process of cure	5,314	14,493	59,501	78,798	3,883	1,386	2,347	2,792	5,416
Pork, pickled cured	4,543	9,437	58,215	53,647	3,789	707	1,793	1,538	3,517
Lamb and mutton, frozen	329	842	480	70	17	------	2	6	235
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,569	7,897	20,091	27,986	1,866	1,044	2,085	1,401	2,032
Lard	1,099	6,093	61,158	18,712	1,033	375	736	2,586	4,093

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During the Month

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Variety	July, 5-year average	July, 1930	July, 1931	August, 5-year average	August, 1930	August, 1931
Beef frozen	9,439	9,677	7,328	8,867	8,314	7,781
Beef placed in cure	7,065	6,660	6,071	6,463	4,962	6,069
Pork frozen	49,846	45,248	40,093	36,108	35,393	24,337
Pork, dry salt placed in cure	86,095	75,745	76,717	72,435	54,437	54,378
Pork, pickled placed in cure	179,134	185,363	171,863	151,937	139,005	129,554
Lamb and mutton frozen	560	770	389	588	534	638

---

[1] Frozen eggs are converted on the basis of 35 pounds to a case.

Grain

Weekly Weighted Price per Bushel of Reported Cash Sales, August, 1931, with Comparisons of Monthly Averages

Wheat

Market and grade	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 1-7	Aug. 8-14	Aug. 15-21	Aug. 22-28	1930, Aug.	1931		
						June	July	Aug.
CHICAGO	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Hd. winter No. 2	48	51	51	49	89	78	52	49
No. 3	47	49	49	48	88	79	50	47
Red winter No. 2	48	50	50	48	89	74	52	49
No. 3	47	48	49	47	88	------	50	48
MINNEAPOLIS								
Hd. spring No. 1	63	71	67	69	93	77	68	66
Dk. no. spring No. 1	62	68	64	66	92	76	65	66
No. 2	60	66	63	64	91	73	63	64
No. spring No. 1	59	67	64	65	91	74	61	65
No. 2	58	65	63	64	88	71	63	64
Am. durum No. 2	59	67	70	75	86	64	61	73
KANSAS CITY								
Dk. hd. winter No. 2	44	47	46	46	85	69	48	45
No. 3	44	47	47	47	83	74	47	46
Hd. winter No. 2	42	44	44	42	81	68	44	43
No. 3	41	44	43	42	79	66	44	42
ST. LOUIS								
Hd. winter No. 2	46	47	49	47	88	71	49	47
Red winter No. 2	46	47	47	48	89	72	48	47
No. 3	45	46	46	45	90	68	47	45
SIX MARKETS [1]								
By elasses (all grades)								
Hd. red spring	61	67	63	64	90	73	64	64
Durum	54	58	62	67	80	61	56	64
Hd. red winter	44	45	45	44	81	62	46	44
Soft red winter	46	47	48	46	89	72	48	47
All classes and grades	45	49	51	54	85	67	47	51
MINNEAPOLIS (cash close)								
Dk. No. spring No. 1	61	68	64	65	91	74	65	65
WINNIPEG (cash elose)								
No. spring No. 1	52	55	56	55	92	61	57	55

Corn

CHICAGO								
White No. 2	61	56	49	45	102	59	61	52
No. 3	56	57	46	44	99	59	58	49
Yellow No. 2	59	54	47	42	100	59	60	48
No. 3	59	54	45	42	99	58	57	46
KANSAS CITY								
White No. 2	54	51	44	41	95	53	54	45
No. 3	------	48	43	40	95	51	52	43
Yellow No. 2	53	51	43	40	95	54	54	46
No. 3	52	48	41	40	92	52	53	45
ST. LOUIS								
White No. 2	59	56	48	44	101	58	61	50
No. 3	58	53	46	44	98	58	61	52
Yellow No. 2	58	55	46	43	100	59	58	47
No. 3	------	54	45	42	99	57	58	45
FIVE MARKETS [1]								
All classes and grades	56	52	45	42	98	55	57	47

Oats, white

Chieago No. 3	21	21	20	20	39	27	23	21
Minneapolis No. 3	22	22	22	22	36	25	24	22
Kansas City No. 3	22	22	------	23	39	27	22	23
St. Louis No. 3	21	20	20	20	39	28	23	21
FIVE MARKETS [1]								
All elasses and grades	21	21	21	21	38	26	24	21

---

[1] Duluth and Omaha ineluded in wheat; Minneapolis and Omaha in corn; Omaha in oats.

Rye

Market and grade	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 1-7	Aug. 8-14	Aug. 15-21	Aug. 12-28	1930, Aug.	1931		
						June	July	Aug.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Chicago No. 2	37	38	38	38	65	40	40	38
Minneapolis No. 2	36	39	39	38	60	37	37	38

Barley

Minneapolis Special No. 2	43	45	46	46	53	39	42	45

Flaxseed

Minneapolis No. 1	143	142	141	139	200	148	164	141

Weekly Closing Prices of Futures, August, 1931, with Comparisons of Monthly Averages

SEPTEMBER FUTURES [1]

Wheat

Market	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 1-7	Aug. 8-14	Aug. 15-21	Aug. 22-28	1930, Aug.	1931		
						June	July	Aug.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Chicago	49	50	49	48	90	58	54	49
Minneapolis	54	59	58	58	88	61	55	57
Kansas City	42	42	42	40	83	52	46	41
Winnipeg	54	56	56	55	94	63	59	55
Liverpool	55	57	57	57	106	64	61	56

Corn

Chicago	52	49	44	42	97	55	53	47
Kansas City	46	43	39	38	92	50	48	41

Oats

Chieago	23	22	21	21	40	27	26	22
Winnipeg	28	30	30	29	42	31	31	29

DECEMBER FUTURES

Wheat

Chieago	53	54	53	52	95	62	58	53
Minneapolis	55	58	58	58	92	------	58	57
Kansas City	46	46	46	44	88	56	51	45
Winnipeg	55	57	57	56	96	64	61	56
Liverpool	58	58	59	59	107	66	63	59

Corn

Chieago	42	40	39	38	92	48	46	40
Kansas City	37	35	34	34	88	44	42	35

Oats

Chieago	25	24	23	22	44	30	29	23
Winnipeg	27	29	28	28	41	31	31	28

---

[1] Oetober futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Hay-Feed-Seeds

Average[1] Prices of Feedstuffs, per Ton, Bagged, in Carloads, at Important Markets, August, 1931

Commodity	Boston	Philadelphia	Buffalo	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati	Chicago	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Memphis	Atlanta	Savannah	Kansas City	Omaha	Fort Worth	Denver	Los Angeles	San Francisco
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Standard spring wheat bran	17.95	17.40	12.90	15.20		11.70	11.75	10.50										
Soft winter wheat bran		19.10	16.20	14.80	13.90		12.40		10.55									
Hard winter wheat bran		17.60	15.20	15.35	13.50	11.65	11.75		10.45	11.40	17.20	18.10	8.70	9.30	11.30			17.25
Standard spring wheat middlings	17.60	17.40	13.00	15.90	15.10	12.00	11.60	10.10										
Spring wheat flour middlings	22.55	22.30	17.60	20.15		14.45	14.45	13.10										
Soft winter wheat middlings			17.70	14.60	15.60		12.10		11.95									
Hard winter wheat middlings			16.30		15.10		11.60											
Brown winter wheat shorts			16.30				12.85				18.85	19.35	9.25	10.40				17.70
Gray winter wheat shorts			17.30		15.10		13.90		11.65	13.65	19.80	19.75	9.90	11.40	13.30			19.60
Red Dog flour	24.25	25.00	20.20	21.80	21.90	18.70	18.90	16.80			26.85		16.75	16.80				
Wheat mixed feed			18.10		14.70		13.25									12.00	16.40	14.90
Rye middlings							9.40	7.60										
Linseed meal (34%)	32.50	31.95	27.80	28.90	29.90	26.20	28.10	26.20	28.35		33.20		29.40	29.40		34.50	32.00	30.25
Cottonseed meal (43%)	27.40	27.05	24.90	24.15	23.40	23.10	24.00	25.90	21.65	17.90			24.00	24.35	18.75	24.95		26.65
Cottonseed meal (41%)	26.45	26.05	23.90	23.20	22.20	22.10	23.00		20.65	17.30							22.50	26.40
Cottonseed meal (36%)	25.60	25.15	22.10		21.70	21.10	21.75				18.30							
Digester feeding tankage (60%)					35.00			33.00					33.00	32.00				
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					21.70	19.50			19.30	15.60	27.75		16.85	17.40		16.00	20.00	19.00
Gluten feed	26.15	26.25	22.95	22.95	21.95	19.05	20.20	22.20			27.15							
Gluten meal	29.15		26.35	26.35	25.35	22.45	23.55	25.60										
White hominy feed	21.85	21.40	19.10		17.20	16.70			16.00		23.65			13.80				
Yellow hominy feed		[2]23.35	21.30		17.20									14.80				
Dried beet pulp					22.25						27.55					22.00	20.60	18.00

Sources: Market correspondents of the Grain, Hay, and Feed Market News Service.

[1] Average of 1 day each week. Sight-draft basis.

[2] Nominal.

Monthly Average Prices of Hay and Straw, per Ton, in Carloads, at Important Markets, August, 1931

Commodity	New York ([1] [2])	Boston [1] [2]	Richmond	Atlanta	Birmingham	Memphis	Chicago [1]	San Antonio[1]	Omaha [1]	Kansas City [1]	Denver	Los Angeles [1]	San Francisco [1]	Portland
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
U. S. No. 1 timothy	22.25	22.50	18.50	18.75	18.50	14.75	15.50			9.75				
U. S. No. 2 timothy	20.25	20.50	17.50	17.50	17.25	12.75	14.00			8.00				
U. S. No. 3 timothy														
U. S. No. 1 tim. lht. clo. mxd	20.00		18.25				15.50							
U. S. No. 2 tim. lht. clo. mxd	18.25		17.00				14.00							
U. S. No. 2 tim. med. clo. mxd			17.00				13.75							
U. S. No. 2 clo. lht. tim. mxd							13.50							
U. S. No. 1 clover							14.50							
U. S. No. 2 clover							13.00							
U. S. No. 1 tim. lht. gr. mxd	19.50		17.50				15.50							
U. S. No. 2 tim. lht. gr. mxd	17.50		16.50				13.50							
U. S. No. 1 Ex. Lfy. alfalfa				26.75					[3] 14.25	15.50				
U. S. No. 1 alfalfa	24.00			25.25	24.00	15.50	16.00	16.75	[3] 12.50	13.25	11.50	13.00	12.50	15.25
U. S. No. 2 Leafy alfalfa				22.75					[3] 11.50	12.00		12.25	11.25	
U. S. No. 2 alfalfa						12.00	13.00	14.00	[3] 11.25	10.75	10.50	11.56	10.25	
U. S. No. 3 alfalfa									[3] 10.25	8.75	8.75			
U. S. No. 1 upland prairie							14.50		[3] 11.50	8.75				
U. S. No. 2 upland prairie									[3] 10.00	7.50				
U. S. No. 1 midland prairie							10.00		[3] 9.25					
U. S. No. 1 Johnson				16.50	15.00									
U. S. No. 2 Johnson				15.25	14.00									
Wheat straw			10.00				6.75		[3] 6.00	4.75				
Oat straw	11.00	11.25					6.75		[3] 6.50					
Rye straw	19.50	22.50					8.50							

Commodity	Pittsburgh ([1])	Cincinnati [1]	St. Louis ([1])	Minneapolis and St. Paul [1]
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
No. 1 timothy	15.25	13.25	13.25	15.00
No. 2 timothy	13.50	12.25	11.00	14.00
No. 3 timothy				
No. 1 lht. clo. mxd	14.25	13.50		
No. 2 lht. clo. mxd				
No. 1 clover mxd		14.00		
No. 1 clover	15.50	13.75	14.00	
No. 2 clover				
No. 1 alfalfa		17.50	19.75	19.25
Standard alfalfa			18.50	17.25
No. 2 alfalfa		14.75	13.00	14.00
No. 1 upland			12.50	13.50
No. 2 upland			11.50	12.50
No. 1 midland				9.75
Wheat straw	8.50	6.50		6.00
Oat straw	8.50	6.50		6.50
Rye straw		9.50		6.50

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.

[2] Large bales.

[3] Nominal.

Receipts of Hay at Important Markets

August, 1931, with Comparisons

Market	August, 1931	August, 1930	July and August, 1931	July and August, 1930
Receipts:	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*
Boston	77	60	146	193
New York	272	288	508	594
Pittsburgh	180	164	272	291
Cincinnati	202	702	353	1,166
Chicago	301	274	506	606
Minneapolis-St. Paul	433	279	546	554
St. Louis	93	463	313	858
Omaha	740	314	933	646
Kansas City	863	1,241	1,243	2,378
Los Angeles [1]	1,595	1,568	3,197	2,830
San Francisco	212	723	424	1,393
Denver	33	128	55	264
Total	5,001	6,204	8,496	11,773

[1] Includes receipts by truck in city proper and at Hynes, Norwalk, and Artesia.

Alfalfa Meal Production During August

Alfalfa-meal production in the United States during August, 1931, totaled 15,678 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders. The August grindings were only 53% of the 29,583 tons produced in August, 1930, and 54% of the August, 1929, outturn.

Approximately 34,900 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of August. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for August of approximately 50,600 tons. Stocks at the close of August were about 38,500 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 12,100 tons, since exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during July totaled 101 short tons. Statistics of August exports are not yet available.

Potatoes.—The farm price of potatoes dropped about 7% from July 15 to August 15 despite the fact that shipments showed considerably more than the usual seasonal decline during this period. With indications pointing to a crop approximately 8% larger than a year ago, the August 15 farm price of 77 cents per bushel was about 30% less than that secured by producers in August, 1930.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry]

Permitted Entry into the United States Under the Federal Seed Act

Kind of seed	August, 1931	August, 1930	July 1 to Aug. 31,1931	July 1 to Aug. 31,1930
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Clover, alsike				31, 500
Clover, crimson	1, 605, 500	2, 027, 800	[1] 1, 625, 600	2, 027, 800
Clover, red		54, 900		191, 400
Clover, white	1, 100	33, 000	[2] 16, 100	33, 000
Mixtures, clover				14, 900
Orchard grass				100
Rape, winter	100	164, 200	[3] 30, 000	361, 400
Ryegrass, English	67, 200	4, 500	[4] 101, 700	10, 100
Ryegrass, Italian		100		300
Vetch, hairy	466, 700		[5] 876, 900	5, 500
Vetch, spring	55, 100	99, 200	[6] 146, 500	187, 300

Not Subject to the Federal Seed Act

Kind of seed	August, 1931	August, 1930	July 1 to Aug. 31,1931	July 1 to Aug. 31,1930
Bentgrass	54, 800	20, 400	105, 200	49, 500
Dog's-tail, crested			2, 200	
Fescue, chewing's	185, 900	249, 500	536, 300	437, 200
Fescue, other	62, 900		62, 900	3, 200
Grass, annual meadow	2, 000		5, 300	
Grass, carpet	9, 100	5, 000	14, 000	6, 200
Grass, Dallis	6, 000	6, 100	6, 000	6, 200
Grass, rescue	3, 000	1, 000	3, 000	1, 000
Grass, Rhodes		1, 000		1, 200
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	2, 200	6, 200	36, 500	6, 200
Grass, Sudan			78, 800	
Grass, wallaby				100
Lupine			100	
Serradella			200	
Yarrow	500		500	

[1] 1,361,500 pounds from Hungary; 200,400 pounds from Germany (of which 151,500 pounds were of Hungarian origin); 43,600 pounds from France; 20,100 pounds from England.

[2] 11,700 pounds from Germany; 4,400 pounds from Poland.

[3] 29,900 pounds from Japan; 100 pounds from England.

[4] 100,800 pounds from Ireland; 900 pounds from New Zealand.

[5] 468,500 pounds from Hungary; 163,500 pounds from Germany (of which 43,800 pounds were of Latvian origin); 119,200 pounds from Latvia; 64,800 pounds from Czechoslovakia; 44,000 pounds from Denmark; 2,600 pounds from Sweden; 14,300 pounds from Canada.

[6] From Belgium.

Commercial Grain Stocks in Store at Principal Markets

[At the close of the week ended Sept. 12, 1931, according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics]

Domestic Grain in Store and Afloat at U. S. Markets

[Thousand bushels; i. e., 000 omitted]

Market group	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
Atlantic coast	17, 355	42	204	818	32	0
Gulf coast	13, 713	16	20	0	55	0
Northwestern and upper lake	57, 162	105	4, 390	5, 315	2, 810	1, 027
Lower lake	62, 650	5, 852	6, 571	3, 222	1, 071	0
East central	11, 626	908	3, 904	34	11	0
West central, southwestern and western	84, 357	505	1, 548	95	232	0
Pacific coast	13, 412	2	24	0	3, 344	0
Total, current week	260, 275	7, 430	16, 661	9, 484	7, 555	1, 027
Total, previous week (revised)	261, 718	8, 139	15, 452	9, 455	7, 522	856
Total, year ago	214, 231	5, 029	31, 380	14, 931	14, 033	1, 155

Canadian Grain in Store in Bond at U. S. Markets

Market group	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
Total, current week	7, 503		39	435	3	0
Total, previous week (revised)	6, 813		34	22	3	0
Total, year ago	16, 425		55	171	1, 125	0

U. S. Grain in Store in Bond at Canadian Markets

Market group	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
Total, current week	32, 254	496	261	1, 757	24	
Total, previous week (revised)	31, 882	489	359	1, 752	24	
Total, year ago	3, 891	932	2, 733	3, 173	580	

Commercial stocks of grain in store September 12 occupied about 76% of the total elevator storage capacity of the markets reporting after allowance is made for necessary space for operation.

Recent Agricultural Publications

These publications are free as long as the limited supply of the department lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted they may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted in parentheses.

To obtain the bulletins, list those desired, write your name and address plainly, and send the list to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Request may be made by postal card or letter.

Farmers' Bulletins

803F., rev. Horse-Breeding Suggestions for Farmers. (5¢.)
840F., rev. Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners. (5¢.)
912F., rev. How to Attract Birds in the East Central States. (5¢.)
952F., rev. Breeds of Light Horses. (5¢.)
1157F., rev. Waterproofing and Mildewproofing of Cotton Duck. (5¢.)
1240F., rev. How to Grow Rice in the Sacramento Valley. (5¢.)
1338F., rev. Tomatoes as a Truck Crop. (10¢.)
1449F., rev. Selection of Cotton Fabrics. (5¢.)
1667F. Rural Community Fire Departments. (10¢.)
1669F. Farm Terracing. (5¢.)

Leaflets

38L., rev. Maintaining the Health of Livestock in Transit. (5¢.)
77L. Bracing Farm Buildings. (5¢.)

Technical Bulletins

243T. Transporting and Handling Milk in Tanks. Ralph P. Hotis. (10¢.)
249T. Some Factors Affecting the Viscosity of Cream. C. J. Babcock. (25¢.)
252T. Two Citrus Leaf Miners of the Far East. C. P. Clausen. (5¢.)
253T. Petroleum Oils and Oil Emulsions as Insecticides, and Their Use Against the San Jose Scale on Peach Trees in the South. H. S. Swingle and Oliver I. Snapp. (10¢.)
255T. Life History of the Codling Moth in the Rogue River Valley of Oregon. M. A. Yothers and E. R. Van Leeuwen. (10¢.)
261T. Longevity and Germination of Seeds of Ribes, Particularly *R. rotundifolium*, under Laboratory and Natural Conditions. A. E. Fivaz. (15¢.)

Circulars

169C. Tomato Late-Blight Rot, a Serious Transit and Market Disease. (5¢.)
172C. The Control of the Lesser Peach Borer with Paradichlorobenzene Solutions. (5¢.)
176C. Observations on the Satin Moth and Its Natural Enemies in Central Europe. (5¢.)
179C. Effect of Heat Treatment upon the Quality of Dry Skim Milk and Condensed Skim Milk for Ice Cream. (5¢.)

Miscellaneous Publications

22MP. rev. Protect White Pine from Blister Rust. (10¢.)
101MP. Important Western Browse Plants. (45¢.)
109MP. Forest Rangers' Catechism. Questions and Answers on the National Forests of the California Region. (15¢.)
124MP. The Outlook for the Dairy Industry. (15¢.)

Soil Surveys

Arizona, The Paradise-Verde Area. (1928, No. 6.) (20¢.)
Nebraska, Custer County. (1926, No. 36.) (45¢.)
South Carolina, Williamsburg County. (1928, No. 7.) (15¢.)

Other Publications

Directory of Field Activities of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, 1931. Revised July 1, 1931. (10¢.)
List of Current Quarantine and Other Restrictive Orders and Miscellaneous Regulations.

Cotton

Average Price of Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Markets August, 1922–1931

Market	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Norfolk	21. 50	24. 20	27. 31	23. 39	17. 79	19. 46	19. 03	18. 74	11. 93	6. 96
Augusta	21. 55	24. 63	27. 08	23. 14	17. 56	19. 37	19. 11	18. 22	11. 28	6. 83
Savannah	21. 29	24. 45	26. 74	23. 19	17. 55	19. 32	18. 88	18. 10	11. 11	6. 68
Montgomery	21. 28	24. 23	26. 36	22. 59	17. 26	18. 79	18. 97	17. 65	10. 72	6. 30
New Orleans	21. 55	24. 22	26. 65	23. 07	18. 01	19. 36	19. 00	18. 57	11. 56	7. 02
Memphis	22. 07	24. 08	27. 37	23. 69	17. 83	18. 95	18. 62	17. 77	10. 88	6. 20
Little Rock	21. 47	24. 20	27. 11	23. 51	17. 67	18. 85	18. 45	17. 68	10. 78	6. 13
Dallas	21. 19	23. 49	27. 33	23. 28	17. 48	18. 51	18. 02	17. 50	10. 64	6. 23
Houston	21. 59	24. 23	27. 69	23. 71	17. 60	19. 46	18. 54	18. 04	11. 24	6. 62
Galveston	21. 79	24. 44	28. 01	23. 88	17. 72	19. 49	18. 60	18. 08	11. 28	6. 72
Average	21. 53	24. 22	27. 17	23. 35	17. 66	19. 16	18. 72	18. 04	11. 14	6. 57

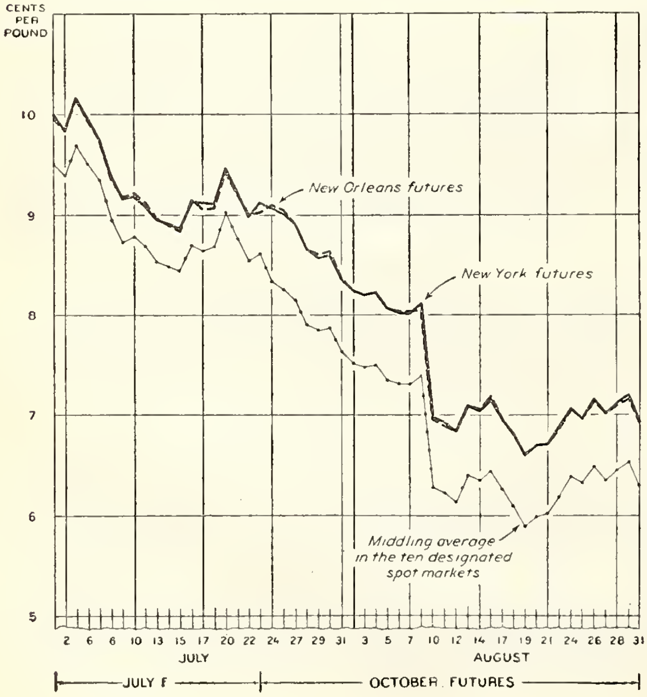
Average of Spot Prices for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York for August, 1908–1931

	Cents		*Cents*		*Cents*		*Cents*
1908	10. 29	1914		1920	36. 23	1926	18. 57
1909	12. 75	1915	9. 41	1921	13. 79	1927	20. 04
1910	16. 27	1916	14. 64	1922	21. 86	1928	19. 28
1911	12. 53	1917	25. 49	1923	25. 20	1929	18. 64
1912	12. 04	1918	33. 88	1924	29. 02	1930	12. 03
1913	12. 14	1919	32. 10	1925	23. 72	1931	7. 22

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, September 12, 1930, with Comparisons

	New Orleans			Memphis		
	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 14, 1929	Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 14, 1929
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
No. 5 short staple	6. 34	10. 63	18. 26	5. 50	9. 85	17. 30
Length in inches	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*
1 1/16	125	175	175	150	150	225
1 1/8	175	225	225	200	225	250
1 3/16	300	350	325	300	375	325
1 1/4			750	700	875	600

Comparative Cotton Prices for July and August



Approximate Average Price Discounts on Middling 13/16-Inch from Middling 7/8 in New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston

Calculated from Actual Sales and Partially Estimated

[In points, or hundredths of a cent, a pound]

Season	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
1924–25	50	50	50	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	85
1925–26	150	150	150	150	150	125	125	100	100	100	100	100	125
1926–27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927–28	75	75	75	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	75	75	94
1928–29	50	50	50	65	65	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	67
1929–30	75	75	100	125	150	150	125	100	100	100	100	100	108
1930–31	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	95	95	80	88	85	95

Exports of American Cotton

August 1 to September 11, 1931, with Comparisons

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports]

To—	Aug. 1-Sept. 13, 1913	Aug. 1-Sept. 14, 1928	Aug. 1-Sept. 13, 1929	Aug. 1-Sept. 12, 1930	Aug. 1-Sept. 11, 1931	4-year average Aug. 1-Sept. 12 1927-1930	Per cent this year is of 4-year average
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Per cent*
Great Britain	124, 805	56, 049	63, 852	85. 288	11, 378	73, 238	15. 5
France	52, 155	54, 282	63, 220	131, 319	14, 696	81, 205	18. 1
Germany	139, 816	120, 520	153, 582	219, 755	42, 910	189, 418	22. 7
Italy	15, 490	37, 134	46, 894	31, 847	26. 842	36, 713	73. 1
Japan	2, 626	73, 221	36, 297	79, 788	108. 606	55, 255	196. 7
Russia	5, 901	107, 596	50, 635	15, 959		66, 704	
Spain	22, 277	32, 446	24, 243	28, 590	14, 944	27, 883	53. 6
Belgium	10, 056	12, 744	8, 386	9, 183	11, 826	11, 984	98. 7
Canada	3, 331	31, 000	21, 000	14, 000	12. 000	24, 000	50. 0
Other Countries	10, 095	32, 739	31, 552	42, 536	127, 667	40, 942	311. 8
Total	386, 552	557, 731	499, 661	658. 265	370, 869	607, 342	61. 1

Imports of Foreign Cotton

August 1 to August 31, 1931, with Comparisons

[500-pound bales]

Country of production	1913–14	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	5-year average, 1926–27 to 1930–31	Per cent this year is of 5-year average
Egypt	5, 553	16, 452	17, 716	17, 279	22	2, 989	12, 106	24. 7
Peru	557	4, 783	862	2, 577		215	1, 814	11. 9
China	832	1, 497	3, 520	405	1, 025	654	1, 327	49. 3
Mexico	29		12			215	73	
India	814	5, 205	3. 148	4, 368	4. 828	3. 153	4, 073	77. 4
Other countries		104		164	26	10	61	16. 4
Total	7, 785	28, 041	25, 258	24, 793	5, 901	7, 236	19, 454	37. 2

Egyptian Cotton Consumed in the United States

[Equivalent 500-pound bales]

Month	1922–23	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31[1]	1931–32
August	16, 707	11, 268	17, 865	17. 629	22, 469	18, 759	20, 285	7, 673	5, 675
September	13, 209	13, 527	17, 939	22, 884	19, 795	16, 297	17, 484	7, 915	
October	15, 476	13, 979	17, 520	20, 812	19, 413	20, 057	20, 107	9, 429	
November	20, 439	19, 129	12, 559	16, 383	20, 507	17, 858	18, 263	8, 980	
December	21, 344	16, 491	16, 002	16, 876	19, 864	18, 003	17, 976	10, 134	
January	25. 947	18, 662	18, 343	17, 297	20, 199	22, 325	19, 646	7, 782	
February	25, 923	17, 698	19, 205	17, 042	20, 435	19, 546	17, 036	8, 377	
March	27, 410	17, 965	21, 770	21, 773	17, 112	20, 515	15, 826	8, 774	
April	27, 145	16, 532	18, 197	19, 527	16, 466	20, 159	18, 156	9, 763	
May	27, 165	16. 893	17, 043	22, 146	14, 943	20, 484	15, 947	8, 630	
June	22, 498	17, 824	15, 092	26, 045	13, 951	18, 046	13, 278	8, 898	
July	17, 070	17. 865	14, 591	21, 354	13, 430	20, 343	11, 761	7, 740	
Total	262, 333	197, 833	206, 126	239, 617	216, 806	230, 979	205, 765	104, 095	

[1] Subject to slight revisions.

Linters consumed during the month of August, 1931, amounted to 60,729 bales, compared with 64,351 bales in July and 58,105 bales in August, 1930.

American Cotton Consumption

August 31, 1931, with Comparisons

[Exclusive of linters]

Month	1913–14	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	5-year average, 1926–27 to 1930–31	Percentage this year is of 5-year average
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Per ct.*
Aug	432, 350	634, 520	526, 340	558, 754	352, 626	425, 819	514, 499	82. 8
Sept	442, 435	627, 784	492, 307	545, 834	393, 390	--------	525, 977	--------
Oct	511, 923	613, 520	616, 238	639, 759	443, 284	--------	576, 232	--------
Nov	456, 356	626, 742	611, 173	541, 153	415, 315	--------	555, 626	--------
Dec	456, 262	538, 786	533, 301	452, 685	405, 518	--------	506, 655	--------
Jan	517, 299	586, 142	668, 286	576, 160	450, 117	--------	576, 789	--------
Feb	455, 231	572, 875	594, 720	494, 396	433, 376	--------	536, 976	--------
Mar	493, 354	581, 325	631, 669	507, 646	490, 509	--------	580, 846	--------
Apr	499, 646	524, 765	631, 802	531, 911	508, 691	--------	563, 090	--------
May	466, 744	577, 384	668, 650	473, 284	465. 363	--------	562, 926	--------
June	446, 145	510, 399	569, 414	405, 236	453, 901	--------	519, 758	--------
July	448, 333	439, 821	547, 165	379, 022	450, 884	--------	477, 331	--------
Total	5, 626, 078	6, 834, 063	7, 091, 065	6, 105, 840	5, 262, 974	--------	6, 496, 705	--------

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports

[Compiled from commercial reports]

At	Sept. 12, 1913	Sept. 11, 1925	Sept. 10, 1926	Sept. 16, 1927	Sept. 14, 1928	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 11, 1931	5-year average[1]
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
Liverpool	319	160	399	713	334	266	198	289	382
Manchester	11	31	48	83	30	35	36	47	46
Continent	142	110	139	532	442	250	283	522	329
Total	472	301	586	1, 328	806	551	517	858	757

[1] 1926–1930.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on September 11 were reported to be 540,000 bales of approximately 750 pounds gross weight, compared with 465,000 bales on September 12, 1930.

Stocks of Indian cotton at Bombay, India, on September 11 were reported to be 534,000 bales of approximately 400 pounds gross weight, compared with 643,000 bales on September 12, 1930.

Spot Cotton Quotations for September 12, and Sales During Week of September 7–12, 1931

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for September 12, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of September 7–12, 1931, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade	Norfolk	Augusta	Savannah	Montgomery	Memphis	Little Rock	Dallas	Houston	Galveston	New Orleans	Average						
											Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 14, 1929	Sept. 8, 1928	Sept. 10, 1927	Sept. 11, 1926	Sept. 12, 1925
White Standards:	*On*[1]	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	75	75	100	75	100	75	65	70	65	95	80	87	72	83	126	113	96
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	63	63	75	65	75	60	50	55	50	80	64	71	55	59	103	91	72
No. 3 or Good Middling	38	50	50	45	50	40	40	45	40	50	45	52	40	39	75	68	48
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30	25	35	27	32	25	25	49	48	28
No. 5 or Middling	6. 38	6. 19	6. 20	5. 65	5. 50	5. 40	5. 65	6. 15	6. 20	6. 34	5. 97	10. 20	17. 84	18. 52	22. 05	16. 00	23. 67
	Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	50	40	50	40	40	50	50	50	40	46	72	75	63	103	123	59
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	100	90	100	90	90	100	100	100	90	96	173	158	129	213	323	138
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary[2]	150	150	140	150	110	115	150	150	150	140	141	285	253	196	335	535	242
No. 9 or Good Ordinary[2]	200	200	190	200	120	140	200	200	200	215	187	388	343	269	448	675	352
Extra White:	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*			
No. 3 or Good Middling	38	50	50	45	50	40	40	45	40	50	45	52	40	39	--------	--------	--------
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30	25	35	27	32	25	25	--------	--------	--------
No. 5 or Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	--------	--------	--------
	Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*			
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	50	40	50	40	40	50	50	50	40	46	72	75	63	--------	--------	--------
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	100	90	100	90	90	100	100	100	90	96	173	158	129	--------	--------	--------
Spotted:	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	25	30	25	25	25	10	10	10	35	22	23	18	21	23	2	
											Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off.*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	5	Even.	Even.	1	4	8	3	6	26	19
	Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*		*Off*	*Off*							
No. 5 or Middling	50	50	50	50	40	40	50	50	50	40	47	72	73	60	103	114	56
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	85	90	100	100	100	100	98	168	158	120	205	275	135
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	115	115	150	150	150	150	143	275	243	188	333	463	231
Yellow Tinged:																	*On*
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	Even.	3	10	6	4	10	16	2
																	Off
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	50	25	40	40	40	40	50	44	58	45	37	56	73	30
No. 4 or Strict Middling	75	75	75	75	40	65	65	65	55	75	67	105	93	71	100	120	68
No. 5 or Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	50	90	100	100	115	100	96	168	155	123	205	275	146
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	90	115	150	150	165	150	142	237	218	184	334	445	234
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	200	200	200	200	140	140	200	200	215	200	190	330	298	260	459	605	328
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	75	75	75	35	65	75	75	55	75	68	133	108	81	123	143	80
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	85	100	100	100	115	100	100	188	161	130	178	198	130
No. 5 or Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	110	125	175	150	165	175	150	255	228	190	270	317	198
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	100	100	100	100	60	90	100	100	90	90	93	158	140	105	195	228	157
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	125	125	125	125	110	115	125	125	140	125	124	240	215	185	248	286	205
No. 5 or Middling[2]	200	200	200	200	135	140	200	200	215	200	189	323	280	250	328	370	268
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	50	Even.	25	50	50	50	50	43	85	69	55	67	88	55
No. 4 or Strict Middling	75	75	75	75	25	50	75	75	75	75	68	120	108	85	107	141	92
No. 5 or Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	50	75	100	100	100	100	93	173	145	121	160	213	143
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	35	90	100	100	100	100	93	178	161	153	203	223	154
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	85	115	150	150	150	150	140	250	225	215	273	301	193
No. 5 or Middling[2]	200	200	200	200	110	140	200	200	200	200	185	328	295	300	359	400	270
Sales for week, bales	39	1, 327	560	114	3, 755	60	91, 902	69, 487	1, 065	5, 883	[3]174,192	[3]199,408	[3]235,482	[3]201,632	[3]175,066	[3]184,935	[3] 282,550

---

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchange at New York, New Orleans, and Chicago.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 12, 1931, amounted to 369,222 bales, compared with 741,121 bales during the corresponding period in 1930 and 808,184 bales in 1929.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Canada Reports Low Wheat Crop

A preliminary official estimate places the total 1931 Canadian wheat crop at 271,400,000 bushels against 397,872,000 bushels for 1930. The area producing the current crop has been revised to 24,109,000 acres against 24,897,000 acres last year. Favorable grain-harvesting weather was experienced in western Canada during the week ended September 10, with threshing well advanced in Manitoba and under way in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There was considerable acreage in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta being left for feed. The late crops were maturing well with no harmful frost to September 10. Marketings up to that time were light compared with last year. The cereal harvest was practically completed in eastern Canada.

Progress Made in Russian Autumn Sowings

The current autumn grain sowing campaign showed greater progress than last year up to September 3, according to a cable of that date from Agricultural Attaché Steere, at Berlin. The work, however, was hindered by a shortage of moisture in the eastern section of the middle Volga region, where June and July rainfall was reported at about one-fourth of normal. The peak of the sowing season in the middle Volga region is regarded as the end of August, but only 25% of the plan for fall sowings was completed up to August 25. Total area sown up to August 25 was 14,218,000 or 13.4% of the plan, with 8,896,000 acres sown to the same date last year. The plan for winter wheat in Ukraine is around 17,297,000 acres, which is about 25% over last year.

World Cotton-Mill Consumption

The world mill consumption of all cotton for the six months ended July 31, 1931, amounted to 11,319,000 running bales compared with 11,164,000 bales during the previous six months and 12,007,000 bales during the last half of 1929–30, according to reports from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. This places the total consumption for the 1930–31 season at 22,483,000 bales compared with 25,209,000 bales in 1929–30 and 25,882,000 bales in 1928–29, or a decrease from the two previous seasons of 10.8% and 13.1%, respectively. American cotton represented 48.5% of this total, whereas in 1929–30 American represented 51.7% of the world consumption. The total world consumption of American cotton for the six months ended July 31, 1931, amounted to 5,629,000 running bales compared with 5,278,000 bales during the previous six months and 5,940,000 bales during the last half of the 1929–30 season. The total consumption of American cotton for the 1039–31 season was 10,907,000 bales compared with 13,023,000 bales in 1929–30, 15,076,000 bales in 1928–29, and the record consumption of 15,780,000 bales in 1926–27. This was a decrease of 16.2% and 27.7%, respectively from the 1929–30 and 1928–29 seasons and was 30.9% below the 1926–27 season.

The World Situation in Cattle and Beef

Outstanding points in the current world cattle and beef situation to date are: (1) Cattle numbers larger than last year in North America and Europe, but probably smaller in the Southern Hemisphere; (2) beef exports from most exporting countries smaller than last year; (3) prices materially lower than last year in both producing and consuming countries.

In the United States, demand for beef continues at reduced levels, with total slaughter figures running slightly larger than last year. During the last 18 months the American beef-cattle industry has experienced two of the sharpest price declines on record. The lowest prices of the past 20 years were recorded in May, 1931, followed by some recovery in more recent months. Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico and beef from Canada, New Zealand, and South America have been on a very limited scale during 1931.

In Europe, the United Kingdom and France are the only important consumers of Southern Hemisphere beef, recording imports larger so far in 1931 than in 1930. In the United Kingdom, practically all of the increase has been secured from Argentina and Australia. London prices during July for the Argentine product were lower than for any July since 1924. France also has taken more Argentine beef this year. In other continental countries, however, there has been a restricted outlet for overseas beef. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," September 14, 1931.)

The Price Situation

Summary as of September 15, 1931

The index of farm prices of August 15 was 75, compared with 79 for July 15 and 108 for August 15 last year. A sharp break in cotton prices and continued declines in prices of grains, fruits, and vegetables between July 15 and August 15 were largely responsible for the decline in the index. Since August 15 market prices for corn and potatoes have declined sharply and prices of cotton, wheat, apples, hogs, and lambs have also shown a downward trend. This has been partially offset, however, by some advance in prices of cattle, butter, and barley.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices during the first part of September was practically unchanged from early in August. Declining prices for farm products during the past month have been offset by advancing prices of fuels. The sharp curtailment in crude oil production has advanced prices of petroleum products materially and raised the index of fuel prices six points during the past month. For the past three months the index of wholesale commodity prices has remained steady at about the 1910–1914 average price level.

Industrial production in August was at the lowest level so far in this depression due largely to the unusually low level of activity in the pig iron, steel, and automobile industries. Building activity also continues at low levels and freight-car loadings have not shown the usual seasonal increase. Business activity usually shows a seasonal pick-up during September, but no marked improvement was noted during the first half of the month. Production in many of the industries which produce consumers' goods, however, has continued at a high level and progress has been made in stabilizing financial conditions in England, Germany, and other central European countries.

Wheat.—During the first week of September prices of winter wheat were lower than in mid-August, but spring wheat prices were somewhat higher. In the second week of September there was some recovery in prices, September futures at Chicago closing on September 12 at 48⅛ cents per bushel compared with 46½ cents a week earlier and the low closing level of 45½ cents on September 2. Price movements at Chicago were similar to those in the principal world markets. The decline during the latter part of August and early September appears to have been associated with the continued large stocks of wheat in exporting countries and more particularly with heavy shipments from Russia. Russian shipments during the first 11 weeks of the current season have amounted to 30,000,000 bushels, compared with 10,000,000 during the corresponding 11 weeks of last season, despite reports indicating that the Russian wheat harvest is smaller this year than last. The heavy movement of Russian grain has taken place earlier this year than last year, and appears to be primarily fall-sown wheat, while last year's shipments were largely of spring wheat.

Developments during August resulted in a further reduction of the indicated yields of spring wheat in the United States, the September 1 estimate of durum wheat production being 20,000,000 bushels against 23,000,000 indicated a month earlier, and production of other spring wheat being estimated at 91,000,000 bushels against 95,000,000 bushels for August 1.

Corn.—Corn prices made marked declines during August. At Chicago No. 3 Yellow averaged 59.4 cents during the first week of August, but had declined to 44.5 cents per bushel for the week ended September 4. There has been relatively little change in the price of December futures since about the middle of August, prices for this future at Chicago having ranged around 38 to 39 cents per bushel. The sharp decline in cash corn prices followed the squeeze in July futures and has been accompanied by a slow commercial demand. This has prevented commercial stocks from declining materially despite smaller receipts. Commercial stocks of corn as of September 5 amounted to 8,100,000 bushels compared with 4,900,000 a year ago. The United States corn crop indicated by September 1 conditions amounts to 2,715,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels smaller than the crop indicated by August 1 conditions.

Flue-cured tobacco.—The prices of flue-cured tobacco continue to be affected by relatively large supplies and the uneven distribution of demand. The grades and qualities of flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette-making in America and the United Kingdom have been selling at prices which compare favorably with 1929 and 1930, and have shown some improvement as the season has advanced. On the other hand, the grades and qualities normally exported to other countries continue to sell at very low prices. In the Georgia district, sales during the first 5 weeks of the season, when practically the entire crop is marketed, averaged 6.58 cents per pound compared with 9.87 cents for the same period last year.

The indicated production of flue-cured declined about 2% during the past month, due principally to rain damage in eastern North Carolina. However, the total supply still is about 5% less than the record supply of 1930, while it is 4% greater than that in 1929.

Apples.—The apple crop as of September 1 was forecast at 223,000,000 bushels compared with a crop of 164,090,000 bushels last year and a 5-year average production of 174,000,000 bushels. The commercial crop was forecast at 39,000,000 barrels compared with 34,000,000 last year. Farm prices declined from $1.08 per bushel on July 15 to 77 cents on August 15 and prices at the principal markets since the middle of August have continued weak.

Potatoes.—The farm price of potatoes declined to 77.4 cents on August 15 or less than 6 cents below July 15 but marked declines have occurred in the leading markets since the middle of August. During the first week of September prices at New York averaged about 30 cents per 100 pounds below the average for the second week of August. Prices at Chicago during this period made even greater declines, prices for most varieties showing declines of 40 to 45 cents per 100 pounds. Prices in the leading markets are now 80–90 cents below the same time last year. The production of potatoes in the intermediate and late States was forecast at 296,000,000 bushels from conditions September 1 or only 6,000,000 bushels larger than the production in these States last year.

Rice.—Prices of both Southern and California old-crop milled rice declined slightly from August 15 to September 15. The September 1 forecast for rice production in California is 7,500,000 bushels, compared with 7,288,000 harvested last year. The forecast of production in the 3 Southern States of 32,950,000 bushels is slightly smaller than the 34,031,000 harvested last year. Prices of Rough Early Prolific, and Lady Wright declined during the week ended September 8, due to increased harvesting. Price of Early Prolific ranged mostly from $1.65–1.75 and Lady Wright from $2.50–2.70, per barrel. New crop rough rice in California was sharply lower with prices ranging from $1.60–1.80 per 100 pounds at growers' fields.

Hogs.—Hog prices declined sharply during August, and reached the lowest level for that month since 1907. The August average at Chicago was $5.98, as compared with $6.33 in July and $9.58 in August, 1930. The price of light-weight hogs declined more than the price of heavy weights, due largely to the inferior quality of light weights and the increasing proportion of such kinds in the market supply. Federally inspected hog slaughter during August, amounting to 2,500,000 head, was 9.6% smaller than that of July and 8.2% smaller than in August, 1930. Storage supplies of pork on September 1 were 8% larger than on that date in 1930, but were 11% smaller than the 5-year September 1 average. Lard stocks were 8% larger than a year ago but 37% under the 5-year average.

Cattle.—Prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle advanced steadily during the 4 weeks ended August 29, declined during the following week, then advanced slightly during the week ended September 12. Prices of the lower grades of slaughter cattle and of stockers and feeders advanced during the first 3 weeks of August, then declined during the 2 weeks ended September 5, and remained steady during the following week. The average of all grades of beef steers at Chicago during August was $8.53 compared with $7.62 in July and $9.48 in August, 1930. Although supplies of choice beef steers decreased more than seasonally during August, total Federally inspected cattle slaughter, amounting to 727,260 head was 3% larger than in July and 3.9% larger than that of August, 1930. A relative scarcity of heavy cattle during August resulted in a marked reduction in the price spread between the heavy and light weights. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 markets to 7 States were 63% larger than the unusually small movement in August last year but were 12% under those of August, 1929.

Eggs.—Egg prices advanced during August, although not as much as usual. The farm price of eggs on August 15 of 17.3 cents was 2.5 cents above the July 15 price, but 4.3 cents below that of August 15 last year. Receipts of eggs continued light during August and cold-storage holdings made about the usual seasonal decrease. United States cold-storage holdings on September 1 were 9,000,000 cases, compared with 10,400,000 cases last year and a 5-year average of 9,600,000 cases.

Poultry.—Receipts of poultry at the four principal markets during August were the largest on record. Cold-storage holdings which for the past few months have been somewhat less than average, increased sharply and on September 1 were slightly above average. Prices, however, continued firm. The farm price on August 15 of 16.2 cents was 0.4 cent higher than on July 15, whereas prices usually decline slightly from July to August.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices Received, by Commodities, and Retail Prices Paid by Farmers

Year and month	Index number of farm prices (August, 1909–July, 1914=100)							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought[1]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	All groups		
1919	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102
1920	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99
1921	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75
1922	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81
1923	114	136	105	148	145	216	135	153	88
1924	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87
1925	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92
1926	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87
1927	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85
1928	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90
1929	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89
1930	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	146	80
1929:									
August	129	160	165	137	151	146	143	155	92
September	131	160	156	139	165	146	141	155	91
October	128	168	151	141	181	141	140	155	91
November	118	159	144	142	200	132	136	154	88
December	119	163	143	140	204	130	135	154	88
1930:									
January	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88
February	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86
March	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83
April	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85
May	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83
June	105	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82
July	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	148	75
August	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	147	74
September	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	146	76
October	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	144	74
November	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	142	73
December	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	139	70
1931:									
January	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	137	69
February	75	109	106	101	79	76	90	136	66
March	74	109	106	101	92	80	91	134	68
April	74	120	105	99	90	78	91	[2] 133	[2] 68
May	74	119	99	91	77	74	86	[2] 131	[2] 66
June	67	114	91	86	81	65	80	[2] 130	[2] 61
July	57	110	92	85	83	71	79	[2] 129	[2] 61
August	54	97	92	87	93	53	75	[2] 127	[2] 59

[1] These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

[2] Preliminary.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices Paid by Farmers

[1910–1914=100]

Year and month	Retail prices paid for commodities used in—			Prices received for farm products	Ratio of prices received to prices paid
	Living	Production	Living and production		
1919	214	192	205	209	102
1920	227	175	206	205	99
1921	165	142	156	116	75
1922	160	140	152	124	81
1923	161	142	153	135	88
1924	162	143	154	134	87
1925	165	149	159	147	92
1926	164	144	156	136	87
1927	161	144	154	131	85
1928	162	146	156	139	90
1929	160	146	155	138	89
1930	151	140	146	117	80
January			153	134	88
February			152	131	86
March	157	141	151	126	83
April			150	127	85
May			150	124	83
June	155	141	149	123	82
July			148	111	75
August			147	108	74
September	149	141	146	111	76
October			144	106	74
November			142	103	73
December	142	135	139	97	70
1931—January			137	94	69
February			136	90	66
March	136	129	134	91	68
April			[1] 133	91	[1] 68
May			[1] 131	86	[1] 66
June			[1] 130	80	[1] 61
July			[1] 129	79	[1] 61
August			[1] 127	75	[1] 59

[1] Preliminary.

Farm Mortgage Loans, 1929

Reports representing $35,000,000 of the farm mortgage loans made by mortgage bankers in 11 States in 1929, indicated a marked predominance of renewals as compared with new loans. Ratios of debt to value were generally higher on renewals than on new loans. (Table 1.)

The data here cited are weighted results of actual figures reported to the Department of Agriculture by mortgage bankers.

The reports show a marked preference for loans made for terms of five years, less than one-fifth of the loans having terms longer than five years. (Table 2.)

Nearly 10 per cent of all loans required some payment of principal during the term of the loan, approximately 90 per cent being made with the entire principal due at the end of the term. (Table 3.)

The volume of loan operations was greatest in the spring months, with a second but lower peak of activity in the fall. Variations occur among geographic regions, however, activity in the South tending to precede that in States farther north. (Table 4.)

The principal market for farm loans made by reporting mortgage bankers was the life insurance companies, who took 88 per cent of the total. Of the remainder, 10 per cent was taken by private investors. (Table 5.)

Interest rates reported for 20 States showed but little variation through the 12-month period, though some geographic differences were pronounced. A slight reduction in March, 1930, was reported in most areas. Total commissions averaged 0.8 per cent per annum above the interest rate to owner of the funds. (Table 6.)

The States represented in these reports are among those inwhich mortgage bankers are active agencies in negotiating and marketing an important proportion of the farm mortgages.

Table 1.—Farm Mortgage Loans Reported by Mortgage Bankers, 1929

[Preliminary]

State	Number of loans reported			Volume of loans reported			Average size of loans reported			Ratio of debt to value	
	Renewed	New	Total	Renewed	New	Total	Renewed	New	Total	On renewed loans	On new loans
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
West North Central States	3, 207	1, 453	4, 660	17, 908, 748	8, 471, 493	26, 380, 241	5, 584	5, 830	5, 661	38. 2	34. 0
Mississippi	52	16	68	330, 700	135, 250	465, 950	6, 360	8, 453	6, 852	40. 0	32. 0
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	745	812	1, 557	3, 086, 828	5, 071, 018	8, 157, 876	4, 143	6, 245	5, 239	40. 8	41. 4
Total, 11 States	4, 004	2, 281	6, 285	21, 326, 276	13, 677, 791	35, 004, 067	5, 326	5, 996	5, 569	38.7	36. 4

Table 2.—Term of Loans

[Preliminary]

State	Percentage distribution of loans according to term						
	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years	7 years	10 years	11 to 30 years	Over 30 years
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
West North Central States	0	1. 3	87. 7	7. 9	2. 9	0	0. 2
Mississippi	0	0	44. 0	10. 0	46. 0	0	0
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	0	0	65. 4	7. 3	27. 3	0	0
Total, 11 States	0	1. 0	81. 9	7. 8	9. 2	0	0. 1

Table 3.—Method of Payment of Loans, Percentage Distribution

[Preliminary]

State	Straight loans payable at end of term	One or more payments, but not for every year of term	Payments each year of loan, but not paying entire debt	Amortization—complete retirement of principal during term
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
West North Central States	89. 6	1. 9	8. 4	0. 1
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	96. 5	3. 5	0	0
Total, 10 States	90. 7	2. 2	7. 0	0. 1

Table 4.—Distribution of Loans by Months

[Preliminary]

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
West North Central States	8. 4	7. 9	17. 0	9. 5	8. 1	6. 3	6. 2	5. 6	6. 9	9. 7	7. 8	6. 6
Mississippi	12. 4	13. 9	10. 2	5. 8	8. 8	5. 1	6. 6	5. 8	2. 2	5. 8	6. 6	16. 8
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	13. 4	9. 8	8. 0	7. 5	5. 4	5. 9	8. 4	5. 5	7. 5	10. 5	8. 4	9. 7
Total, 11 States	9. 9	8. 6	14. 3	8. 9	7. 3	6. 2	6. 8	5. 6	7. 0	9. 8	8. 0	7. 6

Table 5.—Distribution of Loans by Type of Ultimate Holder

[Preliminary]

State	Insurance companies	Trust companies	Savings banks	Private investors	Institutions educational	Held by firm
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
West North Central States	91.3	0.5	1.3	6.0	0.5	0.4
Mississippi	90.4		2.3	7.3		
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	773		1.0	21.7		
Total—11 States	88.0	0.4	1.3	9.6	0.4	0.3

Table 6.—Interest Rates and Commissions December 30, 1929–September 30, 1930

[Preliminary]

State	Amount of loans reported[1]	Interest rate to owner of funds				Rate including commission to mortgage banker				Total cost to borrower, per cent per annum				Commission rate per annum	
		1929	1930			1929	1930			1929	1930			To mortgage banker[2]	To local representative
		Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30		
	1,000 dollars	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin	28,510	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	0.4	0.2
West North Central States	293,485	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.5	0.2
Tennessee, Mississippi	13,404	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.9	0.2
West South Central States	75,327	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.8	0.1
Idaho, Colorado	2,853	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.2	0.3
Washington, Oregon	12,749	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	0.8	0.4
Total—20 States	478,737	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	0.6	0.2

[1] Sept. 30—loans outstanding or serviced by reporting firms.

[2] Average for firms reporting commissions. Both interest and commission are weighted averages of reported rates.

The 1931-32 Hog Outlook

Hog numbers on farms and supplies of hog products in storage in the United States are larger than a year ago but are smaller than the 5-year average. Numbers in important European producing countries also are larger than in 1930, and United States exports of hog products this year have been the smallest in more than 30 years. Feed supplies in the hog producing States are more plentiful and more evenly distributed than last year. Although hog prices are much lower than last year they have declined relatively less than feed prices. The ratio of hog prices to feed prices, therefore, is somewhat higher than a year ago.

Hog slaughter in the hog marketing year which began with October, 1930, was the smallest in 4 years, and apparently marked the end of a cycle in market supplies which began with 1926–27 and reached its peak in 1928–29. The first evidence of expansion in hog production since 1927 was revealed by the June, 1931, pig survey.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

Inspected slaughter of hogs during the first 11 months of the hog marketing year which began with October, 1930, amounting to 40,603,203 head, was 5.1% less than in the corresponding period of the previous marketing year and 11.5% less than in the 11 months ended August 31, 1929. Because of the heavier weights at which hogs were marketed during the 1930–31 period the reduction in total tonnge of hog products was relatively smaller than the reduction in numbers.

Apparently the 1930–31 marketing year marked the end of a cycle in hog slaughter which began in 1926–27 and reached its peak in 1928–29. The June, 1931, pig survey made by the bureau in cooperation with the Post Office Department, through the rural mail carriers, showed an increase of 2.5% in the 1931 spring pig crop over that of 1930. The increase in the North Central States (Corn Belt) where most of the commercial supply of hogs is produced was 3.7%. Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri were the only States in this area showing decreases. Increases in the other Corn Belt States ranged from 2.2% in Iowa to 14.3% in North Dakota. In other areas the changes from last year ranged from decreases of 9.5% in the South Central, 8.6% in the North Atlantic and 1.5% in the South Atlantic to an increase of 15.8% in the Western States. Hog production in the Western States apparently is being stimulated by the prevailing prices for wheat. The June survey also showed a marked increase in the number of sows to farrow this coming fall if farmers carry out their intentions as expressed at the time the survey was made.

Hog producers in making their production and marketing plans need to consider not only the changes taking place in total volume of production but also the factors which influence the seasonal distribution of marketings. The distribution during the winter season is determined largely by (1) the relationship between hog prices and feed prices, and (2) the trend of hog prices during the preceding winter.

The ratio of hog prices to corn and wheat prices has been increasing in recent weeks, although the sharp drop in corn prices since early August has resulted in a greater increase in the hog-corn ratio than in the hog-wheat ratio. When hog-feed price ratios are farovable for feeding, there is usually a tendency for hogs to be fed to heavier weights and marketings to be unusually large during the late winter months. This tendency is not so pronounced, however, in winters following a winter in which prices declined most of the season.

The favorable relationship between hog prices and feed prices during the fall and winter months of 1930–31 resulted in delayed marketings and the finishing of hogs to heavy weights. Slaughter from October to December, 1930, was 10% smaller than in the corresponding months a year earlier, but during each month from January to April, 1931, it was larger than during those months of 1930. From May to August, however, slaughter was again smaller than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

STORAGE SUPPLIES

At the beginning of the current hog marketing year, storage supplies of pork and lard were unusually small, being 33% smaller than those on October 1, 1929, and 23% smaller than the 5-year average for that date. As a result of reduced exports and curtailed consumption during the next 4 months and greatly increased slaughter during January, stocks on February 1, 1931, were about 1% larger than those on that date in 1930. By the first of May the increase in holdings over those of a year earlier had risen to 18%. Most of this increase was in pork, as lard stocks were kept at relatively low levels throughout the year. During the spring and summer months, accumulations of cuts from heavy hogs were especially noticeable and these accumulations were in part the cause of the widening of the spread between prices paid for light and heavy live hogs.

Supplies of hog products in storage on August 1 were larger than a year ago, but were smaller than the 5-year average. Stocks of pork, amounting to 715,000,000 pounds, were 8% larger than those on August 1, 1930, but they were 5% smaller than the 5-year average for that date. Lard stocks of 122,000,000 pounds were 3% larger than those of the corresponding date a year earlier, but they were 29% smaller than the 5-year average on that date.

FEED SUPPLY

The corn crop for 1931 was estimated as of September 1 at 2,715,357,000 bushels. This is 622,000,000 bushels more than the unusually short crop of last year, but 45,000,000 bushels less than the 5-year 1925–1929 average. The general shortage of roughage and pasture, due to the drought in the Northwestern Corn Belt States is resulting in a larger percentage of corn being cut for fodder, and this is tending to limit further the supply of grain available for feed in that area. In most other areas, supplies of corn are average or above average and crops of roughage also equal or exceed those of last year except in the Northern and Western States.

Feed supplies and pasture this fall are shortest in the principal midwestern dairy States, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and in the Northwestern States from Nebraska and the Dakotas westward. In many of these States the corn crop is estimated to be smaller than last year's short crop and the shortage of corn can not be made up by substituting other feeds, since supplies of barley, oats, and wheat are also materially smaller than those of last year in all of these States. Supplies of nearly all grains in the Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi and in the Southwestern Great Plains States are materially larger than last year and are larger than average.

The market price of corn declined materially during August and by the first week in September corn prices were lower than wheat prices in all of the principal grain markets. Hog prices also declined somewhat during August, but the marked decline in corn prices resulted in a more favorable corn-hog ratio at the end of August than at any time during the past year.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

The decline in consumer demand for pork products, which began early in 1930, continued during the first half of 1931. During the first 10 months of the current hog marketing year, which began with October, 1930, per capita consumption of pork and lard from Federally inspected slaughter, amounting to 46.4 pounds, was 2.6 pounds, or 5.3%, smaller than that of the corresponding period of the 1929–30 marketing year. Price comparisons for the two periods show a decline of 4.5 cents per pound, or 10%, in the composite retail price of pork products and 2.2 cents per pound, or 23%, in live hog prices. Per capita consumption in July was about 5% less than in July, 1930, but retail prices were 5.9 cents per pound, or 13% lower than in July last year and live hog prices were 2.5 cents per pound, or 28% lower.

Consumer demand for pork products during the marketing year 1929–30, was considerably weaker than the unusually strong demand which prevailed during 1928–29, but was not greatly different from the 6-year average, 1922–23 to 1927–28. A continuation of the downward tend during most of the current marketing year, however, has resulted in the lowest level of demand in the last 9 years.

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DEMAND

Increased hog production in European producing countries and decreased purchasing power of European consumers have adversely affected the United States export trade in hog products. Total United States exports of all hog products during the marketing year now ending were the smallest in more than 30 years. In the 10 months ended with July, 1931, total exports of pork decreased 124,000,000 pounds, or 45%, from those in the corresponding period a year earlier, while exports of lard fell off 183,000,000 pounds, or 29%. Practically all importing countries of American cured pork products took smaller quantities this year than last and nearly all countries except Great Britain purchased less American lard.

The upward trend in European hog production which has been under way during recent years continued during the current year. In Denmark, total hog numbers on July 15 were estimated to be 5,473,000 head, an increase of 12.3% over the preceding year. Hog numbers in Germany on June 1 totaled 22,528,000 head, an increase of 13% over those of a year earlier. There is also evidence of substantial increases in the Netherlands, Poland, and the Baltic States.

Price trends of hogs and hog products in European countries have been similar to those in the United States. Prices prevailing during the late spring and early summer were near or below pre-war levels. The demand for American cured pork products in Great Britain during the 1929–30 hog marketing year has been much weaker than that of a year earlier. This weakened demand has been most pronounced for bacon, due to the competition from record supplies from Denmark and the larger supplies from other continental countries. Increased lard production in Germany and greater competition from other countries, especially Denmark, affected materially the importations of American lard into Germany during the marketing year now ending. Lard prices in that country during August were the lowest for the post-war period and were well below the pre-war average. Lard prices in Great Britain were also at an unusually low level during the current year, although lard imports from the United States exceeded those of the preceding year.

HOG PRICES

Hog prices during the hog marketing year now almost ended were severely affected by the reduced domestic and foreign demand resulting from the world-wide business depression and they averaged about a third lower than those of the year previous despite a material reduction in slaughter supplies. Usually the low point of the year in hog prices is reached between mid-November and mid-December, but in the marketing year now ending prices declined steadily from October, 1930, to February, 1931. After a temporary seasonal rise in March the decline was resumed in April and was not checked until early June, when new postwar lows were established. The seasonal rise during June and July was small, and the entire advance was lost in sharp price declines in August which carried prices to the lowest levels in more than 20 years. In 1930 average hog prices at Chicago were maintained near the $10 level during the last half of August and the first half of September, but the average price for the week ended August 29 this year was only $5.61 and was the lowest for any week since the spring of 1908.

The spread between the prices paid for heavy and light hogs was relatively narrow at the beginning of the marketing year, but as the year progressed and storage stocks of heavy hog products became more and more burdensome the spread became unusually wide. During the recent weeks, however, this spread has narrowed as average weights and the proportion of packing sows in the market supply decreased.

Notwithstanding the 5% reduction in hog slaugther during the first 10 months of the current marketing year, the average price paid by packers was only $7.43, as compared with $9.57 in that period a year earlier and $9.96 for the corresponding period two years ago. This falling off in both price and volume resulted in a reduction of $221,000,000 in the gross return to producers for hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection from the returns in that period last year and a reduction of $312,000,000 from the returns during those months two years ago. The 22% drop in the average price paid for hogs in the 1930–31 period compared with that paid in the 1929–30 period was offset in part by a decline of 11% in the prices of commodities bought by farmers.

LONG-TIME PRODUCTION TRENDS

Hog numbers have been decreasing since 1928, and between January 1 of that year and January 1, 1931, numbers decreased 8,294,000 head or 13.7%. Of this reduction, 4,525,000 head, or 54.6%, occurred in areas outside the Corn Belt. The decrease in the Corn Belt amounted to 3,769,000 head, but more than three-fourths of the reduction in this area occurred in the five States east of the Mississippi River. The tendency to expand hog production in the western Corn Belt States has been very marked since the World War, and on January 1, 1931, this group of States had 56.4% of the total hogs in the country, whereas in 1920 they had only 36.6% of the total.

Low prices of food and indications of a much larger corn crop than that of last year along with a restricted credit supply available for expanding cattle and sheep feeding operations are the principal factors which have caused hog producers to make plans for expanding hog production this year. The hog situation so far in 1931 has been similar in many respects to that of 1921. At that time business activity was at an unusually low level, and the domestic demand for pork products had been greatly reduced. Although hog prices were low, corn prices were relatively lower and the corn-hog ratio was favorable for hog feeding.

Income From Farm Production in the United States

The department's statements of income from farm production for 1930 are given below in three forms:

1. Income from farm production as a whole in the United States; estimates based upon all available information bearing on the value of the product of farms of the United States as a producing unit and on the deductions made to arrive at a net income figure.

2. Gross income, and cash income from farm production by States; a compilation of the separate estimates of values of 78 crops and 14 livestock items produced in the several States, and the gross and cash income received by farmers.

3. Farm returns as reported by farmers; a summary of the reports of individual farmers each supplying for his own farm, a statement of the financial results of transactions for the year.

These statements are of necessity based upon estimates and sample data. For some of the items there are masses of accurate data while for others the basic information is limited. Many basic data are published only at intervals which means that estimates for in-between dates must be made more or less arbitrarily. Many of the items in the computations must be estimated from preliminary information and revised as authoritative reports become available. These incidental changes are usually relatively small, often, in fact, obscured by compensating changes in other items. Even more important than technical difficulties in the data is the multiplicity of definitions of "income" in general use without corresponding standardization of descriptive words. Thus "income" figures from different sources are in general not directly comparable, but must be studied with respect to the effect of differences in definition (elements in the computations) on the results.

The department's income figures relate to the income from farm production each year—to the value of products sold plus the value of products retained for use in the farm home. The differences between the totals for gross income and cash income shown in Statements No. 1 and No. 2 below result from adjustments necessary to cover all products of farms, the sales to other farmers which are offset by sums added to the expenses, and the interstate transactions. The sum of the transactions of individual farms in a State exceeds the total income for the State, similarly, the sum of the State figures exceeds the United States total because of the interstate transactions. Net income is that part of the gross income remaining after the expenses shown in the detail have been deducted. Certain totals are divided by the number of farmers as shown by the census for census years and by estimate numbers for intercensal years. In the Farm Returns report (Statement No. 3 below) the term "net result" has been used, as the figure reached is not an "income" figure under any of the common definitions. None of these statements covers the income of farmers from sources other than farms, and the shrinkage in value of real estate material in some years, has not been added to the expenses.

The income analysis for the country as a whole (Statement No. 1) can not now be extended in this form to the States, because of lack of data for distributing some of the expense items to the States. The estimates of income by States and commodities are basic to all estimates of the income from farming. The farm returns report shows regional aspects of results of farming and typical distributions of these results. The figures are averages of reports from several thousand farmers; in general, these farmers represent their neighbors in the effect of conditions on returns, but their results are not directly comparable with averages obtained from estimated totals divided by numbers of farmers.

1. Income from Farm Production as a Whole in the United States

Calendar Year, 1930, with Comparisons

The estimates of income from farm production in the United States for 1930 indicate a gross income of about $9,347,000,000, compared with $11,911,000,000 in 1929. This is the lowest estimate of gross income since 1921, when it amounted to $8,717,000,000, and compares with the largest total in recent years attained in 1925, amounting to $11,968,000,000. (See Table 1.) The considerable decline in gross income was accompanied by only a moderate decrease in expenses of production, most of the costs remaining practically unchanged, except feed costs, farm wages, and purchases of machinery. Income available for capital, labor, and management was estimated at $5,579,000,000 for 1929, and at $3,750,000,000 in 1930. The total value of all capital employed in agriculture declined from $51,046,000,000 on January 1, 1930, to $45,747,000,000 on January 1, 1931. Land values declined more during 1930 than during any other year since 1922, and inventory values of livestock on farms also declined sharply.

Table 1.—Gross Income from Farm Production of the Calendar Years, 1919–1930 [1]

Year	Gross income	Year	Gross income
	Million dollars		*Million dollars*
1919	15,434	1925	11,968
1920	12,911	1926	11,480
1921	8,717	1927	11,616
1922	9,661	1928	11,741
1923	10,787	1929	11,911
1924	11,337	1930	9,347

[1] The estimates of gross income for the years 1924–1930 are based on totals derived from separate estimates by States. The estimates for 1919 to 1923 are based on United States total quantity and price data which were used in the crop-year estimates prior to general revisions made in 1929 and discussed in the September, 1930 issue of CROPS AND MARKETS. The crop-year estimates of income from livestock and livestock products 1919–1924 were recomputed on a calendar year basis and a revision in dairy production formerly used in those years was adopted in line with the estimates now used in the new series from 1924 on. The recomputation for 1924 comparable with the above estimates for 1919–1923 is $11,097,000,000 and for 1925 it is $11,984,000,000, practically the same as the 1925 estimate in the new series.

The changes in general business conditions here and abroad, which set in during the last half of 1929 and continued with increasing force during the marketing period for crops of 1930 production, affected the income of farmers quickly and severely. The results were similar to those in 1920–21. Supplies of farm products could not be disposed of in the face of the world-wide decline in demand which was not generally anticipated before the drastic reduction in prices was effective. The index numbers of prices received by producers of farm products decreased steadily from 143 in August, 1929, to 75 in August, 1931 (August, 1909–July, 1914,=100), as shown elsewhere in this issue. Prices of commodities farmers buy also declined during this period—from 155 (on the pre-war base) in August, 1929, to 147 in August, 1930, and further to about 127 in August, 1931.

Table 2.—Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924–1930

Year	Gross cash income [1]	Farm value of products retained for consumption [2]	Total gross income [3]
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1924	9,640	1,697	11,337
1925	10,086	1,882	11,968
1926	9,658	1,822	11,480
1927	8,872	1,744	11,616
1928	9,999	1,742	11,741
1929	10,134	1,777	11,911
1930	7,824	1,523	9,347

[1] Gross cash income represents the value of products sold or available for sale, exclusive of sales of products to other farmers used in production, such as livestock and seeds.

[2] Farm products retained for home use on farms where produced valued at current local prices received by farmers.

[3] Based on estimates of farm income by States. The United States totals shown in Table 1, p. 401 are not exactly national estimates of gross income, for they include interfarm sales of horses and mules and of seeds for planting and do not include an estimate of income from poultry other than chickens and from other minor crops. In the estimates contained in this table, the interstate sale of horses and mules and of seeds for planting are excluded and an allowance for income from other poultry is included.

Cash value of products of 1930 sold or available for sale is estimated to have been $7,824,000,000, which, together with the farm value of products retained on farms for consumption by the farm families at $1,523,000,000 gives a total gross income for 1930 amounting to $9,347,000,000, as shown in Table 2, with comparable figures for the six years, 1924–1929. The contributions of the several classes of products to the gross income totals are shown in Table 3.

Table 3.—Gross Income from Farm Production by Groups of Commodities, 1924–1930

Source of income	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Crops:							
Grains	1, 755	1, 496	1, 432	1, 592	1, 513	1, 281	760
Fruits and nuts	671	683	694	690	705	722	586
Vegetables	953	1, 193	1, 093	1, 062	967	1, 180	963
Sugar crops	104	95	103	104	92	97	105
Cotton and cottonseed	1, 710	1, 740	1, 251	1, 464	1, 470	1, 389	748
Tobacco	259	251	237	257	278	283	217
Other crops	718	689	658	648	650	657	592
Total crops	6, 170	6, 147	5, 468	5, 817	5, 675	5, 609	3, 971
Livestock and livestock products:							
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	2, 380	2, 822	2, 922	2, 664	2, 727	2, 817	2, 455
Poultry and eggs	989	1, 114	1, 167	1, 108	1, 202	1, 254	1, 037
Dairy products	1, 678	1, 759	1, 805	1, 911	1, 994	2, 109	1, 796
Wool	87	97	88	86	111	94	66
Other	33	28	30	30	32	28	22
Total livestock	5, 167	5, 820	6, 012	5, 799	6, 066	6, 302	5, 376
Total crops and livestock	11, 337	11, 968	11, 480	11, 616	11, 741	11, 911	9, 347

Practically all farm products shared in the reduction in income in 1930. Gross income from grains, continuing the downward trend since 1924, declined from $1,281,000,000 in 1929 to $760,000,000 in 1930. Gross income from the cotton crop declined from $1,389,000,000 to $748,000,000, and compares with a gross income of $1,740,000,000 in 1925. All crops combined declined in gross income from $5,609,000,000 in 1929 to $3,971,000,000 in 1930, or 29%. Among the livestock branches of agriculture the income from meat animals declined from $2,817,000,000 to $2,455,000,000, which was nearly $500,000,000 less than in 1926, the best livestock year of the last seven. All livestock and livestock products brought a gross income of $5,376,000,000 in 1930, about 15% less than in 1929. In 1930 gross income from crops contributed 42% of the total, compared with 54% in 1924, with 48% in 1926, and 48% in 1928. Considering the entire 7-year period, incomes from all crops were highest in 1924 and 1925, whereas incomes from livestock and livestock products reached their highest total in 1929.

Table 4.—Estimates of Operating Costs, 1924–1930

Description	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Feed, fertilizer, and seed [1]	1, 019	1, 110	1, 058	950	1, 113	1, 079	990
Containers, spray material, and binder twine	129	133	139	123	128	126	128
Machinery (implements, autos, trucks, and tractors) harness and saddlery [2]	779	995	786	953	973	981	787
Cost of operating autos, trucks, and tractors [3]	326	349	415	415	453	482	508
Repairs on farm buildings (excluding dwellings) and fire insurance [4]	298	306	312	318	324	329	331
Other [5]	154	171	192	141	155	155	146
Total	2, 705	3, 064	2, 902	2, 900	3, 146	3, 152	2, 890

[1] Feed costs based on census of 1925, which include purchases of feed from other farmers. This offsets the inclusion in gross income from grains and hay, the sales of feed to other farmers. Seed expenditures include (1) estimate of difference between value of sales of seed for planting and the amounts paid by other farmers, and (2) value of seed potatoes purchased which are included in the estimates of gross income from the potato crop.

[2] About 90% of the total purchases of implements, autos, trucks, and tractors are here included. According to the 1925 and 1930 census values related to annual purchases an annual accumulation of only 10% in this capital account appears to have taken place between 1925 and 1930.

[3] In estimating the total cost of operating farm automobiles it was assumed that the percentage for pleasure use declined from 75 in 1919 to 60 in 1929. Annual purchases are estimated from increases in inventory and replacement requirements based on a 7-year life, and evaluated at retail prices reported by farmers.

[4] Repairs for replacement estimated at 5% of the value of farm buildings exclusive of dwellings.

[5] Includes ginning, horseshoeing, irrigation, and grazing.

Among the crops, returns from grains were greatest in 1924, and lowest in 1929 and 1930. Returns from vegetables were lowest in 1924, reflecting a record potato crop, and were highest in the two seasons of light potato crops, 1925 and 1929. The crop of 1930, though about as light did not bring returns equal to those of 1929. Cotton brought the best returns in 1925, low returns in the record crop year, 1926, and the lowest of the period in 1930. The returns from cattle, hogs, and sheep combined were high in 1926 because of the very high hog prices of that year, and again in 1929 because of high prices for both cattle and hogs. The returns from dairy and poultry products reached a peak in 1929, and, together with the returns from meat animal production, declined as the depression developed.

Estimates of the major costs of farm production and of the current value of the capital employed in agricultural production have been made for each of the years 1924–1930, to measure approximately the relative returns on farm labor and on farm capital. Deduction of operating costs, as detailed in Table 4, wages to hired labor, and taxes, from gross income leaves a total of $4,669,000,000 as return to capital, unpaid labor of the farmers and their families, and management for the year 1930, as shown in Table 5. Income available for capital and management can be assigned to capital (and management) and to labor only arbitrarily, taking first some value for one of the factors and finding the remainder for the other, after which the process is reversed. The value of labor of farmers and their families not paid wages computed at wages paid hired farm labor without board was estimated as $4,096,000,000

Table 5.—Gross Income, Annual Expenditures, and Income Available for All Capital, Labor, and Management, 1924–1930

Year	Gross income	Operating costs [1]	Wages to hired labor [2]	Taxes	Operating costs, wages and taxes	Income available for capital, unpaid labor,[3] and management
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1924	11, 337	2, 705	1, 206	727	4, 638	6, 699
1925	11, 968	3, 064	1, 219	729	5, 012	6, 956
1926	11, 480	2, 902	1, 241	738	4, 881	6, 599
1927	11, 616	2, 900	1, 234	754	4, 888	6, 728
1928	11, 741	3, 146	1, 228	766	5, 140	6, 601
1929	11, 911	3, 152	1, 231	777	5, 160	6, 751
1930	9, 347	2, 890	1, 011	777	4, 678	4, 669

[1] From Table 4.

[2] Estimates of cash wages and board, and 10% allowance for perquisities and hired domestic labor contributing to production.

[3] Unpaid labor of operators and their families, amounting to $4,519,000,000 at wage rates of 1929, and $4,096,000,000 at the wage rates of 1930.

Table 6.—Gross Income, Annual Expenditures, and Income Available for Operators' Capital, Labor, and Management, 1924–1930

Year	Gross income	Operators' Expenditures						Balance available for capital, labor, and management	
		Operating costs [1]	Wages to hired labor [2]	Taxes [3]	Interest [4]	Rent [5]	Total deductions	Total	Per farm [6]
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Dollars*
1924	11, 337	2, 541	1, 206	458	712	927	5, 844	5, 493	862
1925	11, 968	2, 888	1, 219	459	705	958	6, 229	5, 739	903
1926	11, 480	2, 727	1, 241	465	699	809	5, 941	5, 539	874
1927	11, 616	2, 740	1, 234	475	690	911	6, 050	5, 566	880
1928	11, 741	2, 968	1, 228	482	684	916	6, 278	5, 463	866
1929	11, 911	2, 977	1, 231	490	681	953	6, 332	5, 579	887
1930	9, 347	2, 724	1, 011	490	671	701	5, 597	3, 750	598

[1] All of the operating costs indicated in Table 4 except 7.5% of total fertilizer costs 9.5% of feed, 10% of binder twine, 15% of ginning costs, and 20% of repairs on buildings and insurance. These deductions are estimated as paid by nonfarmer landlords.

[2] See footnotes, Table 5.

[3] 70% of estimated total taxes on all farm real estate paid by operators, less 10% to allow for taxes on farm dwellings.

[4] Paid on all bank loans and on 90% of total farm mortgage debt held by nonfarmers, 10% of the total mortgage debt being assigned to farm dwellings.

[5] Paid on 72% of all rented farms to nonoperators.

[6] Estimated number of farms interpolated between 6,372,000 on Jan. 1, 1925, and 6,289,000 on Apr. 1, 1930.

in 1930. On this assumption the sum of $573,000,000 was left as the return to capital in 1930, or 1¼% on the $45,747,000,000 of capital used in production in 1930. If interest on capital used in production is first deducted at a rate of 4½%, the sum left for farmers' labor and management is considerably less than ordinary wages for hired help for the year. The capital values are stated in Table 7.

Farmers do not own all the capital used in farm production, so that part of the annual gross income must be paid over to others as rent, or interest, or both. To arrive at the returns of the operators the expenditures to be deducted from gross income are recomputed with the results shown in Table 6. Nonfarmer landlords pay part of the operating costs and part of the taxes, so these items in this computation are smaller than the same items in Table 5, and interest and rent are added to the expenditures. The sum available for operators' capital, labor, and management in 1930 is thus estimated at $3,750,000,000. The rate per farm, using census numbers of farmers, is $598, for 1930. In 1925, the best previous year of the seven, the rate per farm was $903. (See Table 6.)

Among the estimates of expenditures (Table 4) the largest items are the expenditures for machinery and implements of all sorts, feed, and the costs of operating machinery, including trucks, tractors, and autos for farm use. Other large items included are fertilizer, building repairs, and ginning costs. For 1930, it is estimated that these major costs amounted to $2,890,000,000 compared with $3,152,000,000 in 1929. This reduction in total expenditures for these items, $262,000,000 or about 8%, is due chiefly to lower prices for feed, and in part to the fact that farmers reduced costs by curtailing purchases of farm machinery in 1930 below those in previous years. Lower wages paid to hired labor resulted in a reduction of $220,000,000 in the sum paid to hired farm labor in 1930 as compared with 1929, or 18%. Farm taxes have remained practically unchanged. (Table 5.) The reduction of nearly 12% in the total expenditures of farm operators was due chiefly to the lower operating costs and the smaller rent paid on the reduced gross income, taxes and interest paid remaining practically unchanged. (Table 6.)

Table 7.—Current Value of Capital Employed in Agriculture and Income Available for Capital, Labor, and Management, 1924–1930

Year	Capital			Income available for—		Income available for operators' capital and management as per cent of operators' capital
	Total [1]	Total used in production [2]	Total operators' capital used in production [3]	Operators' capital, labor, and management [4]	Operators' capital and management [5]	
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Per cent*
1924	57,718	51,293	27,421	5,493	1,088	4.0
1925	57,861	51,304	27,633	5,739	1,292	4.7
1926	56,754	50,065	26,886	5,539	1,005	3.7
1927	57,256	50,436	27,410	5,566	1,065	3.9
1928	58,141	51,189	28,183	5,463	972	3.4
1929	58,130	51,046	28,177	5,579	1,060	3.8
1930	52,747	45,747	24,132	3,750	−346	−1.4

[1] As of Dec. 31. Includes land, buildings, machinery, livestock, and 1% cash working capital.

[2] All capital excluding value of dwellings. This total includes value of autos used for pleasure which probably offsets value of dwellings used for production.

[3] All capital used in production excluding value of farm indebtedness to nonfarmers and value of farms rented from nonfarmers. This total includes value of autos used for pleasure which probably offsets value of dwellings used for production.

[4] See Table 6.

[5] Income available for all capital, labor, and management, less wage allowance for labor of operators and families. Operators are here allowed an annual hired-hand wage without board, and family labor is taken as 22% additional to the operators' labor. The value of the operator's labor is here understated in so far as hired hands receive perquisites in addition to cash and board, and it may be overstated in so far as the operator's time is not entirely spent on farm work.

The estimates of the current value of capital employed in agricultural production are given in Table 7. The first column of figures shows the current value of all agricultural capital, composed of land, all buildings, machinery, livestock, and a small amount estimated as cash working capital. The second column is intended to represent the value of capital employed in production. It differs from the total in the first column by the value of farm dwellings. The estimates in the third column differ from those in the second by the value of farms rented from nonfarmers and the value of bank credit and farm mortgages held by nonfarmers. In 1929 the value of farms rented from nonfarmers and the farm debt owed to nonfarmers were practically of equal magnitude.

In order to compute the rate of return on the operators' own capital, there is first deducted from the total amount available for capital, labor, and management an amount representing the current value of the labor contributed by the farm operators and their families. In the estimate the assumption is made that the unpaid labor may be given an imputed value equivalent to annual wages paid to farm hands hired without board. At the lower farm wages prevailing in 1930, this total wage allowance for the unpaid labor of farmers and their families amounted to $4,096,000,000 in 1930 compared with $4,519,000,000 in 1929. Even at the lower wage rate, the wage allowance for unpaid labor in 1930 exceeded the amount available for capital, labor and management, so that the farm operators in 1930 not only failed to earn wages but also failed to earn anything on their capital or for their managerial contribution. In 1929 the balance for capital and managerial rewards amounted to $1,060,000,000 or about 3.8 per cent of the value of the operators' capital used in farm production. (See Table 7.)

In appraising these income returns as percentages of capital investment it is to be borne in mind (1) that the wage allowance to the farm operator is understated by an uncertain amount depending on the value of perquisites which farm laborers appear to receive generally in addition to their cash wages, (2) that the latter item may be partly or completely offset by some allowance that should be made for time spent by farmers in activity off the farm, and (3) that inventory losses on livestock or real estate are not deducted from gross income.

Concerning inventory values included in Table 7 it should be noted that the total value of all agricultural capital fluctuated within narrow limits from the end of 1924 to the end of 1929, increases in livestock values and investment in farm equipment offsetting the slowly declining values of farm real estate, but by the end of 1930, a reduction in total capital took place amounting to nearly $5,400,000,000 due to a sharp decline in both farm real estate values and in the value of livestock on farms. This is reflected as a decline in the value of capital employed in production from $51,046,000,000 at the end of 1929 to $45,747,000,000 at the end of 1930, or a drop of 10%; there was also a somewhat greater drop (14%), in the operators' capital used in production, this greater decline being due to the fact that there has been only a slight decline in the total farm debt.

Table 8.—Reward per Farm Family for Labor and Management and Farm Wages per Year Without Board, 1924–1930

Year	Income available for operator's capital, unpaid labor and management [1]	Reward for labor and management per farm family [2]	Farm wages per year without board [3]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1924	862	668	567
1925	903	707	574
1926	874	683	586
1927	880	685	584
1928	866	665	584
1929	887	685	589
1930	598	425	535

[1] See Table 6.

[2] Column 1, less 4.5% interest allowance on operator's net capital investment.

[3] Farm wages per month without board multiplied by 12.

The returns per farm family for labor and management may be compared with the farm hand wages shown in the last column of Table 8. In this comparison, however, allowance should be made for the fact that the former includes a substantial amount of unpaid family labor as well as any managerial rewards that farmers may be entitled to in addition to the 4.5% allowance on their shrinking capital values. If allowance be made for the fact that the labor contribution of the farm family is equivalent to over 20% of the operator's labor, it appears that the average farmer has barely earned for his labor and management the amount paid an average hand in the six years, 1924–1929 and fell short of that in 1930 when farm wages after declining from $589 in 1929 to $535 in 1930, were $110 in excess of the return for labor and management of the average farm family.

The shrinkage in agricultural income in 1930 was somewhat greater than the reduction in the money incomes of factory employees and considerably greater than the reduction in the incomes of many other groups. In 1929 about 1,660,000 employees on the railroads received $2,896,000,000 in wages, but in 1930 total wage payments amounted to $2,551,000,000, a reduction of nearly 12%. Data on total wage payments in the building industry are not available but the value of contracts awarded in 37 States, a large part of which represents payments to labor, amounted to $6,628,000,000 in 1928, $5,751,000,000 in 1929 and $4,523,000,000 in 1930, a reduction of 21% from the 1929 level, but about 32% compared with 1928.

The factory wage payments in 1930 amounted to $9,475,000,000 or 19% less than the $11,653,000,000 in 1929 when 8,808,000 people were employed. This reduction in consumer incomes accompanied and contributed to the reduction in farm incomes. Most of the reduction in factory pay rolls was brought about by releasing a large number of workers from employment while those who retained their jobs earned only slightly less than they did in 1929. In that year the average earnings of factory persons employed amounted to $1,322 and in 1930, $1,238, a reduction of only 6%. Of the number employed in 1929 about 13% were unemployed on the average during 1930 with a still greater number unemployed at the end of 1930 than at the beginning.

The reduced incomes have been only slightly offset by lower living costs for prices of goods bought by farmers for household consumption averaged 6% lower in 1930 than in 1929, and in the cities living costs declined only 3% as an average for the year. (See Table 9.) During the preceding period 1924–1929, no great changes took place in either the farm income or factory earnings, although the latter showed a rising tendency and the former a slightly declining one, and the cost of living for farmers and for factory workers also remained practically unchanged. The farm incomes for 1930 adjusted for the 6% lower level of living costs, show a decline in the purchasing power of the average income per farm family available for living expenses of about 34% from that of 1929. The reduction in purchasing power of all factory workers including the unemployed amounted to 16% while for those who remained on the pay rolls and received the wage payments, the reduction in purchasing power was only 3%.

Table 9.—Farm Income, Factory Wages, and Their Relative Purchasing Power

Year	Income per farm available for labor and management [1]	Average factory wages per person employed [2]	Index of prices paid by farmers for family maintenance 1924–1929=100 [3]	Index of prices paid by factory employees 1924–1929=100 [4]	Relative purchasing power [5]	
					Income per farm 1924–1929=100	Wages per employee 1924–1929=100 [6]
	Dollars	*Dollars*				
1924	668	1, 256	100	99	98	98
1925	707	1, 280	102	101	102	98
1926	683	1, 300	101	102	99	99
1927	685	1, 304	99	101	101	100
1928	665	1, 311	100	99	98	103
1929	685	1, 322	99	99	102	103
1930	425	1, 238	93	96	67	100

[1] See Table 8.

[2] Derived from Census of Manufactures and Federal Reserve Board indexes of factory employment and payrolls.

[3] Cost of Living Index, United States Department of Agriculture.

[4] Cost of Living Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Income and wages columns 1 and 2 divided, respectively, by columns 3 and 4 and expressed as percentages of their 1924–1929 averages.

[6] Relative purchasing power of factory payrolls, beginning with 1924 (1924–1929=100) through 1930 are 94, 98, 100, 99, 101, 107, and 89.

The reader must be cautious about comparing the above estimates of the reward for labor and management per farm family with wages, salaries, or family income of wage earners or other occupational groups. In the first place, in many cases, especially in factories, the wage earner is paid for labor only and not for managerial ability comparable with that which the farmer exercises in his operations. It should be observed also that the above estimate is not the total income of the farmer, since it does not include income which he may derive from sources other than agricultural production. Furthermore, it is very difficult to make an accurate comparison of the significance of a given income to a family on the farm and to a family living in the city. The above income estimates include an evaluation of food and fuel furnished by the farm at the prices received for the same commodities sold from the farm. A city family would have to pay more for these commodities. Moreover, the farmer enjoys the use of the farmhouse either without charge against his income as calculated here, as in the case of most tenants, or with charges for upkeep, interest, and taxes on the dwelling of farm owners the total of which should not be assumed to equal the rent which urban workers must pay for comparable housing.

On the other hand, it should be observed that many of the commodities and services the farmer buys cost him more than they cost the city dweller. Among the intangible differences between living in the country and living in the city are those associated with the place of residence. Many city families would value highly the location of the farm residence in the wide open spaces free from the noises and many restrictions that are frequently associated with a town home. It is equally true that the farm family would value highly the better schools, the nearness to the theaters and stores, and the greater availability of a generally higher standard of public services usually associated with the city home.

These several advantages and disadvantages associated with location of residence can not be valued easily in making a comparison of the significance of income to different groups, especially with reference to the standard of living which is possible with a given income. A great deal of additional research would be necessary to a satisfactory comparison of real incomes, both tangible and intangible, of rural and of urban groups. While studies leading to such a comparison would be highly desirable, they are outside of the immediate scope of this report, which deals only with income from the farm as a business.

INCOME FROM FARM PRODUCTION AND THE NATIONAL INCOME

The estimates of income from farm production contained in this statement should not be confused with estimates of income from agriculture which are included in the estimates of national income. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the national income for all individuals in the calendar year 1928 amounted to $89,419,000,000.[1] This includes income drawn by individuals from agriculture, manufacturing, mines, construction, banking, mercantile, government, and other enterprises. Of this total amount, it is estimated that $8,109,000,000, or 9.3%, was drawn by individuals from agriculture. Comparable estimates for other years are given in Table 10.

Table 10.—Entire Realized Income Drawn by Individuals from All Industries and from Agriculture [1]

Year	Income from all industries	Income from agriculture	Income from agriculture as per cent of total income
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Per cent*
1910	31, 430	4, 988	16. 6
1915	37, 205	5, 488	14. 8
1920	73, 999	11, 057	14. 9
1925	81, 931	9, 089	11. 1
1928	89, 419	[2] 8, 109	9. 3

[1] Taken from pp. 94 and 98, The National Income and its Distribution, by W. I. King.

[2] The derivation of this item for 1928 is as follows (in millions of dollars): (*a*) Receipts from crops and livestock $10,519, plus rental value of owned homes, $162, less payments to other industries, $2,572; or (*b*) wages and salaries, $1,279; income of entrepreneurs and of property, $6,668; plus rental value of owned homes, $162.

In making estimates of national income, a definition of income different from the one used in this statement was adopted. The national totals are the aggregate of incomes of individuals received "in the form of wages, salaries, pensions, compensation for injuries, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, services of durable consumers' goods, and profits withdrawn from the business." The emphasis is not on "how much does the industry earn but how much income does the individual part owner of the industry draw from it." Values assigned to the use of owned homes are also included in income.

In computing income derived from agriculture as a part of the national income, estimates are used which differ materially from the estimates of gross income from farm production as given above. For example, the receipts from crops and livestock for the calendar year 1928 are estimated at $10,519,000,000 compared with gross income of $11,741,000,000. The portion attributed to livestock and livestock products is $4,395,000,000 in the national income statement, compared with $6,037,000,000 in this statement on income from farm production. Furthermore, there are considerable differences in the methods of estimating farm costs, which in the national estimates need to be deducted since these are payments to other industries and therefore not income drawn by farmers from agriculture. The total payments for business purposes (which cover tools, implements, fertilizer, business use of automobiles, binder twine, harness and saddlery, business buildings, including insurance, feed, interest payments to banks and merchants, taxes, cotton ginning, spraying, and horseshoeing) are placed at $2,572,000,000 Because of different methods and assumptions in the handling of the major items in this list of payments, the total of payments for business purposes in this statement on income from farm production is much larger, it being for 1928, $6,381,000,000. (See Table 6, sum of operating costs, taxes, interest, and rent.)

---

[1] These and subsequent estimates are taken from National Income and Its Purchasing Power, by W. I. King, published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

These differences in definitions and methods are cited to indicate that in making comparisons between agricultural income and national income it is desirable to use the agricultural estimates which are in harmony with the definitions and methods adopted in computing the incomes from all other activities. The two comparable items are shown in Table 10. The estimates of income from agricultural production by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are intended largely to answer questions as to the magnitude of the aggregate value of farm products sold and consumed (defined as gross income) and as to changes in the earnings of the average farmer from agricultural production.

2. Gross Income and Cash Income From Farm Production, by States, 1929 and 1930

Farm value, gross income, and cash income from farm production in 1930 were lower than in 1929 in every State except Florida. The reduced income was almost wholly due to the lower prices paid for practically every commodity. The farm value of crops produced in 1930 was $6,964,000,000, a decline of 27% compared with $9,562,000,000 in 1929. Texas showed

Table 1.—Estimated Farm Value, Gross Income, and Cash Income from Farm Production (78 Crops and 14 Livestock Items), by States, 1929–1930

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

State	Crops						Livestock and livestock products						Crops and livestock combined			
	1929 (revised)			1930 (preliminary)			1929 (revised)			1930 (preliminary)			1929 (revised)		1930 (preliminary)	
	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Gross income	Cash income	Gross income	Cash income
Me	98, 840	73, 972	65, 720	67, 662	46, 034	39, 100	33, 007	31, 922	25, 704	31, 324	30, 522	24, 735	105, 894	91, 424	76, 556	63, 835
N. H	19, 375	11, 596	8, 029	18, 158	10, 870	7, 961	23, 010	22, 289	19, 829	21, 270	20, 839	18, 613	33, 885	27, 858	31, 709	26, 574
Vt	36, 727	16, 161	10, 990	34, 979	15, 050	10, 575	45, 503	44, 245	40, 531	41, 767	40, 624	37, 243	60, 406	51, 521	55, 674	47, 818
Mass	51, 219	38, 565	32, 754	46, 152	34, 313	29, 512	45, 590	43, 558	38, 688	44, 814	43, 658	39, 051	82, 123	71, 442	77, 971	68, 563
R. I	4, 874	3, 380	2, 771	4, 494	3, 213	2, 728	7, 644	7, 273	6, 586	7, 405	7, 239	6, 583	10, 653	9, 357	10, 452	9, 311
Conn	39, 284	28, 998	24, 885	37, 281	27, 283	23, 930	39, 734	38, 167	34, 110	37, 167	36, 000	32, 254	67, 165	58, 995	63, 283	56, 184
N. Y	273, 401	158, 426	132, 087	260, 187	146, 601	125, 620	295, 142	280, 190	250, 724	261, 828	252, 864	226, 948	438, 616	382, 811	399, 465	352, 568
N. J	72, 024	58, 983	54, 423	71, 573	58, 498	54, 550	50, 588	47, 851	42, 560	45, 711	44, 714	40, 021	106, 834	96, 983	103, 212	94, 571
Pa	253, 464	130, 766	94, 912	225, 724	106, 276	75, 826	246, 789	237, 759	199, 264	216, 632	213, 918	179, 953	368, 525	294, 176	320, 194	255, 779
Ohio	293, 355	129, 180	101, 090	213, 727	88, 388	64, 362	291, 989	280, 467	233, 320	240, 254	239, 137	198, 251	409, 647	334, 410	327, 525	262, 613
Ind	243, 043	101, 475	83, 130	179, 811	74, 058	58, 508	258, 015	256, 561	217, 931	218, 031	214, 394	181, 383	358, 036	301, 061	288, 452	239, 891
Ill	466, 280	233, 801	211, 005	321, 769	154, 701	135, 735	370, 589	366, 775	317, 850	324, 128	319, 864	277, 724	600, 576	528, 855	474, 565	413, 459
Mich	227, 307	119, 859	94, 161	188, 750	90, 483	69, 112	206, 022	199, 571	170, 695	166, 772	163, 957	139, 079	319, 430	264, 856	254, 440	208, 191
Wis	286, 761	89, 432	62, 822	241, 549	69, 330	47, 794	379, 413	365, 390	335, 271	309, 699	297, 098	271, 942	454, 822	398, 093	366, 428	319, 736
Minn	340, 861	118, 373	98, 077	245, 454	84, 606	67, 471	363, 030	346, 226	310, 271	305, 675	293, 652	262, 552	464, 599	408, 348	378, 258	330, 023
Iowa	515, 378	135, 296	114, 180	354, 453	83, 031	65, 483	603, 440	592, 254	546, 088	535, 069	518, 243	478, 265	727, 550	660, 268	601, 274	543, 748
Mo	282, 088	110, 232	81, 543	180, 275	70, 964	46, 785	312, 756	310, 156	256, 891	261, 122	258, 876	215, 293	420, 388	338, 434	329, 840	262, 078
N. Dak	200, 068	127, 385	121, 746	133, 584	77, 125	72, 296	98, 345	89, 022	71, 250	81, 100	74, 136	59, 062	216, 407	192, 996	151, 261	131, 358
S. Dak	194, 397	69, 796	64, 735	124, 016	40, 803	35, 948	179, 186	167, 241	149, 158	155, 243	147, 839	132, 748	237, 037	213, 893	188, 642	168, 696
Nebr	342, 354	136, 471	127, 097	250, 997	96, 895	89, 268	325, 413	321, 422	292, 006	287, 020	280, 499	255, 639	457, 893	419, 103	377, 394	344, 907
Kans	306, 294	168, 287	158, 064	220, 320	111, 301	102, 946	282, 131	268, 704	233, 364	239, 351	231, 069	200, 192	436, 991	391, 428	342, 370	303, 138
Del	18, 960	13, 209	11, 528	13, 927	9, 587	8, 176	10, 784	10, 390	8, 699	9, 074	8, 971	7, 489	23, 599	20, 227	18, 558	15, 665
Md	77, 150	50, 485	42, 954	52, 051	33, 269	26, 933	52, 019	49, 777	39, 665	45, 541	44, 516	35, 474	100, 262	82, 619	77, 785	62, 407
Va	199, 047	128, 514	99, 981	123, 844	85, 750	61, 296	95, 241	90, 631	55, 281	77, 407	77, 580	48, 024	219, 145	155, 262	163, 330	109, 320
W. Va	80, 014	41, 605	25, 700	50, 868	29, 297	15, 687	54, 727	50, 364	32, 930	46, 894	47, 849	32, 308	91, 969	58, 630	77, 146	47, 995
N. C	336, 954	252, 445	216, 002	272, 128	199, 700	166, 394	74, 038	74, 490	28, 583	67, 561	65, 435	24, 192	326, 935	244, 585	265, 135	190, 586
S. C	177, 219	131, 487	110, 991	145, 582	104, 252	85, 433	33, 914	34, 122	9, 780	30, 649	30, 386	8, 683	165, 609	120, 771	134, 638	94, 116
Ga	303, 176	214, 214	182, 775	235, 338	160, 722	132, 925	71, 757	71, 702	28, 264	63, 519	62, 837	24, 725	285, 916	211, 039	223, 559	157, 650
Fla	122, 339	106, 857	101, 412	122, 238	109, 053	104, 394	21, 414	23, 000	16, 778	19, 887	20, 685	14, 891	129, 857	118, 190	129, 738	119, 285
Ky	225, 433	121, 114	95, 455	133, 729	86, 676	64, 045	111, 719	112, 294	68, 882	87, 064	92, 065	57, 312	233, 408	164, 337	178, 741	121, 357
Tenn	243, 169	140, 522	112, 343	157, 778	92, 060	66, 347	99, 278	98, 834	56, 338	81, 208	80, 921	45, 520	239, 356	168, 681	172, 981	111, 867
Ala	243, 774	180, 446	153, 592	174, 008	125, 626	101, 804	53, 625	53, 936	18, 783	48, 038	48, 450	16, 231	234, 382	172, 375	174, 076	118, 035
Miss	289, 565	234, 024	210, 682	149, 391	117, 905	98, 608	54, 076	52, 360	21, 864	48, 115	45, 847	19, 411	286, 384	232, 546	163, 752	118, 019
Ark	236, 919	188, 339	165, 630	110, 969	85, 580	65, 884	59, 645	59, 849	28, 051	44, 109	45, 928	20, 573	248, 188	193, 681	131, 508	86, 457
La	177, 693	142, 569	132, 287	117, 230	94, 147	85, 177	31, 392	29, 474	13, 149	27, 962	27, 119	12, 312	172, 043	145, 436	121, 266	97, 489
Okla	255, 578	177, 176	164, 762	143, 098	87, 204	76, 524	135, 603	128, 209	89, 637	108, 104	101, 710	70, 198	305, 385	254, 399	188, 914	146, 722
Tex	664, 415	502, 467	476, 611	464, 071	324, 385	301, 556	268, 820	254, 111	176, 502	214, 290	207, 311	140, 696	756, 578	653, 113	531, 696	442, 252
Mont	96, 994	51, 471	47, 796	64, 588	29, 924	27, 080	85, 891	81, 853	72, 837	66, 166	62, 817	55, 022	133, 324	120, 633	92, 741	82, 102
Idaho	109, 988	68, 952	65, 743	83, 771	53, 158	50, 559	60, 750	58, 829	52, 262	49, 411	46, 090	40, 637	127, 781	118, 005	99, 248	91, 196
Wyo	35, 617	15, 040	13, 992	29, 674	13, 737	12, 906	47, 226	45, 657	42, 423	38, 408	34, 176	31, 318	60, 697	56, 415	47, 913	44, 224
Colo	139, 218	84, 860	81, 688	123, 615	78, 445	75, 907	94, 286	87, 111	76, 029	76, 562	76, 704	67, 262	171, 971	157, 717	155, 149	143, 169
N. Mex	39, 033	27, 779	26, 423	21, 300	13, 803	12, 656	39, 275	37, 052	32, 688	29, 780	27, 879	24, 190	64, 831	59, 111	41, 682	36, 846
Ariz	52, 546	43, 189	41, 611	38, 624	31, 315	30, 091	26, 534	22, 736	19, 966	23, 042	18, 009	15, 429	65, 925	61, 577	49, 324	45, 520
Utah	41, 501	23, 159	21, 172	35, 176	20, 405	18, 653	41, 011	41, 035	37, 111	33, 861	32, 589	29, 279	64, 194	58, 283	52, 994	47, 932
Nev	10, 002	3, 044	2, 825	7, 667	2, 304	2, 156	12, 970	14, 115	13, 145	11, 687	11, 619	10, 761	17, 159	15, 970	13, 923	12, 917
Wash	171, 423	131, 289	122, 949	128, 689	96, 461	89, 440	90, 049	86, 810	76, 195	76, 985	73, 870	64, 487	218, 099	199, 144	170, 331	153, 927
Oreg	108, 030	72, 942	66, 770	82, 103	54, 001	48, 917	75, 856	73, 318	65, 133	63, 253	60, 260	53, 123	146, 260	131, 903	114, 261	102, 040
Calif	554, 244	475, 815	468, 261	455, 603	397, 290	391, 630	231, 292	236, 218	221, 754	194, 079	189, 248	176, 063	712, 033	690, 015	586, 538	567, 693
Total [1] [2]	9, 561, 886	5, 687, 938	5, 010, 647	6, 964, 022	4, 031, 926	3, 452, 735	6, 490, 528	6, 295, 320	5, 194, 820	5, 514, 038	5, 370, 013	4, 423, 141	11, 983, 258	10, 205, 467	9, 401, 939	7, 875, 876

[1] Farm value, gross income, and cash income from sugar beets for Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Washington, and Oregon combined included in totals for "crops" and for "crops and livestock combined," 1929 (revised), $4,491,000; 1930 (preliminary), $6,047,000.

[2] For the United States total adjusted for interstate duplications, etc., see table in statement No. 1 above.

the greatest total crop value of any State and was followed closely by California. The farm value of livestock production was $5,514,000,000, a decline of 15% from the $6,491,000,000, farm value in 1929. Iowa led in livestock values, followed by Illinois and Wisconsin.

When seed, feed, and waste are deducted from the farm value of crops, the gross income from crops in 1930 amounted to $4,032,000,000, a decline of 29% from 1929. When the value of crop products used in the farm home are further deducted the cash income from crops in 1930 was $3,453,000,000 as compared with $5,011,000,000 in 1929.

For livestock products, when changes in value due to inventory changes are eliminated and deductions made for such items as milk fed to calves, eggs used for hatching, etc., the gross income in 1930 was $5,370,000,000 compared with $6,295,000,000 in 1929. The further deduction of livestock products used in the farm home left a cash income from livestock of $4,423,000,000 compared with $5,195,000,000 in 1929.

Gross income from crops and livestock (combined) in 1930 was $9,402,000,000, which was 21.6% less than the $11,983,000,000 gross income in 1929, and cash income was $7,876,000,000 compared with $10,205,000,000 in 1929. Iowa outranked all other States in 1930 with a gross income of $601,274,000 followed by California, with $586,538,000, and Texas, with $531,696,000. In 1929 Texas led all States with Iowa second and California third. In cash income California led in both years.

The farm value, gross income, and cash income in 1930 was less than in 1929 from every individual commodity, except a few specialty crops such as popcorn, hemp, alfalfa seed, timothy seed, cherries, pecans, sugar beets, and maple sugar and sirup. Milk, with a farm value of $1,854,000,000, in 1930 was the most valuable commodity, followed by hogs, with $1,354,000,000; corn, with $1,258,000,000; and hay, with $1,054,000,000. From the standpoint of gross and cash income milk and hogs also rank first and second but corn and hay, which are largely fed on the farms where produced, are much smaller direct contributors, cattle and calves ranking third and cotton fourth.

The estimates by commodities and by States, shown in Tables 1 and 2, relate as nearly as possible to the State as a unit. Commodities produced by farmers in one State and consumed by farmers in another State are therefore included under income in the former. For this reason, the totals of gross income and cash income are not identical with the totals shown on page 397 in the tables for gross income and cash income for the United States. The estimates of farm value, gross income, and cash income from production by States shown herewith are basic to the calculations for the United States. As explained in the notes to Tables 1 and 2 on page 397, certain deductions have been made for interstate sales and purchases of farm commodities and also for certain estimates for the country as a whole for which State figures have not been prepared.

The data by States were based upon estimates of production and disposition of 78 crops and 14 livestock items, which contribute probably more than 98% of all income from farm products. Income from other sources such as labor off the farm and investments are not considered here, and changes in inventory values are not considered as income. Certain minor crops not in this list of 92 items were excluded because of lack of information on annual quantities produced and sold or annual prices, but these omissions do not materially affect the year-to-year variations in the State estimates nor the relative values as between States. An attempt has been made to secure State totals which will exclude sales between farmers within the State. This has not always been feasible of ascertainment for certain items of feed, seed, etc. As a result, the State estimates may be somewhat excessive in some instances. Because, however, of the exclusion of interfarm sales where ascertainable, the State totals shown are less than the totals of income from all individual farms. It should be borne in mind that estimates by States have so far been prepared only for receipts from farm production and that without comparable estimates of expenditures and capital costs involved in farm production the receipts data alone are not to be taken as a measure of economic conditions of farmers in the various States. For example, States in which livestock is produced largely on purchase feeds show relatively higher gross incomes than would be the case for net incomes. No estimates of expenditures are available by States.

Table 2.—Farm Value, Gross Income, and Cash Income from Farm Production, United States, 1929–30

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	1929 (revised) Farm value	1929 (revised) Gross income	1929 (revised) Cash income	1930 (preliminary) Farm value	1930 (preliminary) Gross income	1930 (preliminary) Cash income
CROPS						
Corn	2,089,565	338,423	313,171	1,258,313	182,178	160,433
Wheat	849,541	696,207	685,328	566,231	401,441	393,224
Oats	524,783	108,992	108,992	463,708	79,901	79,901
Barley	164,860	50,810	50,810	133,674	35,650	35,650
Rye	36,459	24,676	24,301	22,398	13,597	13,347
Buckwheat	11,109	8,014	7,094	7,470	4,900	4,107
Flaxseed	47,929	42,080	42,080	36,588	33,589	33,589
Rice	40,084	38,032	37,997	33,016	31,438	31,410
Grain sorghums	68,050	13,781	13,781	48,720	8,849	8,849
Emmer and spelt	1,903	147	147	1,527	117	117
Popcorn	1,721	1,721	1,721	2,304	2,304	2,304
Cotton lint	1,245,084	1,245,084	1,245,084	656,381	656,381	656,381
Cottonseed	200,533	143,568	143,568	134,132	91,576	91,576
Tobacco	282,764	282,764	282,764	216,895	216,895	216,895
Hay	1,243,048	183,672	183,672	1,054,388	151,394	151,394
Sweet sorghum forage	36,842	3,288	3,288	32,837	2,658	2,658
Hemp	97	97	97	114	114	114
Clover seed (red and alsike)	26,500	23,714	23,714	17,259	14,745	14,745
Sweetclover seed	3,166	2,274	2,274	2,323	1,653	1,653
Lespedeza seed	587	365	365	267	150	150
Alfalfa seed	9,355	8,751	8,751	9,745	9,133	9,133
Timothy seed	2,911	2,680	2,680	3,798	3,493	3,493
Dry edible beans	79,540	72,207	71,704	53,029	50,025	49,690
Soybeans	38,615	15,400	15,400	34,024	11,622	11,622
Cowpeas	26,658	5,427	4,206	21,086	3,132	2,320
Peanuts	52,055	30,437	29,684	41,818	21,997	21,350
Velvet beans	16,080	---------	---------	14,532	---------	---------
Broomcorn	5,396	5,396	5,396	3,263	3,263	3,263
Potatoes, white	470,667	398,687	315,829	348,362	287,562	220,486
Sweetpotatoes	97,733	80,056	59,685	71,008	59,101	40,270
Truck crops	363,893	363,893	339,563	336,117	336,117	313,848
Hops	3,788	3,788	3,788	3,462	3,462	3,462
Apples	198,424	192,475	151,441	167,845	162,257	130,234
Peaches	62,140	58,302	44,405	43,653	40,716	32,203
Pears	31,588	30,639	26,736	19,932	19,221	16,447
Cherries	13,879	13,879	12,461	13,940	13,940	12,814
Plums and apricots	10,427	10,045	5,842	6,279	6,092	3,264
Grapes	56,337	55,535	51,951	43,378	42,803	39,968
Other fruits and nuts	242,497	242,400	240,660	201,398	201,346	200,190
Strawberries	52,945	52,945	52,434	47,108	47,108	46,475
Small fruits	22,405	22,405	22,080	20,833	20,833	20,434
Cranberries	7,154	7,154	7,154	5,789	5,789	5,789
Pecans	5,889	5,889	4,897	5,939	5,939	4,995
Sugar beets, for sugar	51,824	51,824	51,824	65,704	65,704	65,704
Sugarcane and sirup	29,713	22,550	15,888	21,507	16,358	11,741
Sorghum sirup	24,126	16,240	6,283	19,921	13,376	5,347
Maple sugar and sirup	6,280	6,280	5,597	9,607	9,607	8,721
Forest products	322,288	322,288	186,789	299,727	299,727	173,704
Farm gardens	285,383	285,383	---------	245,402	245,402	---------
Nursery products	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432
Greenhouse products	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839
Total	9,561,886	5,687,938	5,010,647	6,964,022	4,031,926	3,452,735
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS						
Cattle and calves	1,172,526	1,082,797	1,050,574	990,023	937,023	905,399
Hogs	1,482,941	1,562,131	1,287,744	1,354,030	1,376,097	1,126,900
Sheep and lambs	195,391	172,034	168,573	144,342	142,173	139,111
Horses	38,330	10,031	10,031	35,075	9,242	9,242
Mules	17,765	9,736	9,736	15,433	7,150	7,150
Chickens	501,652	479,898	297,460	387,600	394,880	244,012
Eggs (chicken)	789,595	755,583	594,019	652,962	626,932	490,619
Milk	2,178,449	2,109,231	1,665,731	1,853,756	1,795,699	1,422,212
Wool	93,961	93,961	93,961	65,642	65,642	65,642
Mohair	7,467	7,467	7,467	5,287	5,287	5,287
Honey	12,129	12,129	9,202	9,670	9,670	7,349
Beeswax	322	322	322	218	218	218
Total	6,490,528	6,295,320	5,194,820	5,514,038	5,370,013	4,423,141
Grand total[1]	---------	11,983,258	10,205,467	---------	9,401,939	7,875,876

[1] For the United States total adjusted for interstate duplications, etc., see tables in Statement No. 1 above.

In Table 1 are shown subtotals for crops and livestock and livestock products, and combined totals by States for the two years 1929 (revised) and 1930 (preliminary). These data are comparable with the data published in Crops and Markets, September, 1929, and September, 1930. Quantities from which the farm-value figures were derived and in the main, estimates by the department, and represent production of farm products on farm and ranges, the produce of gardens, poultry flocks, etc., not on farms being excluded. The estimates of production of crops and livstock and livestock products relate to the calendar year. Production of meat animals is based on the weight of animals raised (less loss from death) during the calendar year and the additional weight put on by stock on hand during the year. Production of horses is represented by the number reaching working age. The estimates of the farm value of production of crops and of livestock and livestock products have not been combined to show the total farm value of production for the reason that a large percentage of the feed crops included in the former are used in the production of the latter. To combine the two separate totals would produce considerable duplication in the combined totals for most of the States. The estimates of gross income are based upon quantities sold plus the value of the quantities retained for use in the farm home. In the case of crops, deductions have been made for the amounts retained for feed and seed, and amounts unfit for sale or consumption, the remainder being that portion ultimately sold or used in the farm home. In the case of meat animals, gross income is based upon quantities of livestock and meat animals sold during the calendar year plus the quantities slaughtered on the farms and used in the farm home, after deducting the number shipped into each State for feeding on farms. Changes in livestock inventories are not included in gross income. The estimates of cash income are based upon estimated quantities sold or available for sale. These are equal to the estimates for gross income less deductions for quantities used in the farm home.

The quantities produced, sold, and used in the farm home have all been multiplied by the same State price, which is the weighted average price for the commodity as sold off the farms. In the case of crops, the weighed average price is the monthly price during the marketing season for the commodity, weighted by the estimated quantity sold during each month. In the case of livestock, the weighted average price is for the calendar year, the monthly price being weighted by the estimated marketings for each month.

Table 2 sets forth the estimates of farm value, gross income, and cash income by commodities. This table indicates the list of items included in these estimates and also indicates the relative contribution that each commodity has made to farm values, gross incomes, or cash incomes for the United States.

3. Farm Returns as Reported by Farmers, 1930, With Comparisons

Average gross receipts of the 6,228 farmers reporting in 1930 were $2,211, consisting of $779 from sales of crops, $765 from sales of livestock, $635 from sales of livestock products, and $32 from miscellaneous other items. The average gross receipts of 11,807 farmers who reported for 1929 was $2,669 as shown in Table 1.

Average current cash expenses of these farmers totaled $1,452, consisting of $378 for hired labor, $172 for livestock bought, $276 for feed bought, $78 for fertilizer, $43 for seed, $196 for taxes on farm property, $118 for machinery and tools, and $191 for miscellaneous items. The 1929 average of expenses was $1,572.

Table 1.—Farm Returns, 1930, with Comparisons

Average of Reports of Owner-Operators for Their Own Farms for Calendar Year

Item	United States									North Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		South Central		Western	
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Number of reports	6,094	16,183	15,103	15,330	13,475	13,859	11,851	11,805	6,228	1,255	703	2,331	1,355	2,594	1,477	1,499	643	2,719	1,361	1,407	689
Size of farm—acres	252	298	303	304	315	275	284	270	284	139	137	146	148	350	360	184	198	255	246	563	693
Value of farm real estate, Jan. 1	$13,586	$14,530	$14,323	$14,157	$13,379	$12,543	$12,299	$12,090	$12,009	$8,566	$8,286	$11,693	$11,789	$17,950	$17,152	$7,895	$8,152	$8,643	$8,346	$16,219	$16,050
Value of farm personalty, Jan. 1	2,844	2,960	2,937	2,965	2,929	2,893	3,118	3,152	3,156	3,459	3,513	2,997	2,988	4,538	4,387	1,658	1,788	1,918	1,780	4,559	4,484
Receipts:																					
Crop sales	816	850	1,012	993	926	978	946	1,029	779	831	848	557	454	818	687	1,119	778	1,143	794	2,063	1,520
Sales of livestock	660	760	780	897	894	851	936	922	765	471	431	909	774	1,806	1,520	389	322	490	289	1,116	818
Sales of livestock products	454	550	570	585	589	638	689	681	635	1,623	1,607	920	830	598	452	356	352	255	233	766	713
Miscellaneous other	42	80	72	76	39	38	37	37	32	65	72	40	31	35	28	30	26	21	18	51	30
Total	1,972	2,240	2,434	2,551	2,448	2,505	2,608	2,669	2,211	2,990	2,958	2,426	2,089	3,257	2,687	1,894	1,478	1,909	1,334	3,996	3,081
Cash outlay:																					
Hired labor	331	350	384	386	386	397	394	399	378	444	494	250	265	350	323	416	368	359	333	758	699
Livestock bought	204	240	222	242	242	238	238	238	172	202	126	205	145	389	336	156	98	155	76	294	175
Feed bought	175	210	248	244	232	243	262	276	276	612	639	275	251	302	296	149	163	146	132	317	302
Fertilizer	57	60	66	69	73	64	67	79	78	124	131	63	58	13	13	230	231	74	90	36	35
Seed	43	40	44	47	48	49	46	43	43	63	64	46	44	50	48	33	33	28	30	46	47
Taxes on farm property	174	190	192	191	183	180	184	187	196	165	167	217	228	240	252	115	117	118	121	267	268
Machinery and tools	123	110	103	119	130	129	151	159	118	135	145	137	91	257	199	68	55	98	56	248	150
Miscellaneous other	150	150	151	179	179	157	176	191	191	182	210	181	163	233	224	108	89	103	111	397	407
Total	1,257	1,350	1,410	1,477	1,473	1,457	1,518	1,572	1,452	1,927	1,976	1,374	1,245	1,834	1,691	1,275	1,154	1,081	949	2,363	2,083
Receipts less cash outlay	715	890	1,024	1,074	975	1,048	1,090	1,097	759	1,063	982	1,052	844	1,423	996	619	324	828	385	1,633	998
Increase in inventory of personal property	202	130	181	223	158	242	244	201	−221	191	−100	126	−240	261	−401	145	−110	159	−168	361	−130
Net result	917	1,020	1,205	1,297	1,133	1,290	1,334	1,298	538	1,254	882	1,178	604	1,684	595	764	214	987	217	1,994	868
Interest paid	(1)	230	230	225	215	201	202	199	199	105	106	173	170	339	320	95	99	125	137	323	307
Spent for farm improvements	(1)	140	133	131	128	141	126	125	92	130	117	127	96	152	99	84	81	96	59	164	117

Noncash (Estimated) Items

Item	United States									North Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		South Central		Western	
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Value of food produced and used on the farm [2]	$294	$265	$266	$274	$282	$273	$269	$262	$242	$267	$257	$269	$246	$282	$249	$286	$266	$242	$220	$227	$219
Value of family labor, including owner [2]	716	870	789	793	779	768	768	772	716	914	865	845	767	918	844	492	472	505	464	1,024	914
Change in value of real estate during the year (minus sign (−) shows decrease)	−52	−66	+145	+173	+2	+61	+72	+27	−757	+40	−158	−20	−697	+5	−1,216	−11	−526	+50	−647	+127	−938

[1] Not reported for 1922.

[2] Averages of farms for which the item was reported.

Receipts less the expenses listed average $759, in addition to which the farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of $242. The value of fuel used and of house rent was not reported. On the other hand, the total of expenses ($1,452) does not include any allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of $716.

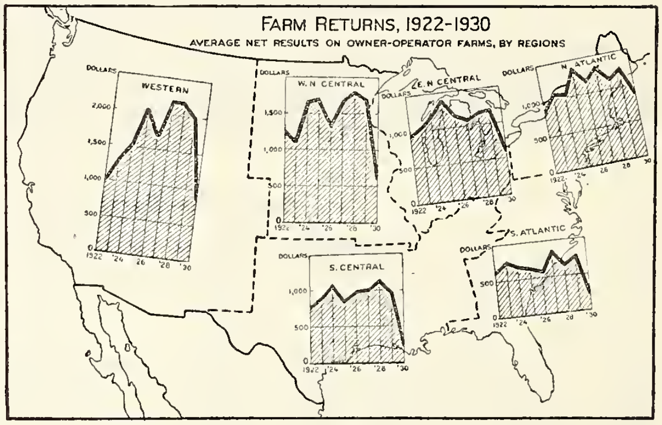
The cash balance of $759 represents all the cash the average farm of this group made available to the owner-operator to pay his living expenses, take care of interest and principal of debts, and make improvements. In 1929 the cash balance of the farmers reporting was $1,097.

The inventory values reported showed a decrease during 1930 averaging $221, which, deducted from the cash balance of $759 above, makes a return from the farm amounting to $538. This (and comparable figures in the tables) is called the "net result," and serves as a starting point for computing the income of the farmer, as distinguished from the return of the farm itself under his operation, according to the user's interpretation of income. (The net result for 60% of those reporting was less than the average; for 29% it was below zero.) One of the first deductions to be made from this item is an average cash payment for interest on indebtedness amounting to $92, besides which $199 was reported as spent for improvements.

In the inquiry each farmer addressed was asked to report for his own farm the receipts and expenses for the calendar year; the value of crops, livestock, machinery, and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year (January 1) and at the end of the year; the value of food produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family; the value of his own labor and that of other members of his family not paid wages; the size of his farm; and the value of the farm real estate January 1 (both beginning and ending the year), from which the increase or decrease in value of real estate during the year was obtained. The averages of the replies to these questions are shown in Table 1, for the years 1922–1929 as a whole, and distributed by geographic divisions for 1929 and 1930. The figures in this table strictly apply only to the farms reporting and to the farm business each year. Incomes of farmers from property other that the farm operated or from other business interests are not included.

In comparing the separate items of the table for the different years it should be borne in mind that some of the difference is due to differences in the farms reporting and to variations in practice on separate farms. Small differences are to be expected in averages obtained by the method used. Individual statements are of different degrees of accuracy, but no consistent bias has been discovered. Twenty-nine per cent of the reports used in the averages for 1930 were from farmers who reported for the same farm for 1929. A smaller number have reported for more consecutive years. The presence of so many reports from the same farms adds greatly to the regularity exhibited by the averages as indexes of the amount and direction of change in the results of farming from year to year, and from division to division. The accuracy of the details of receipts and expenses is naturally much less than that of the totals, and these totals are probably somewhat more in error than the reported differences between cash receipts and cash outlay, or than net results.

The farms for which averages are here reported average much larger than the averages reported by the census of 1925; few reports from farms smaller than 50 acres have been received, whereas the size groups beginning with 100 acres are relatively well represented. Values of property also average higher than census averages. The figures in the table may not properly be directly used as "average" in any computations purporting to apply to all farmers. They are "representative" in the sense that they include large and small farms, profitable and unprofitable; they produce prevailing types of products and are located in all parts of the country in about the same proportion as all farms operated by their owners. Farms operated by tenants are not included in the averages.


FARM RETURNS, 1922-1930

AVERAGE NET RESULTS ON OWNER-OPERATOR FARMS, BY REGIONS

The average net results by geographic divisions are also shown in the chart. They reflect in a general way the effects of price movements and varying production on the income from farms. The wide variation in size and character of operations in the Western States, including as they do small irrigated farms, intensively cultivated orchards, dry-land grain farms, and extensive livestock ranches, make the averages of those reporting vary more than in the other divisions where there is more uniformity in size and type of farms. Still the differences shown between the years are greater than might be explainable merely by differences in the farms reporting.

While the average net result of the farmers reporting for 1930 was $538, there was a difference of $52,530 between the highest and the lowest, and about 60% showed lower than the average. In 1929 the difference was $74,350. The proportion sustaining net losses (29.5%) is more than twice that in 1922 the worst previous year (14%). The proportions of farmers with net results in the several groups are shown in Table 2.

Table 2.—Proportion of Farmers Obtaining Net Results Within Specified Ranges

All Farmers Reporting, 1923–1930

Item	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of reports	16, 183	15, 103	15, 330	13, 475	13, 859	11, 851	11, 805	6, 228
Average net results	$1, 020	$1, 205	$1, 297	$1, 133	$1, 290	$1, 334	$1, 298	$538
Proportion obtaining:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
$5,000 or more	1. 88	2. 69	3. 00	2. 29	3. 19	3. 12	2. 94	1. 03
$3,000 to $4,999	4. 67	6. 10	6. 82	5. 49	6. 42	6. 77	6. 24	2. 37
$2,500 to $2,999	2. 88	3. 61	4. 03	3. 59	3. 86	4. 06	4. 25	1. 96
$2,000 to $2,499	5. 13	5. 99	6. 26	5. 46	6. 53	6. 35	6. 01	3. 20
$1,500 to $1,999	8. 91	9. 30	9. 92	9. 05	9. 58	10. 35	10. 35	5. 38
$1,000 to $1,499	14. 49	15. 13	15. 44	14. 09	15. 46	15. 23	14. 89	9. 41
$500 to $999	23. 07	21. 86	21. 79	22. 10	22. 07	22. 07	22. 63	17. 23
$0 to $499	26. 09	24. 68	22. 32	26. 43	23. 98	23. 19	24. 76	29. 93
$0 to —$499	9. 10	7. 85	7. 81	8. 56	6. 68	7. 20	6. 37	19. 76
—$500 to —$999	2. 07	1. 57	1. 54	1. 69	1. 28	1. 04	1. 01	5. 54
—$1,000 or more	1. 71	1. 22	1. 07	1. 25	. 95	. 62	. 55	4. 19
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

Farmers Reporting for 1930, by Geographic Divisions

Item	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
Number of reports	6, 228	703	1, 355	1, 477	643	1, 361	689
Size of farm, acres	284	137	148	360	198	246	693
Value of farm property Jan. 1, per farm	$15, 165	$11, 799	$14, 777	$21, 539	$9, 940	$10, 126	$20, 534
Net result, per farm	538	882	604	595	214	217	868
Proportion obtaining:	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
$5,000 or more	1. 03	1. 56	. 74	1. 01	0. 78	0. 51	2. 32
$3,000 to $4,999	2. 37	3. 98	1. 92	3. 18	. 93	1. 03	3. 92
$2,500 to $2,999	1. 96	2. 70	1. 18	2. 98	. 78	. 96	3. 63
$2,000 to $2,499	3. 20	4. 84	3. 32	4. 40	1. 87	1. 03	4. 21
$1,500 to $1,999	5. 38	7. 26	6. 42	6. 84	2. 33	1. 47	8. 85
$1,000 to $1,499	9. 41	15. 65	11. 22	9. 75	4. 51	4. 56	12. 92
$500 to $999	17. 23	19. 49	21. 33	17. 74	14. 15	12. 78	17. 42
$0 to $499	29. 93	27. 03	31. 58	24. 85	36. 08	34. 68	25. 40
$0 to —$499	19. 76	13. 37	16. 16	15. 44	26. 13	33. 06	10. 45
—$500 to —$999	5. 54	2. 42	3. 69	7. 04	7. 93	6. 76	4. 50
—$1,000 or more	4. 19	1. 70	2. 44	6. 77	4. 51	3. 16	6. 38
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

NOTE.—Figures for the several geographic divisions for years earlier than those shown in Table 1 may be found in the year book of agriculture beginning with that for 1924; figures comparable with those in Table 2 may be found in the year books of 1927, 1928, 1930 and 1931.

The 1931 Midsummer Beef Cattle Outlook

The number of cattle in the United States is larger than a year ago, but the number of cattle on feed for market on August 1 was considerably smaller. Feed supplies in a number of range States are short, and this shortage has already resulted in some forced marketing of cattle which normally might have been held back because of the present low level of cattle prices. In a few of the range States, feed supplies are sufficiently large to permit holding over cattle to be fed on low-priced grain and marketed early next year, but for the entire area west of the Missouri River the tendency to hold over cattle is less marked than it was a year ago.

Feed supplies in the principal cattle feeding States are much larger than last year, especially in the States east of the Missouri River. Current prices of feeder cattle are lower than a year ago; the ratio of feed grain prices to fat cattle prices is higher and shipments of stockers and feeders to the country in recent weeks have been considerably larger than the unusually small shipments in the corresponding period of last year. The factors which would tend to discourage farmers from feeding cattle are the scarcity of credit and the heavy losses from the last two years' feeding operations. The 2.5 % increase in the spring pig crop shown by the June pig survey, is a factor that needs to be given consideration by those contemplating cattle feeding.

The relative economic position of the cattle industry compared with that of most alternative agricultural enterprises is about the same as when prices were on a much higher level. The moderate increase in cattle production which began in 1928 is still under way. This increase in production is being reflected this year for the first time in increased slaughter supplies.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

Inspected slaughter of cattle during the first 7 months of 1931, amounting to 4,612,000 head, was 0.8% larger than during those months of 1930, but was smaller than that of any other corresponding period since 1922. Calf slaughter during the first 7 months of 1931 totaled 2,816,000 head, and was 4.4% larger than during the corresponding period of last year. Average weights of both cattle and calves were greater than a year earlier and the total live weight of cattle and calves slaughtered was 2% larger.

Although cattle slaughter during the first half of 1931 was not greatly different from that of a year earlier, the slaughter of steers was considerably larger and the slaughter of cows and heifers was considerably smaller. Steer slaughter, amounting to 2,151,000 head, was 8.7% larger than during the first half of 1930, and was the largest for those months since 1927. Slaughter of cows and heifers, amounting to 1,625,000 head, was 6.4% under that of the first half of 1930 and was the smallest in the 9 years for which these data are available.

The estimated number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 was 13% smaller than on that date in 1930. The States east of the Mississippi River as a group had 16% less than a year ago and the States west of the river had 11% less. Feeders reported a considerable decrease from last year in the proportion of cattle weighing over 1,100 pounds to be marketed during the next 4 months.

The sharp drop in cattle prices in 1930 due to the business depression caused the holding over of considerable numbers of cattle, mostly cows, that would normally have been marketed. Prices of cattle are now lower than a year ago and there appears to be less tendency than was in evidence last summer to hold cattle off the market because of price declines. Dairymen in June reported a material increase over a year earlier in the number of dairy cows to be marketed in the last half of 1931.

Dry weather and high temperatures have seriously damaged range feed in most of the areas west of the Continental Divide and in Montana, the Dakotas, western Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado. In many of these States, short feed and water supplies have already resulted in some forced marketing. In a few States in the area feed supplies are sufficiently large to permit the holding over of cattle and feeding them for next winter's market.

The condition of ranges in 17 Western States as reported on August 1 was 73% of normal as compared with 79% on July 1 and 82% on August 1, 1930. It was the lowest condition that has been reported in the 9 years that range reports have been made. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Washington were the only States showing a higher range condition than a year earlier. Rains over a large part of that area during the early part of August, however, have probably resulted in some improvement in range conditions since August 1. The condition of cattle in the 17 Western States was reported to be 84% of normal, compared with 87% a year ago and the 5-year August 1 average of 91%.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES

Cattle imports into the United States totaled 50,000 head for the first 6 months of 1931, compared with 199,000 a year ago. Of the 1931 total, 40,000 came from Mexico and 10,000 from Canada.

Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry show that from January 1 to June 30, 1931, canned beef inspected for entry into the United States, decreased 27,992,000 pounds or about 78.0%, compared with the first 6 months of 1930.

Total imports of fresh and frozen beef into the United States during the first 6 months of 1931 were a little less than one-fifth as large as during the corresponding period in 1930, amounting to 1,399,000 pounds this year, compared with 7,361,000 pounds last year.

Canada and New Zealand are the leading sources of fresh and frozen beef imported into the United States, but the volume of such imports from these countries is less than one-seventh of that of a year ago. Cuba has sent some beef to the United States recently, but the total for the first 6 months of 1931 was less than 50,000 pounds.

DEMAND

The weak consumer demand for beef and veal which prevailed throughout 1930 suffered a further decline during the first half of 1931. A continuation of the low level of business activity and the decline in the general price level and in prices of competing meats were the chief contributing factors to this lower level of demand. Per capita consumption of Federally inspected beef and veal during the first 6 months of 1931 of 18.9 pounds was practically the same as that in the corresponding period of 1930. Prices of cattle and beef on the other hand, were materially lower. The average reduction between the two periods amounted to 7.3 cents per pound or about 19% in the retail prices of all grades of steer beef at New York, 6 cents per pound or 30% in the wholesale prices of such beef, and 3.9 cents per pound or 30% in live steer prices at Chicago.

Demand for feeder cattle this year has also been somewhat below that of the first half of 1930. During each of the first 6 months of this year inspected shipments of feeder cattle were smaller than in the corresponding months of 1930, the decrease for the period amounting to about 70,000 head or approximately 20%. The ratio of inspected feeder shipments to total receipts at public stockyards decreased from 10.7 during the first half of 1930 to 9 in the first half of 1931.

The reduced feeder demand during the first half of the year was due largely to the unprofitable returns from cattle feeding during the last two years and the resulting credit difficulties encountered by feeders, along with a general lack of confidence in cattle feeding. However, the advance in the prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle in recent weeks, together with the greater assurance of a corn crop materially larger than that of last year, has developed more confidence in the cattle feeding situation. Shipments of feeder cattle from public markets to the country since July have exceeded those of a year earlier. Feed supplies are considerably larger in States east of the Mississippi River and somewhat larger than last year in States between that river and the Missouri River. West of the Missouri River feed supplies are considerably smaller than last year.

PRICE REVIEW

The beef-cattle industry has experienced two of the sharpest price declines on record during the last 18 months, both of which were due largely to the sharp reduction in consumer demand. During the first decline which occurred from early March to mid-August in 1930, the average price of beef steers at Chicago dropped from $12.53 to $9. A partial recovery then occurred during the last half of August, 1930, and was followed by a gradual price advance for the better grades of steers, a stable level of prices for the lower grades of steers and a decline in prices of other slaughter cattle during the remainder of the year. In mid-January, 1931, another sharp decline on all classes and grades of cattle got under way, which was not checked until late in May. The average price of all grades of beef steers at Chicago during that period declined from $9.66 to $6.68, and brought prices of most kinds and grades of cattle to the lowest level in 20 years. Ordinarily, the average price of cattle advances from January to June. Prices of the better grades of steers have advanced materially since early June. Prices of most other cattle have fluctuated widely but were not greatly different in mid-August from those of early June.

The decline in prices of beef steers at Chicago from July, 1930, to July, 1931, amounted to $2.66 for choice and prime grades, $2.21 for good grade, $1.71 for medium grade, and $1.41 for common grade. During the same period stocker and feeder steer prices declined $1.52, and the decline in prices of slaughter cattle other than steers ranged from $1.50 to $2.50. The price spread between common and choice steers during July, 1931, was $2.21 compared with $3.46 during July, 1930, and was the smallest for that month in many years.

The average price of slaughter cattle during the first 6 months of 1931 was $6.61, as compared with $9.74 in 1930 and $11.04 in 1929. The average price of calves was $7.88 in the first half of 1931, compared with $10.85 in 1930 and $13.17 in 1929.

CATTLE FEEDING, 1931–32

The present cattle feeding situation may be summarized as follows: Market supplies of unfinished cattle are larger than last year. There is a surplus of low-priced grain, a large supply of roughage, and a favorable ratio between feed prices and cattle prices. On the other hand there appears to be a shortage of credit and a lack of confidence in cattle feeding on the part of both bankers and feeders because of the heavy losses sustained from feeding operations during the last two years.

Since the demand for beef is influenced materially by supplies of competing meats, cattlemen who contemplate feeding cattle this winter should keep in mind that the June pig survey indicated that the spring pig crop in 1931 was 2.5% larger than that of a year earlier.

LONG-TIME PRODUCTION TRENDS

Cattle numbers on farms and ranges have been on the upswing of a new cycle since early 1928, and between January 1 of that year and January 1, 1931, numbers increased 3,279,000 head, or 5.9%. This increase was not reflected in cattle slaughter until this year.

The relative economic position of the cattle industry compared with that of most of the alternative agricultural enterprises is about the same as when prices were on a much higher level despite the marked decline in cattle prices and the heavy losses incurred by cattle feeders during the last two years. Compared with some enterprises its economic position is even higher. Slaughter steer prices in July were 61% of the 1925–1929 5-year July average, whereas corn and butter prices were 58%, hog prices 56%, lamb prices 45%, and wheat prices 33% of their respective averages for that period. The per capita supply of beef from total slaughter in 1930 was the smallest for the 31 years that records are available and the per capita supply so far this year has been about the same as in the corresponding period last year.

Expansion in cattle numbers thus far has been largely in the Corn Belt and in some of the States where wheat is a major crop. The relatively low prices of grain compared with livestock prices is resulting in an increasing tendency to expand livestock production in these areas. The expansion in cattle numbers in the western range States has been very small because of the competition for the available range from the large numbers of sheep in those States.

The 1931 Feed Outlook

Supplies of feed grains and feedstuffs combined for the 1931–32 season are slightly below average but much in excess of those available last year, while supplies of hay are less than a year ago and below average. The total tonnage of feed grains is about 98% of the 5-year average and 112% of that of a year ago. Tame hay production is not much different from last year but the outturn of wild hay is smaller and both crops are below average. The supply of feedstuffs is under a year ago and also under average. The present prices of feed grains, hay, and feed stuffs are relatively lower than prices of livestock products. This is especially true in surplus areas where crop outturns are good. However, returns from the 1931 crops in deficit feed areas afford little purchasing power to buy feed, and many economies are taking place. Livestock numbers are slightly larger than a year ago but feeds are relatively lower in price than poultry and livestock products and the ratio of feed prices to butter prices is widening. The United States corn-hog ratio is considerably above average.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES

The September 1 forecast of the corn crop was 2,715,000,000 bushels or about 622,000,000 bushels over the short 1930 crop, but only slightly different from the average production of the past 5 years. The oats crop was estimated at 1,161,000,000 bushels, which together with the fair-sized farm and market stocks at the beginning of the season, August 1, of nearly 85,000,000 bushels makes an aggregate supply of 1,246,000,000 bushels. Barley production was placed at 212,000,000 bushels compared with 335,000,000 bushels last year. Total supplies of barley, including stocks on farms and in the markets on August 1 of 21,000,000 bushels, amounted to 233,000,000 bushels. Production of grain sorghums for all purposes was forecast September 1 at 134,000,000 bushels, compared with 87,000,000 bushels produced in 1930, and the 5-year average production of 125,000,000 bushels. Most of the crop is produced in the Southwestern States from Kansas to Arizona. The combined estimated outturns of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums as of September 1 on a weight basis was 103,500,000 tons compared with 92,500,000 tons last year and an average of 106,300,000 tons for the past 10 years.

In general, feed supplies are above average in Eastern, Southern and Southwestern States but are short in the Northwestern States, the Rocky Mountain States, and the Pacific Coast. The shortage of corn supplies this year is confined mostly to the Rocky Mountain States, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In most other areas, production is above that of 1930 and is above average in most States where production was curtailed by the drought last year. Supplies of oats are much above average in the Southern States, and as far north as Kansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois. In other States, supplies are below average and unusually short in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and adjoining areas. Barley supplies are especially short in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where about one-half the total United States acreage was planted, and also in Wisconsin, Wyoming, Colorado, and California. In these States, a considerable acreage was too poor to harvest in the usual manner and was cut with mowers to be fed unthreshed. Better-than-average supplies of grain sorghums are available in the Southwest.

Supplies of feed grains in European countries are not much different from last year when they were much under those for 1929. The 1931 barley crop in 14 European countries is 92% of the 1930 outturn. The oats crop in 11 European countries is practically the same as a year ago. It is too early for definite indications of the total corn crop of Europe, but, taken as a whole, conditions appear as good as or better than last year. The Rumanian crop is forecast at 230,000,000 bushels or 50,000,000 bushels above last year. This with increases for a few countries of less importance more than offset the indicated reductions in the Mediterranean countries where the crop has been injured by drought. Rye, which was used to a considerable extent as feed last year, is in much shorter supply.

HAY SUPPLIES FOR THE 1930–31 SEASON

Hay supplies are smaller than a year ago, with the reduction being confined principally to the wild hay crop. The September 1 estimate was 87,000,000 tons compared with 90,000,000 tons for 1930. Production of all tame hay was given at 78,000,000 tons, or practically the same as the 1930 production. The yield of wild hay of about seven-tenths of a ton per acre, according to the September 1 crop report, when applied to the usual acreage of wild meadows cut for hay, indicate a crop of 9,000,000 tons. Last year 12,000,000 tons of wild hay were cut. However, the short supplies of tame hay in the prairie States this season has resulted in the cutting of a larger acreage of wild hay although the drought has reduced yields materially. The above statistics do not include sweet sorghums cut for hay. In view of the large acreage and favorable season in the Southwestern States a better-than-average sweet sorghum crop is expected. Last year about 4,000,000 tons were produced, compared with a 5-year average of 4,500,000 tons.

Production of alfalfa hay, one of the tame hay group, was forecast September 1 at 26,000,000 tons, which compares with 29,000,000 tons cut last year. The yield per acre of mixed clover and timothy hay is above that of last year, but under the 10-year average. However, sweetclover cut for hay yielded less per acre than last year and less than average. Tame hay supplies have been supplemented this season by a larger than usual amount of grain being cut for hay in the drought area.

Hay supplies are materially larger than last year in all States south from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. In New England, supplies are about as large as a year ago. The crop is very much smaller than last year in the Northwestern Plains States, Michigan, Wisconsin, the Intermountain States, and California.

Supplies of by-product feeds are smaller than last year and less than average. Supplies of wheat offal do not change greatly from year to year, but in recent years there has been a slight upward trend in flour and wheat offal production. The estimated outturn of wheat feeds during the past season ended with June at all merchant mills totaled 4,745,000 tons, compared with 4,895,000 tons in the previous season, 4,855,000 tons in 1928–29, and 4,834,000 tons in 1927–28. Supply of screenings in the Northwest is small because of the light carry-over and short spring wheat crop. Present prices of screenings are so low that the movement of screenings from country points to large markets is of small volume. Because of the short Canadian spring wheat crop, screening supplies in that country available for shipment to the United States are also greatly reduced.

Domestic supplies of linseed meal are very short, on account of the small flax crop. The 1931 flax crop as indicated by the September 1 forecast is 12,000,000 bushels compared with last year's harvest of 21,000,000 bushels and the 5-year average crop of 21,000,000 bushels. Large supplies of cottonseed cake and meal are available. The mill carry-over of old meal on August 1 was unusually large and totaled 150,000 tons, which together with the meal equivalent of the carry-over of seed at mills on the same date made a total supply of about 162,000 tons. This compares with 76,000 tons on August 1, 1930. The larger September 1 cotton crop estimate indicated an available supply of cottonseed cake and meal for the 1931–32 season of about 2,450,000 tons, which together with the mill carry-over makes a total supply for the season of about 2,612,000 tons. Last season 2,238,000 tons were available, and in 1929–30 2,327,000 tons. The seed movement so far this season has been slow, so that the August, 1931, production of cottonseed cake and meal aggregated only 28,000 tons, as compared with 76,000 tons in August, 1930. Wet-process corn grindings, from which gluten feed and meal are by-products, have been of small volume influenced by the limited outlook for their main products. A little over 54,000,000 bushels of corn were ground by this process in the period November, 1930, to August, 1931, inclusive, compared with about 65,000,000 bushels in the same months of the previous season, and 72,000,000 bushels in 1928–29. Grindings in past years have fluctuated in general with changes in business activity. Most of the wet-process corn grinding plants are in the North Central States, where corn supplies are large. The relative cheapness of wheat flour has limited demand for corn meal and reduced the hominy feed production.

The 1931 crop of soybeans is large reflecting the increase over last year's large acreage and good and uniform conditions. Markets are being readily found for soybean oil at prevailing prices. The supply of soybean oil for the quarter ended June 30 was the largest for any quarterly period in recent years; also, shipments of oil into consuming channels during those months increased materially. As the result of the expansion in crushing activities, supplies of soybean meal increased. About 33,175 tons of soybean meal were produced in this period, or about 7% of the quarter's aggregate production of all high protein feeds. Sesame meal production has increased materially on the Pacific Coast.

Smaller supplies of alfalfa hay and relative cheapness of wheat mill feeds have reduced alfalfa meal grindings during the current season compared with the outturn for similar periods for recent years. The spread between hard winter wheat bran and alfalfa meal at Kansas City was about $7 in August, 1931, compared with $2 a year previous and less than $1 in August, 1929. Nearly 290,000 tons of alfalfa meal were produced in the season ended May, 1931, about 351,000 tons in the previous season, and 380,000 tons in 1928–29. Production of meal for June, July, and August this season totaled approximately 51,000 tons compared with about 83,000 tons in the same months of 1930, and 73,000 tons in this period in 1929. There has been a steady accumulation of meal at mills so far this season and mill stocks at the close of August were about 38,500 tons. Exports have been of very small volume.

Taken as a group, weighted in accordance with their relative importance, and adjusting for seasonal changes, production of by-product feeds reached the lowest level of recent years during August, 1931. The August figure stood at 79.1% of the average monthly outturn for the period July, 1924, through June, 1930. The previous low point was reached in March, 1931, at 82.2%, and from that month through July, production gradually increased and the figure for July was 93.9% compared with 98.6% for July a year ago and 103.2% two years back. The August, 1930, and August, 1929, index numbers were 100.9% and 106.6%, respectively. Liberal supplies of feed grains and cheap wheat are causing heavy feeding of those products on the farms instead of commercial feeds. The small farm income from the 1931 crops is also a contributing factor.

Livestock numbers are slightly larger than a year ago. The horse and mule population has continued to decline, but milk cow numbers are larger than a year ago. Beef cattle numbers while still quite low have increased slightly in recent years. Hog production is being stimulated by relatively cheap feed. An increase of 2.5% in the spring pig crop this year over that of 1930 was shown by the June 1 pig survey. The increase in the spring pig crop in the North Central States was 3.7%. The June 1 survey also indicated a marked increase in the number of sows to farrow this fall if farmers carry out their intentions at the time the survey was made. The increase in the 1931 lamb crop of the United States over 1930 was about 8% which is equivalent to about 2,300,000 head. The 1931 lamb crop in the 13 western range sheep States is about 1,650,000 head larger than the crop of 1930, due chiefly to the larger number of ewes in the range States and partly to a better than average lambing. The number of chickens on farms at the first of the year was 2.4% less than on January 1, 1930 ,according to estimates based mainly upon returns covering farm flocks. No adequate data are available to show changes in commercial flocks. A decrease of 25% in the number of eggs set and 26% in the number of salable chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries for the months, January to July, inclusive, was reported from a large number of hatcheries with a capacity of 10,000 eggs or over.

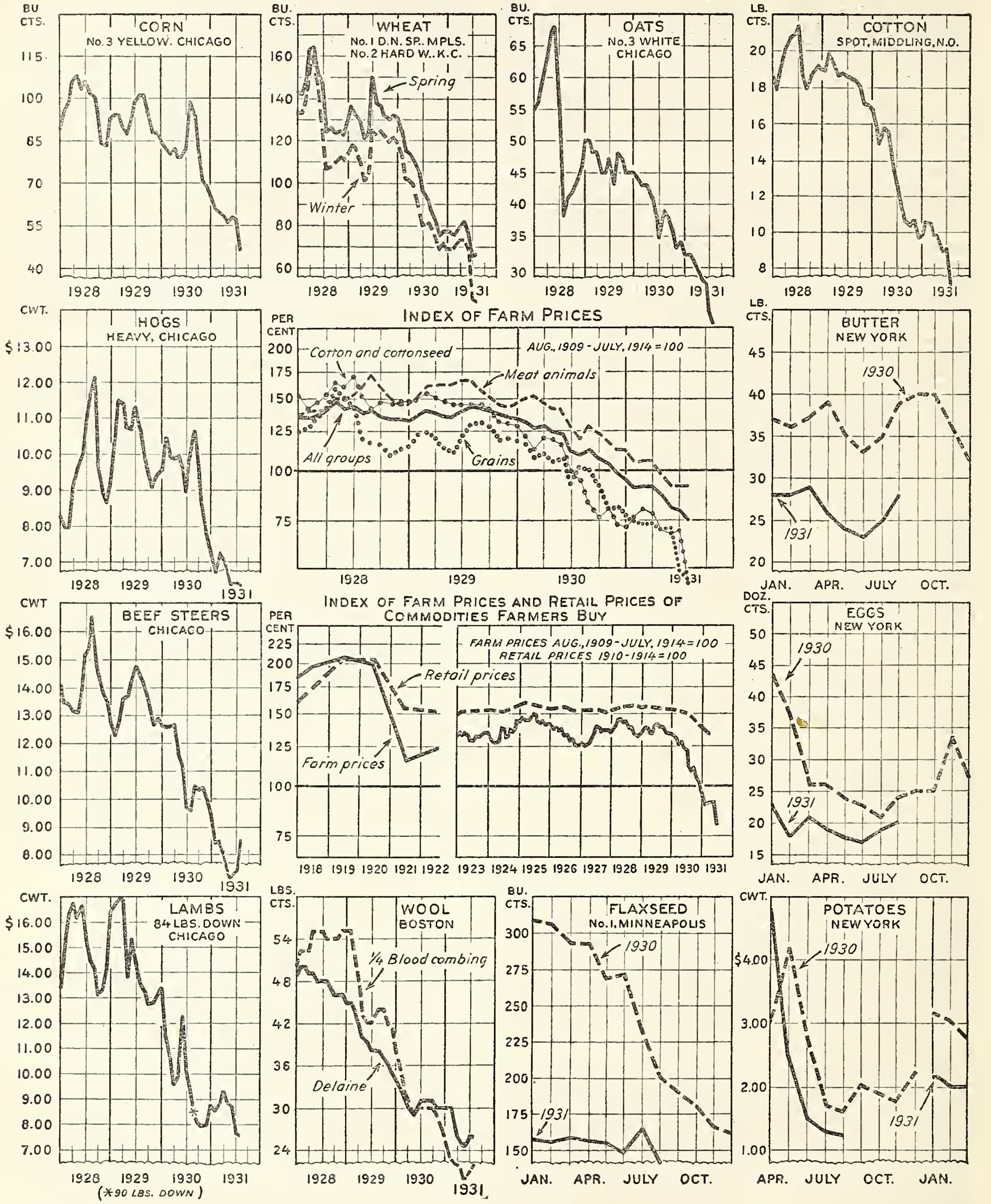
The corn-hog ratio is above average. The United States corn-hog ratio based upon farm prices as of August 15 was 12.3 bushels, compared with the 20-year average of 11.2 bushels, and shows the relative cheapness of corn compared with hogs. The ratio for the North Central States was 13.8 bushels. These ratios are higher than those for recent months, a year ago, or for the average of the five Augusts from 1910–1914. The ratio for the United States on August 15, 1930, was but 9.5 bushels due to the sharp upturn in corn prices as a result of the severe drought damage to the crop. The margin between the cost of feed and the price of butter, while narrow, has been widening. The spread between the cost of feed in Minnesota and the price of butter at New York in May, 1931, was the narrowest since the spring of 1914. Some change in this relationship has taken place since last spring with the continued decline in the price of feeds and the betterment in the dairy product prices, but the August spread was still the smallest for that month since 1918. Chicken and egg prices are high compared with feed prices.

A number of factors have developed this season which are limiting the movement of hay from surplus to normally deficit areas and also the consumption of commercially mixed feeds. Pasturage and hay supplies in the New England States and in the Southeast are above average. Inquiry for hay from the normally deficit areas in these sections has been very dull, and mostly poor quality hay has moved into the northwestern drought sections. Considerable quantities of drought-damaged grains have been cut for hay in the latter section. Freight rates are not favorable for moving hay from surplus areas in the eastern part of the North Central States to the needy areas west of the Mississippi River. The northward movement of alfalfa and prairie from the Southwest is restricted by present freight rates. The lack of funds and credit in farmers' and feeders' hands, low returns from new crops and liberal supplies of cheap feed grains and wheat have limited demand for straight and commercial feeds.

While domestic inquiry for feedstuffs has shown little improvement in recent months, export demand has been somewhat better, but is still at a low level. The index of feed grain exports for July was 31% of the 1926 level, of hay 15%, and of feedstuffs 65%. These data compare with 22%, 21%, and 45% for June, respectively, and with 32%, 29%, and 25% for July, 1930. Taken altogether, the July exports of feed grains, hay, and feedstuffs were 46% of those exported in 1926, compared with 32% for June and 29% in July a year ago. The record for recent years was reached in January, 1929, when the index stood at 295% of the monthly average for 1926.

Prices of feed grains, hay, and feedstuffs are at unusually low levels as are also the prices of products into which these commodities may be converted. The August 15 farm price of corn for the United States was 50.8 cents per bushel, the lowest for any August since before the World War, and the lowest for any month since November 15, 1921, when it was 41.7 cents per bushel. Oats and hay are extremely cheap compared with past years. The average United States farm price of oats on August 15 was 19.8 cents per bushel and of hay $9.05 per ton. Feedstuffs as a group are the cheapest since before the World War. The index of feedstuffs averaged 51.9% of the 1926 level during August compared with 104.4% on August last year. Livestock and poultry prices in August were 67.0% of the 1926 level, and butter, cheese, and milk as a group 82.5%.

Price Movements of Important Agricultural Products



This set of charts is an attempt to show at a glance the price situation of agricultural products. The individual charts forming the border display prices which are considered to be fairly typical of the market price movements of the major agricultural products. The upper chart in the center shows the movement of prices of 30 farm products, and of the grains, meat animals, and cotton and cottonseed for comparison. The lower center chart shows the movement of farm prices and retail prices of commodities farmers buy.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1931